

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
SOUTHERN CIRCLE,

FOR THE YEAR

1908-1909.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
SOUTHERN CIRCLE, (CAMP) RAMAŚIRTHAM, 3RD JULY 1909.

From

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SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
SOUTHERN CIRCLE,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1908-1909.

1. CONSERVATION.

Work on the conservation of ancient monuments proceeded in various parts of the Presidency, but the amount expended was largely below the sanctioned grant. This was in some measure due to the misconduct of the late office manager P. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., who in the course of the year suppressed a large number of official documents of all kinds including numerous estimates for conservation repairs. If these had been immediately placed before me as has always been the case hitherto, they would, in due course, have been wholly or partly executed during the year. But this was only discovered shortly after the close of the year. The work actually accomplished is stated in the reports from the Public Works Department herein embodied (Part II).

2. EXPLORATION AND EXCAVATION OF ANCIENT SITES.

Some important discoveries of ancient Buddhist remains in the Vizagapatam district, and excavation at the sites were made. An unusually large amount of this work was accomplished, chiefly through operations having been conducted almost continuously throughout the year, with only a slight break in the hot weather.

Buddhist monastery at Sankaram.—With the permission of the Raja of Vizianagram the remains have now been declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Act.

In the previous year's annual report (pages 2—3) a slight description was given of the excavations which had begun at the newly discovered Buddhist monastery on the Sankaram hills near Anakapalle. This extended well on towards the close of the year and was completed in so far as the buried buildings and monoliths are concerned. There yet remains a final examination of some extensive deposits of ashes which have yielded large numbers of coins, inscribed seals, pottery and other objects of great interest. This can be undertaken at some future date.

A fully detailed and profusely illustrated account of the work at Sankaram was prepared and sent to the Director-General for inclusion in his annual report. I may note that these Buddhist remains are unique and of great interest. The account of the discovery in last year's report, brief though it was, seems to have excited some interest in the local Buddhist world, for I had several enquiries regarding them from leading Buddhist authorities in India and Ceylon. The remains stand on two adjoining hills standing adjacent to each other east and west in a wide plain of

rice fields. The rock strata crop out at various places and especially along the ridges. On the west hill there are hundreds of rock-cut *dāgobas* of various sizes, two monolithic *stūpas* and two rock-cut caves, in one of which is a rock *dāgoba*. Some of these previously appeared on the surface, but many were wholly or partly buried and have only now been excavated.

On the east hill the whole of the west slope is covered with groups of *dāgobas*, mostly monolithic but partly structural, standing on rock-cut platforms or terraces which converge up to a large rock-cut and brick *stūpa* on the summit. The dome of the *stūpa* which was constructed of brick has now almost entirely disappeared. The brick casing of the circular and square platforms however still remain. Groups of rock-cut and brick *dāgobas* and small *chaityas* surround the *stūpa*. In two of these brick *dāgobas* stone relic caskets in the form of miniature *dāgobas* were found. Some of the groups of the smallest of the *dāgobas* which stand on the terrace around the *stūpa* are encased in either square or circular brick buildings.

In the sides of this hill are six rock-cut caves, some of which have sculptured panels in an archaic style of art. They do not exhibit much variety, and generally consist of a seated Buddha and attendants. Occupying the whole eastern summit of the east hill and separated by a passage from the western *stūpa* is a rectangular mass of cut-rock about 150 feet long by half that in breadth and 12 feet in height. On it are the foundations and walls of a *chaitya* surrounded by cells, and with a hall and various buildings in front. At a lower level and situated against the north-east, east and south sides of the rectangular rock on which the *chaitya* stands, are long rows of brick and monolithic cells with most of the walls existing for nearly their original height. Facing those on the north and east sides and separated from them by a passage is another row of cells.

Around the north, east and south upper slopes of the east hill are a series of terraces which were originally used as habitations, for here have been found great masses of ashes containing pottery, coins, seals, terracotta inscribed tokens and various other small articles of interest. Coins and terracotta tablets were also found in some of the cells and at other parts of the buildings.

In addition to the remains already mentioned, there are various monolithic *dāgobas* at places around the east hill. There is also an image of a goddess which indicates a subsequent occupation by the Hindus.

The following list includes the most important of the objects found. Application has been made to the Collector to have the gold coins, gold plates, and copper coins declared treasure trove.

Numerous articles were found during the excavations. A comparatively small number of these were unearthed in the buildings and the bulk were got at the deposits of ashes which exist at various parts around the upper slopes of the east hill. These articles are mostly in pottery, with a few household objects in stone. Others are terracotta architectural ornaments to *dāgobas*, seals and their impressions in terracotta, coins in gold, copper and lead. Only one gold and lead coin have been found. The gold coin is dated by Dr. Bloch to be of Samudragupta who reigned from about 325 to 375 A.D. This is confirmed by Mr. Venkayya who has written a note on the coin.

Of the copper coins one was sent to Dr. Thurston of the Madras Museum and he ascribes it to the Chalukyan King Vishnvardhana, 663 to 672 A.D. The lead coin has the impression of a horse. The finding of a solitary coin of this metal is in striking contrast to the results of excavations made at other South Indian sites such as Amaravati where lead coins are found in abundance.

At the north-east deposit of ashes were found most of the seals discovered. Only a very few of these were got at the south side. This circumstance would lead to the suggestion that the office where these were contained was situated at the north side of the buildings. The other parts may have been occupied by servants who were otherwise in attendance on the offices of the monastery. A conception of the nature of the numerous articles found can only be best conveyed by giving a description of the most interesting of them, and for this purpose it will be convenient to classify them under the following heads:—

- (1) Seals. Conical and square.
- (2) Impressions of seals—
 - (a) With inscription only : (I) Flat (II) Globular.
 - (b) With a *dāgoba* and inscription below.
 - (c) With *stūpa* and *dāgoba* at the sides.
- (3) Small terracotta votive *dāgobas* large and small—
 - (a) Flat.
 - (b) Elongated.
- (4) Iron implements such as daggers, knives, etc.
- (5) An ivory dagger.
- (6) Lamps—
 - (a) In bronze, and
 - (b) terracotta.
- (7) A small terracotta *dāgoba*.
- (8) Perforated lids.
- (9) Soap-stone pencils.
- (10) An Artificial eye.
- (11) An inscribed stone.
- (12) A celt.
- (13) Beads.
- (14) Shank bangles.
- (15) A marble figure.
- (16) Mother-of-pearl bangles
- (17) Small *panibattam* of a *lingam*.
- (18) Terra-cotta ornaments.
- (19) Spindles.
- (20) Plaster images.
- (21) Touch stones.
- (22) Smoothing implements.
- (23) A brass ring.
- (24) A bronze face and bells.
- (25) Terracotta figures
- (26) Terracotta flowers.
- (27) Coins—
 - (a) Gold.
 - (b) Copper.
 - (c) Lead
- (28) Crystal
- (29) Pieces of garnet.
- (30) Stand for burning camphor.

Miscellaneous Objects.

Seals—(a) *Conical*.—Two of the seals of this class have five lines of an inscription, and these are circular at the bottom wherein the letters are engraved. One of them has a hole bored through the top so that it can be securely fastened to a string. Three rectangular and four oval seals have been discovered. One of the rectangular seals is in ivory. The seals are about $\frac{3}{4}$ " high. An interesting example of these seals is one with a *dāgoba* with an umbrella on the top, two attendant figures at the sides and three lines of an inscription below. The seal is 1" high. Estampages of this seal appear on several terracotta architectural objects used on *dāgobas* and found in places where excavation has been carried out. This seal goes to show that all these estampages may have been prepared here, and used not only for seals but for the architectural ornaments on the buildings or monoliths.

2. *Impressions of seals in terracotta*—(a) *With impressions only* (1) *flat ones*.—These are 185 in number, and of these the letters are clearly visible in 69. The largest of these is $1\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter and the smallest $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. The impressed letters on these vary in size according to the diameter of the seal. Some of the estampages appear to correspond with certain of the seals. One impression is different from the others in as much as the characters impressed on it are not in the Pali character but resemble those of the Pallava characters found at the Pallava

temples of Conjeeveram and at the Seven Pagodas. On the top of this seal impression is a crescent, while below there is a line of letters. This estampage is $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. The letters on many of these seal impressions are much worn. These estampages were mostly found at the deposit of black earth on the north side of the east hill. In some of the estampages the wet clay before or during estampage has been slightly bent over and this has probably occurred before they were put in the kiln.

(2) *Ball or globular seal impressions.*—These are 13 in number, and while the largest is about the size of an ordinary playing marble the smallest is no larger than a pea. They have from one to four rows of lines of letters with characters similar to those on the flat ones. What the object of these ball-like seals was, it is not possible to say, but probably they were used for the same purpose as beads in chanting *mantras*, and the impressions on them are probably *mantras*.

(b) *With dāgoba and inscription below.*—These were found in various parts of the excavations. The impression consists of a *dāgoba* with an umbrella over it and three lines of an inscription below. In the *dāgoba* is a seated image of Buddha with the right palm over the left. At the sides of the *dāgoba* are two attendants in a standing posture probably worshipping the *dāgoba*. The original seal from which these estampages have been prepared has already been noticed under seals. There are 54 of these estampages, all of which are apparently similar. Three casts from similar or identical moulds and intended probably for being placed in small niches on the tops of pilasters or niches have a similar estampage in the centre surrounded by ornamental work. They are $3\frac{1}{4}$ " long at the base.

Three terra cotta panels with similar seated figures have been found. Two of these are incomplete. The other is in more perfect condition and is $3\frac{1}{4}$ " by 2". In it the *dāgoba* is surmounted by seven umbrellas.

(c) *Stūpa with a dāgoba at the sides.* Of this class there are seven, the largest of which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ " square while the others are circular $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter.

3. Terra cotta votive spiral shaped dāgobas :—

(a) *Flat.*—There are 44 of these which vary in diameter from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1". They are similar to those exhumed by General Cunningham at Buddhagaya and referred to in page 11, page 72 of the Annual report of the Director-General of Archaeology for 1901-1905.

(b) *Elongated spiral.*—Five of these have been discovered, and vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" in height. They are of black clay. A portion of the top of the largest has been broken and 2" represents the height of the portion that remains.

4. *Iron implements.*—The implements found are some iron knives, an adze, a dagger and nails. They vary in size from about 3" to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". These implements are similar to those found in pre-historic sites such as Pallavaram and Perambair in the Chingleput district.

5. *An ivory dagger.*—This is the only one of its kind found. It is of similar form to the iron one mentioned above. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long with a handle measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ ". In the blade are two holes which may have been used for fixing jewels. The bottom portion of the handle below the hasp is ornamented and there are lines at the top and bottom of the blade which form an ornament to it.

6. *Lamps (a) in bronze.*—This is the only one of its kind found here. It is oval spoon-shaped and is $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long, but only a portion of the handle remains. There are parallel rows of elongated lines on the inner side.

(b) *Terra cotta lamp.* This is similar to the bronze one described above and is 3" long. It is of thick material and has no handle. The rim on the under side is raised, and is formed like the petal of a lotus. The above two are oval in shape. Another of the terra cotta lamps is peculiar, inasmuch as the cup for holding the oil is rectangular in shape. The major portion of it is gone. The handle is complete and is $2\frac{1}{4}$ " long. One similar to this, but of a smaller size has also been found. Pottery lamp of the ordinary circular form, which occurs in large number at all such Buddhist sites, were found. They are 114 in number, and vary from $2\frac{1}{2}$ " to $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.

Two other similar objects are circular, and are formed like lamps, but it is more probable that they may have been used as miniature umbrellas for votive *dīgobas*. They have a projecting stem in the centre of the hollow which may have been for a miniature umbrella post.

7. *A small terracotta dīgoba*.—It is $1\frac{3}{4}$ " high, and has a moulded projection at the middle and at the base. There is a vertical hole running through it probably for the fixing of an umbrella.

8. *A perforated lid*.—This is in terra-cotta and is pierced in five holes. Two small round pieces of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, and another square one about an inch square have each a hole in their centre. They are similar to those used in making the sacred thread from cotton.

9. *Soap-stone pencils*.—Six of these have been found, which vary from half an inch to an inch and a half in length, with a hole for a string at one end. They are thicker than the ordinary slate pencils now in use among school boys. The purpose of these at that early period can only be surmised.

10. *An artificial eye*.—This is the only one of its kind found here. It is half an inch in diameter. The central portion or the pupil is slightly black while the surrounding portion is white. It has doubtless been used in a statue.

11. *An inscribed stone*.—This stone is square in section with a slight taper towards one end, and has an inscription on two sides. It may have been the umbrella post of a small *dīgoba*. It was found among the debris around a *dīgoba* on the west side of the east hill. It is $4\frac{1}{4}$ " by $1\frac{1}{4}$ " by $1\frac{1}{4}$ ". Two pieces of inscribed terra-cotta tablets are $2\frac{1}{2}$ " by $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and 2" by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", respectively. They differ from the other terracotta objects found in large number, in that they have been engraved with a style when the clay was wet. All other objects of whatever form except one have been stamped.

An oval estampage measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length has apparently been used as a token. An unique example of inscribed terra-cotta was found at a *dīgoba* unearthed near the south-west cave. It is $9\frac{1}{4}$ " by 7" by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", and is hollowgrooved on the under side. It has four lines of an incomplete inscription in Pali characters such as are seen on many of the marble sculptures at Amarāvati. The right end of the slab is broken off.

12. *A cell in black stone*.—Only the cutting bottom portion remains. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ " broad at the base. Whether it belonged to this site or was brought from some other place it is difficult to say. It was found in one of the north cells.

13. *Pottery beads*.—(a) *with holes*.—These are 44 in number and are mostly spherical or cylindrical, except nine which are elongated. The beads vary in diameter from a fraction of an inch to more than three-fourths of an inch. The elongated ones extend up to $1\frac{1}{4}$ " in length.

(b) *Beads without holes*.—These number 600. It is impossible to state for what purpose they may have been used.

14. *Chank bangles*.—Twenty pieces of chank bangles were found. They are similar to those excavated at pre-historic sites in other parts of the Presidency.

15. *A marble slab figure*.—This is the only one of its kind found. Apparently it has been brought as an offering from some other place and kept as a sacred object of worship. The figure is a seated one and represents Buddha. There are no marble sculptures or architectural adjuncts at the site. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ " by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ".

16. *Two pieces of bangles in mother-of-pearl*. They have diamond-shaped ornaments. I have not found such objects in any excavation elsewhere.

17. *A small Paniceatum of a lingam*.—It is curious to find such an object in a Buddhist site, and its presence presumably shows a subsequent Hindu occupation of the buildings after the expulsion of the Buddhists. This has undoubtedly occurred, as evidenced by tradition and the Hindu appropriation of the *dīgobas* now worshipped on the hill as *Bojanna* in the main lower cave.

18. *Terracotta ornaments*.—Two of the ear ornaments in terracotta resemble the modern Hindu *Karmal*. They are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

19. *Spindles*.—Two of these are $\frac{1}{2}$ " and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high respectively. The larger is similar to one found by me at Anniravati during the excavations conducted in 1888. They have a hole through the centre. They are similar to wooden ones used for twisting thread.

20. *Plaster images*.—These are ten in number and are made to represent human busts and the faces of animals such as the dog, and birds like the parrot and eagle. Some have been so disfigured as to be scarcely distinguishable.

21. *Touchstone*.—There are six of these which are apparently similar to those used by goldsmiths for testing gold or silver. They vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to $1\frac{1}{4}$ " and are of a black, gray or reddish colour.

22. *Smoothing implements*.—These have apparently been used for impressing the clay before impressions were taken from seals. They number five. One found at the east terrace below the east row of *Chaitya* cells is of black stone. It is like a lota in shape and is $1\frac{1}{4}$ " long.

23. *Brass rings*.—A ring $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter is without ornament but a brass bangle $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter has incised line ornaments on one side.

24. *A Bronze face and bells*.—Three small bells of this material are $\frac{1}{2}$ " long. The most curious thing about these bells is that on one side of them is a human face.

25. *Terracotta figures*.—Small terracotta figures such as a bull, a ram's head, a female figure without head, a goat and a female bust are similar to the toys used now-a-days by children, and probably they were used as such, except the bull which might have been an object of worship.

26. *Terracotta flowers*.—Three spiral-like flowers measure nearly 2 inches in diameter. They have been used as ornaments applied to walls or niches for images of worship. Six other smaller flowers are about the size and form of the flowers of the jessamine. A small object in terracotta is shaped like a clove.

27. *Coins*.—(a) *Gold*.—Only one coin of this metal was discovered. It was found near the deposit of black earth on the hill-side to the north of the *Chaitya*. The coin has a standing figure on one side and a seated one on the other.

The following is a note on this coin by Mr. Venkayyo, Government Epigraphist:—

"The gold coin belongs to the Gupta dynasty of Maghada whose original capital was Pataliputra, the modern Patna. This is perhaps the only coin of the dynasty found so far in the Madras Presidency. The coin belongs to the reign of Samudragupta who was the most powerful king of the Gupta dynasty. According to Mr. V. A. Smith (*Early History of India*, Second Edition, page 261) Samudragupta's accession took place in A.D. 320, and he reigned until 375 A.D. Samudragupta claims to have conquered Pithapuram in the Godavari district and to have extended his military operations as far south as Conjeeveram in the Chingleput district. The Gupta era whose first year was equivalent to 320—21 A.D., appears to have been current in the Ganjam district in the 7th century A.D. (*Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. VI, page 143). Consequently the influence of the Gupta dynasty may be supposed to have extended into the Vizagapatam district. Of course this single coin of the Gupta dynasty cannot prove much. It is just possible that the coin found its way by accident into the Vizagapatam district at a later period. This seems to be confirmed by the fact of the coin being worn considerably on the margin, as will be seen by a comparison of it with the specimens figured by Mr. V. A. Smith (*Catalogue of coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta*, Plate XV, facing page 106). The coin discovered by Mr. Rea appears to be comparatively rare as this particular type is neither figured nor described by Mr. Smith in the catalogue mentioned above. It seems to be a combination in one coin of the two types described by Mr. Smith as the 'archer' and the 'spearman' types. The obverse resembles No. 8 ('archer' on plate XV, facing 106) of the same catalogue. But the bow which is quite clear on the latter is partly worn on our coin, the bowstring above being seen. Besides what remains of the legend round the margin looks like *Samarasa* and (1) which is found on the obverse of No. 6 ('spearman'). The reverse resembles that of No. 8 ('archer') but bears the legend Parakrama (found on the 'spearman' type) instead of *aparitara* (of the 'archer' type)."

The other objects in gold are 2 gold *tilakams* or diadems which are similar to one of the smallest found at the pre-historic site at Adichanallur in the Tinnevely district. They are about 3" long and have holes at the ends for fixing them by strings to the forehead.

(b) *Copper coins*.—The copper coins are nearly 70 in number, and were found in various parts of the buildings but particularly in the ashes deposits.

Mr. Venkayn has made the following note on these coins:—

"These coins generally bear a lion on one side and on the other a vase or a symbol which has been taken by Professor Hultzsch for a double trident. I need not tell you that the symbol occurs on some Chola coins as well as on those of Ceylon. Professor Rhye Davids calls it a weapon of some kind, while Princep calls it 'an instrument of warfare' (*Numismatic Orientalia Ancient coins and Measures Ceylon*, page 25). Those which bear the double trident are probably to be connected with the 'base silver' piece figured and described by Mr. Smith (*Catalogue of coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta*, page 312. No. 1 on plate XXX, facing page 324). The latter bears the legends *Vishamasiddhi* and some of our coins of the 'double trident' type also bears the same legend. *Vishamasiddhi* was the surname of the first Eastern Chalukya king Vishnuvardhana, who according to Dr. Fleet, reigned from A.D. 615-33 (*Ind. Ant.*, Volume XX, page 95).

As regards the 'vase' type to which most of the coins now sent to me for examination, belong, Sir Walter Elliot figures two specimens (Nos. 49 and 50 on plate II of his *Coins of Southern India* and attributes them to the Pallavas (page 152 of the same volume). If these copper coins are to be attributed to the Pallavas, it may be that Vishnuvardhana adopted with some alteration the Pallava coinage after he took possession of their dominions. He must have substituted the 'double trident' for the 'vase' of the Pallava coinage. It is worthy of note that the lion was the crest of a family of kings whose dominions lay in the Modern Gódvári district (*Epigraphia Indica*, Volume IV, page 194, and No 3 on plate, facing page 244 of the same volume).

I have not been able to identify one of the copper coins (II, section 30) it bears on the obverse a lion and a vase (?) on the other side. There is a short legend in ancient characters belonging to the 4th or 5th century A.D. I have tentatively read the legend as Srikamsa. But I do not know of any one who bore that name."

(c) *Lead coins*.—Only one lead coin has been got. It was found at the deposit of black earth on the north-east side of the *chaitya*. One side is embossed with the image of a horse.

It may not be out of place here to mention the difference between the materials of the Sankaram coins and those from Amaravati. The coins from the latter place are almost all of lead, while those found at Sankaram are all of copper except two.

28. *Crystals*.—Six of these were unearthed from the deposit of black earth to the north of the *Chaitya*. They are of semi-spherical form and may have been used for the same purpose as *Adityans* (Surya, the sun god) in the household worship of the Hindus.

29. *Garnets*.—Two small garnets have evidently been used in jewellery. One is slightly larger than a pea and the other an eighth of that size.

30. *A stand for burning camphor*. This is in terracotta and is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high. The other articles are of larger size than those described above, and they may be classed as under—pots, chatties, vases, bowls, lids, stands, crucibles, jars, brick ornaments, terracotta umbrellas for votive *dāgobas*, umbrellas, for monolithic *dāgobas*, (a) stone, (b) terracotta, terracotta pillars, (a) capitals, (b) bases, spouts of pots, hones, grinding stones, rollers, hammer stones, stone posts for the *ti* of the *dāgobas*, stone relic caskets, a stone image, polishing stones, iron torch lamps.

Pottery.

1. *Pots*.—The pots from this monastery are not in any way peculiar to this site, but resemble in some respects the pottery found in various pre-historic sites such as Adichanallur in the Tirunelveli district, and Perambair and Pallavaram in the Chingleput district. They number in all 25, and are in various states of preservation. Of these, six have spouts on one side. They vary in size from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 8" in height and in diameter from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". The spouts are generally plain but some are variously ornamented. One has a floral ornament at its base. One pot has simply been hand-moulded and never put in the potter's wheel. It is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high and 4" in diameter.

2. *Chatties*.—These vary in size from 2" to 9" in diameter and number 3 in all.

3. *Pottery vases*.—These are 15 in number and vary in height from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Some are complete with stands, but in others the base is away.

4. *Bowls*.—There are 24 of these which vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 3" in height and from 6" to $7\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. They have no peculiarity about them except one which has two rows of eight holes around it, and four legs which are perforated. There is also a hole in the bottom. It may have been used either as a strainer for rice or for the burning of incense. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter and 2" in height.

5. *Lids*.—There are eleven of them and they are mostly complete. They have been used for covering pottery vessels, and are similar to those in common use at the present day. No complete pots, for which they might have been used, have been found, but numerous portions of the rims of certain pots have been. They vary in diameter from $6\frac{1}{2}$ " to 7".

6. *Stands*.—There are six of these. They vary in size from $4\frac{1}{2}$ " to $5\frac{3}{4}$ ". One has a hole through the centre, which probably suggests that it was used for burning incense in worship. Three smaller ones vary in height from $2\frac{1}{2}$ " to 3", with a diameter from 3" to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". These have been stands for the support of globular vessels in pottery.

7. *Crucibles*.—There are eight of these vessels. One is complete, but the others are more or less broken. They vary in height from $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". One of them shows that they consist of two parts, a thin inner layer of fine pottery and an outer thicker one of coarse material. The crucibles are about $\frac{2}{3}$ " thick and may probably have been used for baking the clay seals and tablets.

8. *Jars*.—Two mouths of jars are respectively 5" and $7\frac{1}{2}$ " high.

9. *Terracotta Architectural ornaments*.—The majority of the stone *dāgobas* were originally covered with plaster, but a few seem to have been covered with ornamental terracotta, probably at a later period. Several specimens of this class of ornament were unearthed chiefly at the *dāgobas* on the south-west slope of the east hill. One of them is a portion of the circular plinth of a *dagoba*. It is 8" high, and has in one of its panels a figure of Buddha seated within a *dagoba* surmounted by five umbrellas. This panel is similar to the small terracotta estampages which have been described above under that head. A portion of a similar panel represents a figure seated within a *dāgoba*. Another complete one of rectangular shape which was doubtless also an architectural ornament was found. A fragmentary and another complete one were also got. Three pedestals for images are $4\frac{3}{4}$ " by $3\frac{3}{4}$ " and 9" by $14\frac{1}{2}$ "; one is only a portion of the complete object and is stamped with a line of ring ornaments, while the other has a hole at the top for fixing an image, and a hollow at its sides. There is another terracotta ornament which has probably surmounted a pilaster. Six moulded piers of terracotta which form the component parts of a cylindrical pillar with base and capital were unearthed. They are hollow in the centre and when fitted together form a complete pillar. A rod or a piece of wood has probably been passed through them to keep them in position. There is a terracotta railing slab for a *dāgoba* which is 6" by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". It has a line of five *dagobas*. It was found near the stone *dāgobas* in front of the south-west cavo. Other pieces with two *dāgobas* moulded on them were found near the same place. Besides these, bricks used as coping stones or for the caps of pilasters have been got in some number. One is a brick with a roll moulded projection on its side while another is either the base or the capital of a pillar. There are altogether eleven of these, but only five of them are complete. They vary in height from 7" to 10". One of these bricks has an incised mark, made while the clay was yet moist, resembling a stand with two flowers at its side. Along with these terracotta ornaments may also be classed the ornaments on the rims of large pottery vessels. The varieties of these are numerous. Some have thumb impressions, while others have carved, inscribed, floral or projecting ornaments of various crude design. On the whole there are 118 of these fragments which must have formed pots of from 2 to 3 feet in diameter. A portion of a vessel with the figure of an elephant and stamped perforated holes on the top was found. The top of a *Kalasam* in terracotta is 6" high. There are also two similar incomplete *Kalasams* one of which is slightly ornamented is $4\frac{1}{2}$ " high. The handle of a lamp or platter and formed like a crocodile's face is $8\frac{1}{2}$ " long. There are five other handles, but they are of an ordinary type and have probably been parts of vessels used in the offerings of *pūja*. One is a two-handed lamp that has been affixed to the sides of a vessel.

10. *Umbrellas for votive dāgobas*.—These are all in terra-cotta and have been unearthed in very large numbers from the deposits of ashes. Two are ornamented and are $5\frac{1}{2}$ " and $4\frac{1}{2}$ " high respectively. The others are 646 in number. They vary from 3" to $7\frac{1}{2}$ " in height. There is one specimen in polished pottery.

11. *Umbrellas for monolithic dāgobas*.—(a) *Stone*.—An almost complete stone umbrella has been found in a rectangular cavity in front of a rock *dāgobā* near the cave on the south-west side of the east hill. It has been broken, and a portion of it is away. It is a foot in radius with a raised rim round, and a projection on the centre which forms a socket for fitting it to the post. A portion of another umbrella was discovered near the vertical rock wall on the north of the west hill.

(b) *A terra-cotta umbrella*.—This was unearthed from near a rock *dāgoba* on the west of the east hill. It is interesting as showing in connection with other terra-cotta objects found, that some of the *dāgobas* either structural or monolithic were encased in this material. It has a radius of 10", and has a socket and rim similar to another in stone. It is nearly complete though broken into two. Between the socket and the rim on the under side are four small knobs which may have been used for the affixing of a plaster coating.

12. *Terra-cotta pillars*.—(a) *Capitals*.—Two capitals have been discovered. One is $6\frac{3}{4}$ " high and the other is 8" high. Another similar is $5\frac{1}{2}$ " high and is broken. These were found in the debris between the *stūpa* and the *Chaitya* on the east hill.

(b) *Bases*.—One was found near the rubble retaining wall on the north side of the *Chaitya*. It is 13" high, is hollow and is variously moulded on the exterior. Three smaller ones were recovered from the deposit of black earth to the north of the *Chaitya*. They vary from 7" to 8" in length and have a diameter at the top of nearly 9".

13. *Spouts of pots*.—Numerous forms of spouts have been discovered. Specimens of the most typical and also unusual forms were found. In some, the end is pointed while in others it is blunt. In one of them there is the face of a lion, while the other has a knob at the end. The spouts number 734 in all, and vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in length. They have been originally affixed to the sides of a large pottery vessel.

Stone and Iron Implements.

1. *Hones*.—Two of these have been discovered. They have been used for sharpening chisels. The hollow grooves left by the rubbing of the chisels show the various sizes of the implements thus sharpened. These grooves are on two sides in one and on three sides in the other. They are about $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long and were found in the deposit of black earth to the north of the *Chaitya*.

2. *Grinding stones*.—There were six of these. Three are complete. One discovered in the debris on the *Chaitya* mound is 15" by $7\frac{1}{2}$ " and is the largest of all. The smaller is 6" by $3\frac{1}{2}$ " and has four legs.

3. *Rollers*.—Three rollers and a grinding stone were found. The rollers vary from $4\frac{1}{2}$ " to 11" in length.

4. *Hammer stones*.—Two hammer stones were got from the deposit of black earth to the north of the *Chaitya*. They are $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and $5\frac{1}{2}$ " high respectively.

5. *Stone posts for the Tis of dāgobas*.—There are eight of these. They lay under ground near the *dāgobas* exposed in front of the cave on the south-west side of the east hill. They are circular or octagonal in section. They vary in height from $6\frac{3}{4}$ " to 13", but this does not represent their complete original length.

6. *Two stone relic caskets*.—These were found in the second and third brick *dāgobas* on the south of the rockcut *stūpa* on the east hill. One is 6" high and 6" broad while the larger one is 10" by 5".

7. *A stone image*.—A panel with only the hands and body of a seated figure was found near the vertical rock wall on the north of the west hill. It is 11" by $7\frac{1}{2}$ ".

8. *Polishing stones*.—Thirty-nine stone implements of this description are among the finds which have been got in various parts of the ashes deposits. They vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in length.

9. *An iron torch lamp*.—It is such as is used on festival occasions. It is about a foot high and is formed of three separate pieces.

Buddhist Remains near Simhachalam.

While engaged in work at the Śāṅkaram monastery I learned of a tradition which pointed to an early conflict between the Buddhists and the Hindus, and the overthrow and expulsion of the former by the adherents of the latter religion. This tradition also alluded to a connection between Śāṅkaram and Simhachalam. I therefore visited the latter place to ascertain if any structural remains of the Buddhist period existed. The temple there, is an important one, both from a religious and an architectural point of view. It, however, apparently contains no remains which could be ascribed to the Buddhists, though possibly, as with other temples in these Northern districts, it may have derived a portion of its sanctity from a place made popularly sacred by previous occupation by the Buddhists.

The temple is a fine specimen of the Orissan style of architecture of the 13th century, and abounds in finely executed sculptures. These, however, have suffered at the hands of the Pindaris when they made their destructive march through this place, for there is scarcely an image large or small which has not its features disfigured. The Pindaris are said to have halted here for about three days and their attention must have been fully occupied in this destructive work, for the sculptures are numerous.

Though there were no Buddhist remains at Simhachalam temple itself, I heard of some mounds containing brick remains which existed among the Darla-konda hills three miles to the north-west of it. As at Simhachalam, a perennial stream of water runs down the hill side, and at the top of the valley is an extensive hill-encircled basin at present thickly over-grown with dense jungle. On one of the mounds the circular walls of a *stūpa* appear on the surface, and lying beside them is a stone, sculptured with a five-hooded *Naga*. The class of remains in the other mounds can only be ascertained after excavation. This I propose shortly to undertake. Permission for the digging was readily granted by the Rajah of Vizianagram. There is apparently no published record of any kind regarding the existence of these remains.

A Buddhist Monastery at Rāmatirtham near Vizianagram.

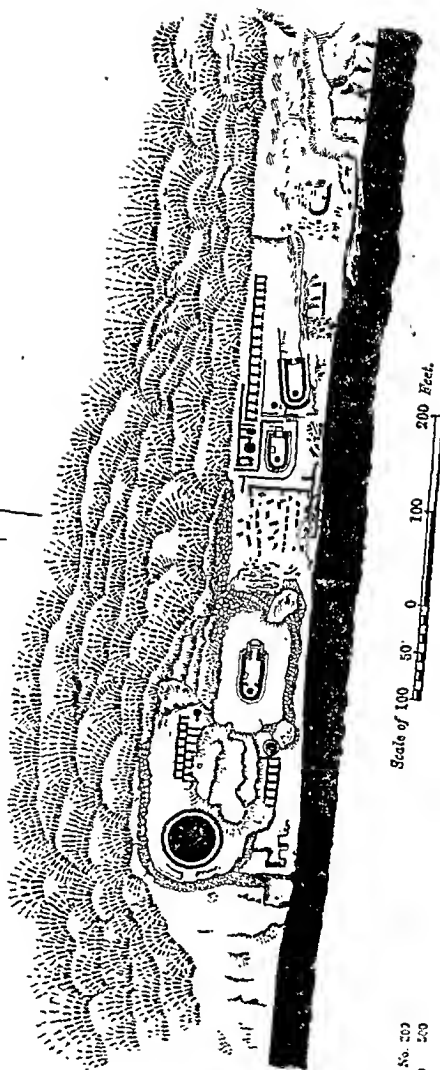
Rāmatirtham is one of the places made sacred by a traditional connection with Rāma. The temple and village stand at the base of a chain of hills of solid rock on which are some perennial springs of water, and various places each in a way associated with the name of Rāma.

The Jains have also had a residence here, their remains consisting chiefly of natural caves with slab sculptures set in them, and some small ruined brick temples. It is one of the few places in this direction where Jaina remains exist. The only notice of buried remains here is in Sewell's *Lists* (Vol. I, page 13) where mention is made of great heaps of broken bricks and cut stones on a hill which is difficult of access. It was hitherto unknown that these remains were Buddhist, and thus I only discovered last season. Since that time, excavations have been conducted and resulted in the unearthing of an extensive part of what has undoubtedly been a large and important Buddhist monastery. At this place also the Buddhists are shown to have had a prior settlement in a place now sacred to the Hindus.

At Rāmatirtham there are three lines of hills standing parallel east and west, and each separated from the other by a narrow valley. The southernmost is known as the Bodhikonda, and on it are the spots connected with Rāma, and Jaina remains consisting of natural caves, images and a ruined brick temple.

The northern hill is the Durgakonda, so named from an image of that goddess which stands in a natural cave at its western base. In front of this cave and on the rock above it are some mounds which have yet to be examined. They may contain either Buddhist or Jaina remains.

RUINED BUDDHIST MONASTERY
RAMATIRTHAM



1 No. 203
200

The central hill is known as the Gnrnbaktakonda and it is high up on its northern side that the ruined Buddhist monastery stands. The hill is formed of precipitous bare solid rock, rounded on the top and about 500 feet in height. Near its south summit, under a vertical wall of rock is a perennial spring, beside which are a ruined brick mound and some Jaina images. On the rocky summit are some brick mounds. On the north face of the hill at a height of about 400 feet from the base is a long irregular rocky platform 903 feet in length and averaging more than 100 feet in breadth. The hill above it extends throughout its whole length in a vertical wall of rock about 100 feet high. Natural irregularities in the northern face of the platform have been made up by retaining walls of stone masonry. Along the whole platform is a series of brick mounds which were covered with dense jungle.

The excavation so far as it has proceeded has resulted in the unearthing of the following buildings noted consecutively from west to east (Pl. 1). The base of a brick *stupa* at the western extremity 65 feet in diameter, and a tank beside it which was doubtless kept filled with water from the perennial spring on the hill top. Adjoining it on the east is a detached mass of heaped rocks on the east summit of which stands a *chaitya* 55 feet in length. In its apse is a stone *dāgoba* in good preservation except a part of the dome. It contained the stone lid of a relic casket. On the north and south lower sides of the mass of rock are two rows of brick cells each terminated by a small *stupa* or *dāgoba*. East from this again is a pillared hall 77 feet square with rows of massive stone piers all fallen or broken. Two other large *chaityas* with walls still standing for a considerable height adjoin this on the east, and north of them on the outer face of the platform is a long row of cells and other buildings. The other mounds at the east extremity of the platform are as yet only partly explored. A stone statue of Buddha with the graceful flowing robes of the Amāravati sculptures is the only one of the kind as yet found.

The *chaityas* are irregular in their orientation probably indicating different periods of construction.

3. TREASURE TROVE.

Several references regarding treasure trove were received from Collectors and the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum. But most of them were suppressed by the late manager, and only discovered by a search among the records subsequent to his decease after the end of the official year. Some places were however visited and the objects photographed.

4. ANNUAL OFFICE EXPENDITURE.

						RS	A.	P.
Superintendent	..	..	..	..	..	9,200	0	0
Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	2,568	2	8
Travelling allowances	..	..	..	..	..	3,720	15	6
Contingencies	..	..	..	..	..	1,627	4	10
Supplies and services	..	..	..	..	..	3,696	11	5
Maps of Vijianagar	..	..	..	..	..	90	0	0
Total						20,903	2	5

5. PHOTOGRAPHS.

Two bromide prints of the photographs taken during the year accompany the report. These include the most interesting of the numerous objects found at the Sākāram monastery. A list appears in appendix C.

6. TOUR PROGRAMME, 1910-1911.

Such places as are worthy of inspection, and the monuments proposed to be or are undergoing conservation will have to be inspected. Reports regarding treasure trove or the demolition of monuments will have to be attended to. There are several ancient Buddhist sites awaiting exploration. These are all in Zamindari land, but permission to excavate them has been received. They are at Guntapalle and Kondavalu in the Gó dá veri district, and Rámatirtham and Darlakonda in the Vizagapatam district. On the duration of the work at Rámatirtham depends which of the other places can be taken up during the present year 1909-1910. Thus it was only by working at Śāṅkaram during the hot weather of 1908-1909, that it was possible to undertake work at Rámatirtham. Those left over from the present year will receive attention in the year following, and any others also that may be heard of, should they be worthy of exploration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. REA,
Superintendent.

PART II.

REPORTS FROM PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS, &c.

FIRST CIRCLE.

GANJAM DISTRICT—Berhampur taluk, Jugoda or Pandiya, Asika inscription.—At the junction of the corrugated iron sheet with the vertical face of the rock Portland cement mortar was recently put in to prevent leakage.

KISTNA DISTRICT—Ellore taluk—Gunkapalle, Five Buddhist rock-cut caves, structural Chaitya and excavated stupa and a number of mounds covering stupas.—The vegetation over and all round the caves has been cleared this year. The path leading to the caves at the foot of the hills is turned into a water course and is badly scoured out. An estimate for clearing another pathway on the east of the existing one will be submitted shortly.

SECOND CIRCLE.

KRISHNA DISTRICT—Bezawada taluk—Kondapalli—Hill fort.—Vegetation was cleared from the gateway at the entrance.

Bezawada—Group of rock-cuttings on the hills including five caves, buried monolith and two rock platforms with sculpture.—The pillars supporting Akkanna-Madanna caves are gone, and it is necessary to replace them. The unsupported opening is 25' x 15'.

Mallikarjuna temple.—It is necessary to remove the vegetation and repair the top of the temple.

Nageswara temple.—The mandapam in front has no roof in the central quadrangle and the gopuram requires repairs. One Venkatachalapati, a schoolmaster, Bezawada, is willing to undertake the necessary repairs if he is permitted to do so.

Mogaluzapuram—Four groups of caves at the base of the hill and one on the side.—The following repairs are necessary:—

- (1) Removing shrubs and prickly-pear.
- (2) Digging and removing the quarry rubbish from the front of the cave to drain the rain water from it.
- (3) Grouting the fissures with cement.

Bandar—Ghantasala—Siva temple.—The enclosure wall needs underpinning and plastering.

GUNTUR DISTRICT—Tenali taluk, Bhattiprolu village, Lanja dibba.—This is a big heap of debris which cannot be repaired. A fencing is all that is needed.

Sattenapalle taluk, Amaravati—Buddhist stupa.—There are a considerable number of carved stones at site. A watchman was employed during the year to watch these.

Guntur Taluk—Pundavalli—Four storeyed caves.—Stones are rapidly falling. In the central cave eight of the sixteen pillars are worn out right through and only fragments remain.

NELLORE DISTRICT—Udayagiri taluk—Dasaripalli, Dasaripalli cave.—The rough stone packing under the sides of the passage was replaced by rough stone masonry to prevent subsidence.

THIRD CIRCLE.

BELLARY DISTRICT—Harpanahalli taluk, Nilangunda, Bhimeswara Temple.—Stones of gopuram have partly fallen and require resetting. It is also overgrown with vegetation which should be cleared.

Kudligi Taluk—Ambati—Kallewara temple.—The following repairs are reported to be necessary.

- (1) The broken images have to be restored by joining the broken parts with cement.
- (2) Roof to be brought to one uniform shape.
- (3) The ground should be slightly sloped towards outside, gravelled and a catch drain formed all round to discharge rain water.
- (4) A wall with rough stone is necessary to protect the temple.

Hospet Taluk—Anantasayanagudi.—The large ruined temple of Anantasayana gudi.—Building supports, gravelling floor, under-pinning pillars and arranging stones have been completed.

Pillars have to be cleaned and Tolugu inscriptions painted.

Vijayanagar.—Groups of six Jain temples on rock south of Sri Pampapati temple.—Repacking fallen beams has to be done. The points noticed by the Archaeological Superintendent will receive attention.

Ganigetti Jain temple near Kamalapuram.—Building supports, gravelling floor, under-pinning pillars and arranging stone have been completed. Steps will be taken to rectify the defects in the roof which leaks.

Vittala Raya temple.—Repairs done as above. Jungle around temple requires thorough clearance. The remarks made by the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey in his report for 1907-1908 will be attended to.

Krishnaswami temple.—Building supports and removing shrubs have been completed. Removing debris is in progress.

Repacking stones in front of *gopuram* and in the main temple remains to be done. Further work in the shape of supports to broken lintels in front of *gopuram* is necessary and it is to be estimated for.

Achutaraya temple.—Removing debris has been done partly. Removal of debris should be completed and beamstones properly arranged. These are provided for in the supplemental budget estimate.

Monolithic statue of Narasimha.—Pathway requires gravelling.

Hazar Ramaswami temple with sculptures on the court walls.—Two carved pillars remain to be fixed as per sanctioned estimate.

Pattabhiramaswami temple.—Building supports, re-fixing fallen slabs of roof in Kalyanamantapam and removing debris have been completed.

Malayavanam Raghunathaswami temples.—Some settlement has to be arrived at between the Bavaji (who does *pooja* to the temple) and the Government before any repairs can be undertaken to this temple.

Vishnu or Chandikeswara temple.—Gravelling the floor and removing shrubs have been completed according to sanctioned estimate.

Mandapam about one mile from Talangutta on left of road to Vittalaraya temple.—The right side wall of *mandapam* requires removal and repacking. Jungle and debris have to be cleared as well. Displaced flooring slabs have to be reset.

Chandrasekhara matam.—Building supports, gravelling floor, removing debris and making roadway have been completed. Other works such as providing brick arch in *gopuram* have to be carried out as per sanctioned estimate.

Ranganami temple near palace enclosure.—Refixing roof slabs and clearing bushes have been completed as per sanctioned estimate.

Underground temple near throne or Mahornami dibba.—Restoration of the temple and opening a drainage channel are necessary. Points noticed by the Archaeological Superintendent in his last year's report will receive attention.

Temple of Siva near Vittalaraya temple.—Clearing debris, flooring with available slabs and clearing bushes have been done. Further completion as per sanctioned estimate is necessary.

Saraswati temple above Chandrasekhara matam.—Building supports and steps and flooring with gravel have been completed. Forming pathway and arranging fallen stones have to be done as per sanctioned estimate.

Hexagon bath above Saraswati temple.—Removing debris has been completed. Pathway has to be gravelled.

Venkataramanaswami temple near Kamalapuram.—Building supports, removing modern walls and debris have been completed.

The Mahornami dibba or sculptured throne.—Repacking sculptured and other idols are to be done as per sanctioned estimate. The parapet wall will be removed as pointed out by the Archaeological Superintendent.

Group of Palace buildings with towers, mandapam, council room, elephant stables, Theatre, Musical Hall, Zenana, Pavilion arena.—Filling in and levelling elephant stables have been completed. Plastering of theatre hall is being done. Measures to root out the vegetation will be taken and débris in the interior of watch tower removed.

Queen's bath.—Removing débris and gravelling floor have been completed.

Ancient bazaars.—Jungle and débris have to be cleared completely.

Kadli Kalu Ganesh temple.—Gravelling the floor has to be done as per sanctioned estimate.

Watershed.—Gravelling floor and removing débris have been done.

Sasenkalu Ganesh temple.—Refixing the base stones of the statue with iron clamps, gravelling inside and all round, fixing together both the broken trunk and hand of the statue and removing débris are necessary.

Vantigoda—Gopalkrishna temple.—To prevent further decay it is necessary that the maintenance repairs sanctioned, should be done as early as possible.

Hadagalli taluk.—Huvinahadagalle-Krishnadera temple.—The terrace is of ohowda mud and is in a dilapidated condition. It requires thorough repairs. Estimate has to be prepared for thorough conservation of the temple.

Krishna temple.—The vegetation growing over the temple needs clearance.

Hospet taluk.—Jambunathan hill—Jambunathan temple.—Refixing the base stones of the statue with iron clamps, gravelling inside and all round, fixing together both the broken hand and trunk of the statue and removing débris all round are necessary.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.—*Tadpatri taluk—Chokalur-Chinnakesuvawami temple.*—Estimate for petty repairs required will be submitted during the year.

Kalyandrug taluk.—Kambaduru Siva temple.—Repairs to compound wall Mahamantapam temple were completed. Further repairs are not required.

Penukonda taluk.—Penukonda—Ancient gopuram.—Some renewals of stucco-work, repairs to cracks and cleaning vegetation are necessary. One stone lintel is broken in the middle into two. This should be supported by inserting two angle irons beneath.

Gahannamahal.—Fixing of medallion is in good order. Nothing more is necessary.

Two detached pavilions in fields.—A round-headed arch was converted to that of the pointed form. Petty repairs to the gates seem necessary.

Abdul Hussain Mosque.—Petty repairs such as closing leaks, etc., are necessary.

CUDAPAH DISTRICT.—*Madanapalle Taluk.—Sompallen—Sompalle temple.*—Door to the front entrance has been put up. Repairs to the tower and insertion of coraice stones to one of the mandapams are necessary.

Kadiri taluk.—Kattugallu—Jumma Masjid.—Reconstruction of portions needed.

Vayalpad taluk.—Gurramkonda—The Mahal.—The upper storey is used as an inspection hangar and the lower one as stores for famine tools.

Fort.—Main entrance was cleared of débris, trees, vegetation and earth. Hanuman's mantapam has been repaired. Military Governor's quarters were repaired. Ramparts were removed. Roadways to Military Governor's quarters, Frenchmen's graves, hospital and main entrance were made.

Sri Narasimhaswami temple.—This temple has recently been repaired. Flooring will have to be made.

Jammalmadugu taluk.—Jammalmadugu—Gandikota temple.—Repairs to magazine and surroundings such as:—Dismantling the stone in mud temporary walls, removing rubbish from the two rooms adjoining the central hall, pointing to the newly-put-in portion of the masonry.

Repairs to Charmanar.—Repairing pigeon holes that are worn out, repairing the cracks in the walls above the pointed arches at the four sides, replacing basement stones that are displaced.

Repairs to watch tower.—Clearing pathway leading to tower below, repairs to rough stone steps, plastering with mortar here and there, and providing a flight of steps in front of the tower, and repairs to drinking water pond and well in front of Madhavaswami temple.

Gandikota—The tower known as *Maderesala*.—Repairs such as flooring with cement, pointing, and whitewashing are necessary.

Danavalapad—Jain temple.—Protection of compound with fence of camel foot creepers and palmyras, 67 in number, were planted. An establishment at a cost of Rs. 30 to water the creepers and palmyras during the hot season of 1909-1910 has been sanctioned.

Cuddapah taluk—*Cuddapah*—*Nabob's tower at Cuddapah*.—The towers have been under-pinned with concrete and cement plaster.

Mosque.—No repairs were carried out.

Pushpagiri—*Temple*.—Repairs to eight principal temples such as plastering, removing broken beams and covering eaves and replacing them, removing shrubs, constructing masonry drains and replacing some of the flowing stones and providing wooden gates, etc., were carried out.

Sidhout taluk—*Vontimitta*—*Temple*.—Repairs to south-east *mandapam* (*Madapalli Yagasala*) *mandapam* at the north-west corner, *mandapam* at the north-east corner, *mahamandapam* courtyard or *prakaram*, arcade on the exterior, Hanuman temple outside east *gopuram*, north, south and east *gopurams* were carried out.

Sidhout—*Fort*.—Repairs to west entrance and side *mandapams*, mosque No. 2, fort walls all round including under-pinning the bastion walls with stone in mortar, rear entrance and side *mandapams* were carried out.

FOURTH CIRCLE.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT—*Dharapuram taluk, Padiyur, Badrakalamman temple*.—Walls are in a damaged condition. The building as a whole is being allowed to run to ruins. Prickly-pear has grown very thickly all round the temple. It is understood that the local Sub-Magistrate has ordered the custodians to attend to the repairs required.

Erode taluk, Vijayamangalam—Jain temple.—Works provided for in the estimate sanctioned in March 1903 have been completed in 1904.

Karur taluk, Tandoni, Rock-carvings and inscriptions on the road in Natham poramboke S. No. 520.—A compound wall has been built round the rock-carvings during the year.

NILOIRI DISTRICT—*Coonoor taluk, Ganganiechickikottah, Hoolikaldroog Fort*.—Annual repairs were carried out during the year.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—*Wandiwash taluk, Seyamangalam, Rock-cut temple and sculptures*.—The removal of prickly-pear and preservation of casing stones of the walls of the temple are necessary to preserve inscription.

Chandragiri taluk, Tirupati, two gopurams on Tirupati hills.—One *gopuram* is in fair order and the other requires repair. It is under the management of the temple authorities.

Srinivasa Perunal temple, Tirupati—Vegetation to be removed by temple authorities.

Arcot taluk, Ukkal, Vishnu temple ruined at Ukkal.—The temple is ruined, but the inscription stones are maintained in good order.

Arni taluk, Devikapuram, Kanakagiriswara temple—is in charge of Jaghirdar of Arni. The renewals of wooden lintels are necessary to preserve *gopurams*.

SALEM DISTRICT—*Trichengode taluk, Sankari, Hill Fort*.—The fort walls on the hills extending from each side of the ten gates wherever overgrown with prickly-pear bushes and trees on the top and sides were cleared.

Stones displaced by the growth of roots of trees were set in their original position, the roots being removed without disturbing the walls.

Namakkal taluk, Namakkal, Hill Fort.—Removing vegetation was carried out where necessary, and some of the stones of the bastion wall that had fallen were reset in their proper places.

Krishnagiri taluk, Krishnagiri—Hill Fort.—The fort was completely repaired during 1907-1908.

Dharmapuri taluk, Dharmapuri—Monument to commemorate Sir Thomas Munro's connection with Dharmapuri.—This has just been completed.

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT—Mangalore taluk, Mudakodu, the Jain basti.—No conservation seems to have been done during the year. Some cracks are observed here and there in the walls. Cement pointing in these cracks seems desirable. Some of the *bastis* are kept neat, whitewashed, etc., while in others vegetation is growing and its removal is also one of the requirements towards the conservation of the monuments.

(2) *Sculptured wooden pillars in the Raja's palace.*—Some of the pillars are in good condition.

(3) *Tombs of Jain priests.*—Certain of these were repaired two years ago. Nothing needed at present.

Kasaragod taluk, Bekal, the Fort.—Some of the parapet walls of the rampart are loose and crumbling down and require renewal. An estimate for rebuilding the fallen portion of an inner rampart wall, clearing scrub jungle and other growth from rampart walls was sanctioned for execution.

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT—Mangalore taluk, Mangalore, Mangalore Devi temple.—The roof timber of the outer rectangular courtyard around the main body is more or less decayed and requires repairs. The temple proper is of laterite masonry and was repaired about 16 years back and completely roofed with copper sheets over new wood work. However no conservation work was done during the year.

Venur, a Jain figure.—Some stones of the pedestal on which the statue stands are disjointed. No work towards the conservation of the statue was carried out.

Udipi taluk, Karkala, a Jain statue known as Gumeswaradeo.—The pedestal is cracked in a few places. No work of repairs was done during the year.

A Jain temple known as Chaturmuka basti.—This stands on a hill facing No. 39. Exterior compound wall in bad order.

Uppinangadi taluk, Guruvayankerri, the Jain temple and Sthamba.—Two of these were restored by the owners a year back. The third is old and vegetation is growing on it. It should be removed.

MALABAR DISTRICT—Kottayam taluk, Tellicherry, Tellicherry Fort.—The old gates are in a tumble down condition. The walls have been cleared of vegetation during the year and this is periodically necessary. The north bastion has cracked badly and an estimate is being prepared for its restoration.

Calicut taluk, Annasari, Varayana Perumal temple, etc.—This is maintained and well kept by the custodian.

Walluvanad taluk, Koolakal the Vishnu temple.—The temple is 9½' square and walls 7' high; the roof is thatched and all rafters are rotten. No repairs seem to have been done for more than 20 years. The whole roof requires renewal.

Kannaswaraswami temple.—The site of the temple is overgrown with bushes. The whole temple is in a ruined state. It is reported to have been in this condition for over 20 years. No repair will do for this temple.

Calicut taluk, Beypur, the Siva temple.—This is kept in fair condition and is maintained by the custodian, the Raja of Beypur.

Palghat taluk, Palghat, the Fort—Bridge at entrance is maintained. Vegetation was removed as usual and some petty repacking of the revetment of the moat was carried out.

Wynaad Taluk, Sultan's Battery, Jain temple.—No repairs beyond keeping the place clean were done during the current year.

FIFTH CIRCLE.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.—*Conjeeveram taluk, Conjeeveram, Kailasanathar temple.*—Repairs carried out last year.

Vaikunta Perumal temple.—Cement pointing and plastering are necessary in some places.

Jvarahareswara temple.—Cement pointing and underpinning are needed.

Manimangolam, the old temple with an apical gopuram.—Vegetation was cleared. Disfigured figures of *gopuram* were coated with preservation solution, concrete terracing over covering stones in big *mandapam* was done.

Chingleput taluk, Mahabalipuram (Seven Pagodas), Aleva temple—All round the temple revetment has been built and grouted and pointed with cement.

Pundarikapushkurani.—Nothing need be done except the clearance of weeds.

Mandopas.—Concrete was laid on top 9" thick to prevent leakage. Plants growing on top of tower should be removed.

Isvara temple.—A pathway was made.

Mukuntanayanar temple—This temple is claimed by the Zamindar as his private property. The matter has been referred to the Collector.

Krishna mantapa.—Concrete 6" thick was laid on top, and plastered with cement.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.—*Tindivanam Taluk—Gingee*—The hill fort with buildings and sculpture.—The following works have been completed in the Gingee Fort.

(1) *Krishnagiri Hill.*—The buttress to support the wall of the second *mandapam* and the sentry box and parapet wall above the *mandapam* have been completed.

(2) *Ranganathaswami temple.*—Cutstone floors have been completed and pointed with tinted chunam.

(3) *Lakshminarasimhaswami temple.*—The cracks in the walls have been filled in with brick in mortar and the *Gurbagraham* plastered with cement.

(4) *Rajoghere Hill.*—The east and west walls of the flagstaff were raised to a height of 13' 6" and roofed over. The upper channel room was floored with concrete and plastered with chunam.

(b) The buttresses to the Council Hall were completed and also the ventilators. Concrete for the ruined portion of the pavement and chunam plastering and the parapet wall all round the ruined building were also completed. The steps leading to the Council Hall were repaired.

(c) Pointing with tinted chunam was done to the walls of the Ranganathaswami temple wherever necessary.

(d) Two parapet walls to a length of 100' 6" each leading to the foot-bridge have been built, pointed and plastered. Tarring to the foot-bridge was also done.

(5) *Kaliyana mahal.*—Inside plastering has been completed and the steps of the stair cases repaired where necessary and plastered. Teakwood lintels have been fixed in the tower. The filling in of the hollow ground in the quadrangle opposite was completed.

Improvements to the third entrance in Rajaghere Hill—The completion of the entrance by covering it with a brick arch right through and tarring cutstone arches at either end were carried out.

Pattabhiramaswami temple.—The twelve pillared *unjal mantapam* and the four pillared *mandapam* were floored with cutstone and pointing with tinted chunam done wherever necessary. Five sign boards to the various entrances to the fort were put up as ordered. The notices regarding the drinking and non-drinking water were also completed as ordered by the Superintending Engineer during his previous inspection of the Fort.

TANJORE DISTRICT.—*Negapatam taluk, Negapatam, Dutch cemetery.*—The majority of the monuments are simple masonry tombs plastered and whitewashed. The plastering has peeled off and is crumbling in most of the tombs owing to the saltish atmosphere of the coast. In some of the tombs plants are growing in the

crevices of the masonry and the enclosures of some of the tombs are badly damaged. Some of the joists of one of the monuments have become rotten and requires renewal. The interior of the cemetery is full of weeds and vegetation. The iron railing requires painting.

Tanjore taluk, Tillaiethaam, Ghrithapureswaraswami temple.—Beamstones at entrance tower and in north mandapam cracked to a considerable length. People do not frequent the temple very much on account of its present dangerous condition.

Tanjore—Sivaganga Fort.—Repairs to the bastion No. 11 and a portion of the wall fallen down are being done. The ramparts were cleared of vegetation.

Mayavaram taluk, Trauguebar, Dansborg and Fort.—Underpinning walls and masonry works, such as raising the fallen walls, repairing gates, etc., are being done.

MADRAS—Georgetown, old town wall of Mairas.—The portion of the wall in old jail street is used by the public as a latrine in spite of the notice board put up. The rear wall of this bastion on which the Medical school, Royapuram, is built toppled over during the rains of October and estimate for ramping the portion that fell is in hand.

Cornwallis Memorial—This is in good order.

SIXTH CIRCLE.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.—Trichinopoly taluk, Jambukeswaram.—Old Jambukeswaram shrine in the courtyard of the present Jambukeswaram temple.—It is in a good state of preservation, extensive improvements having been done by Nattukottai Chetties. The inner compound walls containing inscriptions are being dismantled and rebuilt.

Trichinopoly, the fort with temple inscriptions, Nadar Sha's mosque and inscriptions.—Necessary repairs have been carried out to fort gate and temple inscriptions.

Preston's battery—is properly conserved.

Two Rock-cut caves at Trichinopoly Rock.—Estimates for clearing and other works pointed out by the Director-General of Archaeology have been sent to the Superintending Engineer, and these are stated to have been forwarded to the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.

Udayarpalaiyam taluk, Gangaikondasholapuram, Brahadeswara Swami temple. Is in a good state of preservation except that the delicate parts of sculptural figures are crumbling.

Tirumalavadi, the Temple—Stone slab roofing is damaged in some places.

Jayankondasholapuram, the Jain statues.—It is reported that there are some cracks here and there in the statues.

Kamarasavally, Siva temple highly sculptured.—Terrace is cracked and leaky and tumbling down in places. Estimate has been submitted to Superintending Engineer.

Kulittalai taluk, Palayasangadam, the Eswara temple.—Compound wall is damaged in three places, as also coping in some parts.

Sivayam, Rathineswara temple and Iswara temple.—The exposed inscriptions are gradually crumbling and require protection.

Museiri taluk, Turaiyur, a Vishnu temple with a small tank and mandapam in the middle.—The temple requires attention. The sides of the tank are tumbling down and the mandapam is overgrown with bushes. Temple authorities plead want of funds.

A curious and picturesque building three storeys high in the middle of the irrigation tanks.—This curious building is said to belong to the Zamindar of Turaiyur who has neglected it. The top roof has fallen.

A Siva temple elaborately sculptured with a tank and mandapam in the middle—Bushes over the mandapam should be removed

Perambalur taluk, Arumpavur, the three inscriptions.—One of the inscriptions is all right. The other inscriptions are reported to have been partly damaged as the stones on which they are inscribed have been broken and partly covered with white-wash also.

UTHAITHUR—The temple described as *Oholan Pandava with inscriptions, south face.*—Two of the inscriptions have been partly damaged as the stones on which they are inscribed have been broken.

MADURA DISTRICT—Madura taluk, Yanaimalai, Narasimhaswami temple.—A stone beam 2' \times 2' in section in the central *mandapam* is broken and requires removal. Two similar beams have been broken and removed. The removal of these beams does not appear to have in any way weakened the structure. The western wall of the temple has cracked right through from top to bottom, but this is not in any way dangerous. Vegetation has grown in places over the structure and this requires removal.

Alagarkoil, the temple with two tanks on the hill.—The repairs to the *gopuram* and other portions are being done on a large scale under the supervision of the temple authorities.

The fort.—The repairs to the fort walls have been carried out by the Public Works department.

Ramnad zamindari, Rameswaram, two storeyed mandapam—This is being repaired by the temple authorities.

Sethu Muthu Ramalinga temple.—The crack in the new tower seems to enlarge.

Ramnad, colossal figures of horse and elephant.—Is disfigured in places. Plastering requires renewal.

Tirumangalam taluk, Koulpatti, the temple.—A sweeper is employed to keep the temple clean. An estimate for repairing the stone flooring has been sent to the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey.

Dindigul taluk, Dindigul, the Fort with inscriptions.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,100 for repairs to the fort buildings has been sent for sanction.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT—Tinnevely taluk, Krishnapuram, Vishnu temple.—The fallen mouldings of the inner temple should be replaced and repairs to the compound wall carried out. An estimate has been sent for necessary repair.

Manur—Rajagopalasami temple.—Tower should be repaired and mouldings renewed. An estimate has been sent for necessary repairs.

Srivilliputtur taluk, Srivilliputtur, Andal temple.—Tower is in bad order. An estimate amounting to Rs. 10,368 has been sanctioned for repairs.

Nanguneri taluk—Tirukarangudi—A Vishnu temple.—The tower and the floor of several rooms require protection and repair.

Kalakad, Siva temple, Satya Vageswara temple.—Inside pillars of the tower and the floor require repair and protection.

Sembagaramanallur, Vishnu temple, Jagannatheswara temple—The *Dwarapalak* stone figures at the inside entrance of the *garbhagraham* require protection. Iron railings may be provided. The front *mandapam* leak.

Valliyur, Siva temple, Subramaniaswami temple.—The front *mandapam* of Amman Sannathi is in a dangerous condition and requires to be rebuilt at once.

Vizianarayanam—Three temples of much antiquity with inscriptions.—The flooring is not good. Roof leaks.

Karungulam, Vishnu temple of Varadaraja Perumal temple.—The temple is small with some sculptural work. It is now in a very bad state and requires thorough repair. The inside *mandapam* leaks and the temple is overgrown with bushes.

APPENDIX B.

The condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works officers.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument.	Condition.	Name of the inspecting officer.	Date of inspection.
1	Qandam	Bethampur	Jangala	Avala inscription	...	Executive Engineer, Qandam division.	21st March 1909.
2	Klata	Ellora	Gumballa	Five Buddhist rock-cut caves, structural carvings and stupa lately converted and a number of monada carvings stupa.	...	J. R. Hendrick, Esq., Sub-Engineer	22nd February 1909.
3	Qandam	Tenali	Ebatuprola	Lanjia dhala	In ruins	Sub-Divisional officer, Eastern Sub-division.	26th March 1909.
4	Do	Rayala	China Qanjim	Chidambaramwami	Good	Assistant Engineer in charge of Western Sub-division.	24th "
5	Do	Do	Sankaravara	Chennalawara personal temple	Do.	Do.	8th April 1909.
6	Do	Do	Do	Ramalingawara temple and Nagarwara temple.	Do.	Do.	8th "
7	Do	Do	China Qanjim	Buddhist stupa	Do.	Do.	24th March 1909.
8	Do	Do	Moitupalli	Buddhist remains at Saththadani dhala.	Do.	Do.	9th April 1909.
9	Klata	Betwada	Do	The group of rock cuttings on the hills including five caves, varied monolith temple and two rock platforms with sculpture	Fair	Overseer in charge of the Ancient section, Head-quarter Sub-division.	24th April 1909.
10	Do	Do	Do	Madikarjuna temple	In slight repair	The overseer in charge of the Ancient section, Head-quarter sub-division.	24th "
11	Do	Do	Do	Nagarwara temple	Do.	Do.	8th "
12	Do	Do	Mogdiraapuram	Four groups of caves at the base of the hill and one on the side.	Do.	The Road Superintendent, Head-quarters Sub-division.	27th "
13	Do	Bunder	Glaculada	Siva's temple	Fair	Overseer in charge of Venanki section.	7th "
14	Bellary	Do	Nagaram	Venugopalawara and temple	Good	M.R. By. G. Rangachari, Overseer, Public Works Department, Harpanahalli and Hadagalli taluka.	6th "
15	Do	Do	Haral Hadagalli	Kallawara temple	Do.	Do.	7th "
16	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
17	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
18	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
19	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
20	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
21	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
22	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
23	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
24	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
25	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
26	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
27	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
28	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
29	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
30	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
31	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
32	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
33	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
34	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
35	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
36	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
37	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
38	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
39	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
40	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
41	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
42	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
43	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
44	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
45	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
46	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
47	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
48	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
49	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
50	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
51	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
52	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
53	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
54	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
55	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
56	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
57	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
58	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
59	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
60	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
61	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
62	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
63	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
64	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
65	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
66	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
67	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
68	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
69	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
70	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
71	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
72	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
73	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
74	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
75	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
76	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
77	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
78	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
79	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
80	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
81	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
82	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
83	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
84	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
85	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
86	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
87	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
88	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
89	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
90	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
91	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
92	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
93	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
94	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
95	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
96	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
97	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
98	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
99	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
100	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "

The condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works Officers—cont.

Serial number	Date of	Taluk.	Village	Name of the monument.	Condition	Name of the inspecting officer.	Date of inspection.
21	Feb'y	Hooper	Vijayanagar	Ancient bastars ..	Requires repair	M.R.Ry. D. Rengachari, Overseer, Harpanahalli and Hadagalas taluks.	31st March 1909.
22	Do	Do	Do	Two Mohammedan tombs on road to Hooper	Do.	do.	Do.
23	Do	Do	Do	Group of Mohammedan tombs at Kadur	Do.	do.	Do.
24	Do	Do	Do	Kadur Kalai Ganesha temple	Do.	do.	Do.
25	Do	Do	Do	Statue of Ganesha	Good	do.	Do.
26	Do	Do	Do	Small Mohammedan shrine on road to	Do	do.	Do.
27	Do	Do	Do	Mohammedan mosque on rock on right of road to Talahagatte.	Do.	do.	Do.
28	Do	Do	Do	Group of Mohammedan palace buildings with masonry, mosque and sundial	Do	do.	Do.
29	Do	Do	Do	Waterbed ..	Fair	do.	Do.
30	Do	Do	Do	Marutha Ganesha temple	Requires repair	do.	Do.
31	Do	Do	Do	Vishnu temple	Good	do.	Do.
32	Do	Do	Do	Gopalakrishna temple	Requires repair	M.R.Ry. T. S. Rangasami Aiyar, Overseer, Kodigi.	6th April 1909, 28th November 1902.
33	Do	Do	Do	Four temple	Do	do.	Do.
34	Do	Do	Do	Kishoredeva temple	Do	do.	Do.
35	Do	Do	Do	Kabava temple	Do	M.R.Ry. D. Rengachari, Overseer, Harpanahalli and Hadagalas taluks.	6th April 1909.
36	Do	Do	Do	The Fort	Do	do.	Do.
37	Do	Do	Do	Mangalam temple or Upalishwami temple	Good	do.	Do.
38	Do	Do	Do	Siva and Vishnu temple	Do	do.	Do.
39	Do	Do	Do	The Fort temple	Do	do.	Do.
40	Do	Do	Do	Jonas Meysa	Do	do.	Do.
41	Do	Do	Do	The Mahara or entrance gateway	Requires repair	Overseer, Public Works department, Adul.	29th April 1909.
42	Do	Do	Do	Two tombs of the Jerez	Good	do.	Do.
43	Do	Do	Do	The Fort	Do	do.	Do.
44	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan Bad	Requires repair	do.	Do.
45	Do	Do	Do	The Fort	Do	do.	Do.
46	Do	Do	Do	The Fort	Do	do.	Do.
47	Do	Do	Do	Small mosque	Good	do.	Do.
48	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Requires repair	do.	Do.
49	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
50	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
51	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
52	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
53	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
54	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
55	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
56	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
57	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
58	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
59	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
60	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
61	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
62	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
63	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
64	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
65	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
66	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
67	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
68	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
69	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
70	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
71	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
72	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
73	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
74	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
75	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
76	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
77	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
78	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
79	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
80	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
81	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
82	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
83	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
84	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
85	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
86	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
87	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
88	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
89	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
90	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
91	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
92	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
93	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
94	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
95	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
96	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
97	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
98	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
99	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.
100	Do	Do	Do	The Kanan temple	Do	do.	Do.

The condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works officers—cont.

Serial number	District	Taluk	Village	Name of the monument	Condition	Name of the inspecting officer	Date of inspection
270	Madura	Ramanad	Dorupattam	Jagannath temple	Good	Superintendent in charge of Madura Sub-Division	25th Sept. 1908.
271	Do.	Do.	Do.	Thiruvannam temple	Temple tower is in disrepair	Do.	26th "
272	Do.	Do.	Ramanad	Two tiered mandapam	Under repair	Do.	17th January 1909.
273	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sethu Mahan Ramalinga temple	The crack in the new lower seems to enlarge.	Do.	27th "
274	Do.	Do.	Ramanad	Colossal figures of horse and elephant	Damaged in places	Do.	13th February 1909.
275	Do.	Do.	Darankholy	Tanjore Mahara's charnam	Good	Do.	17th January "
276	Do.	Do.	Tirupattinam	Rock-cut cave and inscription	Do.	Superintendent in charge of Town Works	4th April "
277	Do.	Do.	Madura	Meenakshman temple	Do.	Superintendent in charge of Madura Sub-Division	23rd March "
278	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tirumal Nair's palace	Do.	Do.	23rd "
279	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tirupattinam	Do.	Do.	23rd "
280	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tirupattinam	Do.	Do.	23rd "
281	Do.	Do.	Yanamalai	The Jucis cave	Do.	Gravest, No. 11 Section of Periyar Sub-Division	4th May 1909
282	Do.	Do.	Do.	Seal plates and inscription on the rock.	The inscriptions on the rock are mutilated	Do.	"
283	Do.	Do.	Do.	Narainaswami temple	Requires repair	Do.	4th May 1909.
284	Do.	Do.	Alagarkoil	The temple with two tanks on the hills	Repairs to the gopuram and other portions are being done.	Do.	23rd March "
285	Do.	Do.	Do.	The fort	Good	Do.	23rd "
286	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tirumal Nair's palace	Do.	Do.	23rd "
287	Do.	Do.	Kodungalam	Kodungalam temple	Good	Overseer, Town Works, Madura	15th March 1909.
288	Do.	Do.	Kodungalam	The temple	Do.	Overseer in charge of Tirumangalam	27th "
289	Do.	Do.	Sindur	The fort with inscriptions	Do.	Do.	21th March 1909.
290	Do.	Do.	Dindigul	The fort with temple inscriptions	Requires repair	Overseer in charge of Dindigul	On several occasions during the year
291	Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli	Nadar Shah's mosque and inscriptions.	Do.	Executive Engineer	Do
292	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tayannaswami temple	Good	Do.	Do
293	Do.	Do.	Do.	Two rock-cut caves	Fair state	Do.	Do
294	Do.	Do.	Do.	Frederick's battery	Good	Do.	Do
295	Do.	Do.	Do.	Old Jambhakeswaram shrine in the court-yard of the present Jambhakeswaram temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.
296	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sri Ranganatha temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
297	Do.	Do.	Do.	Thiruvannam temple	Do.	Do.	21th March 1909.
298	Do.	Do.	Do.	Thiruvannam temple	Do.	Do.	16th April "
299	Do.	Do.	Do.	Thiruvannam temple	Fair state	Do.	23rd "
300	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Sri temple	Good	Do.	On several occasions during the year.
301	Do.	Do.	Do.	Jambhakeswaram temple the building and inscriptions.	Do.	Do.	2nd November 1906.
302	Do.	Do.	Do.	The rock-cut cave	Do.	Do.	"

The condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works officers—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument.	Condition.	Names of the inspecting officers.	Date of inspection.
234	Sinnerelly	Ottapalam	Tetloorin ..	The Dutch cemetery ..	Good order	Mr. M. V. Krishnasamy Alvar, Super-visor.	25th February 1909.
235	Do.	Do.	Kalgumal ..	Bank-out cave on the hill	Very good order	Lieutenant L. Donaghue, Assistant Engineer.	16th August 1908.
236	Do.	Do.	Do.	Group of Jain figures	Do.	Do.	Do.
237	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kalingachamorthi temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
238	Do.	Tinnerelly ..	Do.	Vishnu temple ..	Requires repair.	Do.	2nd March 1909.
239	Do.	Do.	Minar ..	Rajagopalaswamy temple	Bad order	Do.	31st August 1908.
240	Do.	Do.	Do.	Shiva temple	Very good order	Do.	Do.
241	Do.	Do.	Tinnerelly ..	Nallapalayam temple ..	Do.	Do.	1st March 1909
242	Do.	Do.	Kurukkulam ..	Cave temple of Subramaniaswamy	Do.	Do.	Do.
243	Do.	Sankarayanur.	Nallapalayam ..	Subbar Naryanaswamy temple	Do.	Do.	25th February 1909.
244	Do.	Do.	Peradilipattir ..	Andal temple ..	Tower in bad order	Do	19th January "
245	Do.	Nanguneri ..	Thiruvargudy ..	A large Vishnu temple	Requires protection and repair	Sob-Divisional Officer, Sharnadivil	16th March "
246	Do.	Do.	Kelakud ..	Shiva temple	Requires repair	Do	Do.
247	Do.	Do.	Noromund ..	A large Vishnu temple	Very good condition	Do.	Do.
248	Do.	Do.	Karuvangulam ..	Shiva temple (Kangasubashpy temple)	Good	Do.	Do.
249	Do.	Do.	Eravadi ..	Thiruvalluvar temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
250	Do.	Do.	Kettil Karungulam ..	Raja Sundararas temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
251	Do.	Do.	Pattinadri ..	Nallapalayam temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
252	Do.	Do.	Shanagaram ..	Parasuramaswamy temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
253	Do.	Do.	Shanagaram ..	Jaganathaswamy temple	Requires repair	Do.	Do.
254	Do.	Do.	Valliyar ..	Subramaniaswamy temple	Requires immediate repair.	Do.	Do.
255	Do.	Do.	Do.	Alkummanur temple ..	Early good, only the removal of weeds is necessary.	Do.	Do.
256	Do.	Do.	Vijayarajasan ..	Three temple of much antiquity with inscriptions.	Very bad state ..	Do	Do.
257	Do.	Do.	Karankulam ..	Vishnu temple of Vandandje Perumal temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.

The condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works officers—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument.	Condition.	Name of the inspecting officer.	Date of inspection.
314	Innervally	Ottapidaram	Tatloorn	The Dutch cemetery	Good order	Mr. M. V. Krishnasamy Aiyar, Super. vicer.	25th February 1909.
315	Do.	Do.	Kalgumalai	Rock-cut cave on the hill	Very good order	Lieutenant L. Doneghue, Assistant Engineer.	15th August 1908.
316	Do.	Do.	Do.	Group of Jain figures	Do	Do.	Do.
317	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kingschiamorin temple	Do	Do.	Do.
318	Do.	Thinnerally	Krishnapuram	Vihara temple	Requires repair	Do.	2nd March 1909.
319	Do.	Do.	Mannur	Rajagopalswamy temple	Bad order	Do.	31st August 1908.
320	Do.	Do.	Do.	Siva temple	Very good order	Do.	Do
321	Do.	Do.	Thinnerally	Sellappaswamy temple	Do.	Do.	1st March 1909
322	Do.	Do.	Kurukkalbomai	Cave temple of Subramaniaswamy	Do.	Do.	Do.
323	Do.	Madanayaksh.	Kutkaimyil.	Subrahmaniaswamy temple	Do.	Do.	25th February 1909.
324	Do.	Attiradipettur	Attiradipettur	Andal temple	Tower in bad order	Do.	19th January "
325	Do.	Nanguneri	Turattirangody	A large Vishnu temple	Requires protection and repair	Sub-Divisional Officer, Shermadai	16th March "
326	Do.	Do.	Kilakud	Siva temple	Requires repair	Do	Do.
327	Do.	Do.	Nanguneri	Siva temple	Very good condition	Do.	Do.
328	Do.	Do.	Karuvangulam	A large temple (Kangaswathipathy temple)	Good	Do.	Do.
329	Do.	Do.	Do.	Thiruvikottaya temple	Do	Do.	Do.
330	Do.	Do.	Kottai Karungulam	Siva Subramanyam temple	Do	Do.	Do.
331	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sellappaswamy temple	Do	Do.	Do.
332	Do.	Do.	Pattinotti	Vengal Pandeyam temple	Do	Do.	Do.
333	Do.	Do.	Shanapuram	Jagannathaswamy temple	Requires repair	Do.	Do.
334	Do.	Do.	Shanapuram	Jagannathaswamy temple	Requires repair	Do.	Do.
335	Do.	Do.	Vellur	Subramaniaswamy temple	Requires immediate repairs.	Do	Do.
336	Do.	Do.	Do.	Atangannoor temple	Fairly good, only the removal of weeds is necessary.	Do.	Do.
337	Do.	Do.	Vijayanarasayan	Three temples of much antiquity with inscriptions.	...	Do	Do.
338	Do.	Do.	Karunkulam	Vihara temple of Varadaraja Perumal temple.	Very bad state	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX C.
List of Photographs.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Vizagapatam District.</i>						
1800	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1801	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1802	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1803	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1804	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1805	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1806	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1807	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1808	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1809	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1810	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1811	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1812	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1813	Full ..	Terra cotta estampage discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1814	Full ..	Terra cotta inscription square block discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1815	Full ..	Specimens of copper coins discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Copper ..	Buddhist.
1816	Full ..	East view of a Palakidavi head at the foot of the Bojjanakonda hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone ..	Hindu.
1817	Full ..	East view of a Palakidavi image at the foot of the Bojjanakonda hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone ..	Hindu.
1818	Full ..	Group of <i>dāyaka</i> on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone ..	Buddhist.
1819	Full ..	Group of <i>dāyaka</i> on the east hill showing the stairway and the caves.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone ..	Buddhist.
1820	Full ..	Interior view of the lower cave showing the <i>dāyaka</i> in the centre on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone ..	Buddhist.
1821	Full ..	View of the semi-circular panel at the west end of the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone ..	Buddhist.
1822	Full ..	North view of the group of <i>dāyaka</i> on the west side of the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone ..	Buddhist.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Vizagapatam District—cont.</i>						
1823	Full ..	South-east view of the group of <i>digobas</i> on the west side of the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1824	Full ..	South group of <i>digobas</i> to the west side of the rock-cut steps on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1825	Full ..	North-east view of the rock-cut steps enclosed in brick with the brick steps on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone and brick	Buddhist.
1826	Full ..	View of the rock-cut steps with the brick <i>digobas</i> on the south side of the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone and brick	Buddhist.
1827	Full ..	View of the rock-cut steps with <i>digobas</i> on the north side of the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone and brick	Buddhist.
1828	Full ..	Group of <i>digobas</i> on the west side of the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone and brick	Buddhist.
1829	Full ..	North-east view of the rows of cells on the north side of the <i>chaitya</i> , east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone and brick	Buddhist.
1830	Full ..	Rows of cells on the east side of the <i>chaitya</i> , east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone and brick	Buddhist.
1831	Full ..	South-west view of the row of cells exposed on the south side of the <i>chaitya</i> on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone and brick	Buddhist.
1832	Full ..	View of the group of <i>digobas</i> in the front of the cave on the south-west side of the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone and brick.	Buddhist.
1833	Full ..	South view of No. 6 cave on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone . . .	Buddhist.
1834	Full ..	View of small cell with a panel near the cave on the south-west side of the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1835	Full ..	View of the newly exposed cave with brick walls in front, west hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone and brick.	Buddhist.
1836	Full ..	View of the <i>digobas</i> within the newly exposed cave, west hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone and brick	Buddhist.
1837	Full ..	View of the group of <i>digobas</i> on the west hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone . . .	Buddhist.
1838	Full ..	View of the group of <i>digobas</i> on the west hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1839	Full ..	South view of the group of <i>digobas</i> on the west hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1840	Full ..	South-east view of the group of <i>digobas</i> on the west hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1841	Full ..	East view of the group of <i>digobas</i> on the west hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone . . .	Buddhist.
1842	Full ..	North view of the rock-cut steps on the west hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone .. .	Buddhist.
1843	Full ..	South view of the rock-cut steps at the extreme end of the west hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1844	Full ..	North-east view of the rock-cut steps at the extreme end of the west hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1845	Full ..	View showing the pre-historic articles arranged near the tent	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone and earthen.	Pre-historic.
1846	Full ..	View showing the pre-historic articles arranged near the tent	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone and earthen.	Pre-historic.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Vizagapatam District—cont.</i>						
1847	Full ..	Various shapes of umbrellas for votive <i>digobas</i> found during excavations.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1848	Full ..	Various forms of spouts of pots found during excavations.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1849	Half ..	Terracotta inscription tablets discovered on the east hill	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1850	Half ..	Terra cotta inscription tablets discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1851	Half ..	Terra cotta inscription square block discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1852	Half ..	Terra cotta inscription block discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1853	Half ..	Terra cotta estampage discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1854	Half ..	Terra cotta estampage discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1855	Half ..	Terra cotta inscription discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1856	Half ..	Seals and impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Lapis Lazuli and ivory.	Buddhist.
1857	Half ..	Seals and impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Lapis Lazuli ..	Buddhist.
1858	Half ..	Terra cotta seal and impression discovered on the east hill	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1859	Half ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1860	Half ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1861	Half ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1862	Half ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1863	Half ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1864	Half ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1865	Half ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1866	Half ..	A portion of terra cotta ornamented <i>digoba</i> discovered on the east hill	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1867	Half ..	A portion of terra cotta ornamented <i>digoba</i> discovered on the east hill	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1868	Half ..	Terra cotta panel of a Buddha image with <i>stupa</i> discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1869	Half ..	Terra cotta panels of a Buddha image with <i>stupa</i> discovered on the east hill	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1870	Half ..	A Gold coin discovered on the east hill	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Gold ..	Buddhist.
1871	Half ..	An Iron torch lamp discovered on the east hill	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Iron ..	Ancient.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Exc.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Vizagapatam District—cont.</i>						
1872	Half ..	An iron torch lamp with its fittings discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Iron ..	Ancient.
1873	Half ..	Iron knives and daggers discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Iron ..	Buddhist.
1874	Half ..	Ivory dagger and mother of pearl bangle discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Ivory pearl.	Buddhist.
1875	Half ..	Terra cotta and coral beads discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen coral.	Buddhist.
1876	Half ..	A portion of terra cotta Ram, handle of a spoon, and bronze spoon discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen bronze.	Buddhist.
1877	Half ..	A marble panel of a Buddha and terra cotta row of <i>Salasana</i> discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Marble earthen.	Buddhist.
1878	Half ..	Bronze head, seal impression, panel of a Buddha, and votive <i>diyas</i> discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen bronze.	Buddhist.
1879	Half ..	Two hammerstones, hoes, spoons and umbrellas for votive <i>diyas</i> discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Stone earthen.	Buddhist.
1880	Half ..	Terra cotta lower parts of pillars and a <i>Salasana</i> discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1881	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1882	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1883	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1884	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1885	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1886	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1887	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1888	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1889	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1890	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1891	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1892	Half ..	Terra cotta umbrella for a <i>diya</i> discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1893	Half ..	Terra cotta ornamental bases, etc., discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1894	Half ..	Small objects (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1895	Half ..	East view of rock-cut <i>diyas</i> on the west hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Stone ..	Buddhist.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Visagapatam District—cont.</i>						
1896	Half ..	South view of row of <i>dīgolas</i> on the west hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Stone	Buddhist.
1897	Half ..	East view of Palakidevi at the foot of the hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Stone	Hindu.
1898	Half ..	View of <i>dīgola</i> within the <i>śaṣṭya</i> on the north side of the rock-cut <i>stūpa</i> on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Stone brick. and	Buddhists.
1899	Half ..	Rock-cut stair leading down from the <i>chaitya</i> to the floor of the passage on the east of the <i>stūpa</i> .	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Stone brick. and	Buddhist.
1900	Quarter.	A Jar with spout discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1901	Quarter.	Terra cotta votive <i>dīgola</i> discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1902	Quarter.	Terra cotta <i>dīgola</i> and <i>kamudi</i> or ear ornament discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1903	Quarter.	Terra cotta stand for burning camphor and perforated lid discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1904	Quarter.	A portion of terra cotta ornamented perforated lid discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1905	Quarter.	Terra cotta base and top of a pillar discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1906	Quarter.	Seal impression discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Lapis, Lazzuli.	Buddhist.
1907	Quarter.	Terra cotta seal impression discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1908	Quarter.	Earthen lamp and fragment of ornamented pottery discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1909	Quarter.	Fragments of ornamented pottery discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1910	Quarter.	Fragments of ornamented pottery discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1911	Quarter.	Fragments of ornamented pottery discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1912	Quarter.	Fragments of ornamented pottery discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1913	Quarter.	Fragments of ornamented pottery discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1914	Fell ..	East panels of the <i>śaṣṭya</i> , Sri Lakshmi Varaha-simhaswami temple.	Simha-chalam.	Visagapatam.	Stone	Orissan.
1915	Full ..	South panels of the <i>śaṣṭya</i> , Sri Lakshmi Varaha-simhaswami temple.	Simha-chalam.	Visagapatam.	Stone	Orissan.
1916	Fell ..	South panels of the <i>śaṣṭya</i> , Sri Lakshmi Varaha-simhaswami temple.	Simha-chalam.	Visagapatam.	Stone	Orissan.
1917	Fell ..	South-east view of stone car at north-east corner of the inner <i>pradakṣiṇā</i> , Sri Lakshmi Varaha-simhaswami temple.	Simha-chalam.	Visagapatam.	Stone	Orissan.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material	Age
<i>Vizagapatam District—cont.</i>						
1918	Full ..	East view of the south side verandah of the inner prakaram, Sri Lakshmi Verdhanaresimhaswami temple.	Simhachalam.	Vizagapatam.	Stone	Orissan.
1919	Full ..	North view of the east side verandah of the inner prakaram, Sri Lakshmi Verdhanaresimhaswami temple.	Simhachalam.	Vizagapatam.	Stone	Orissan.
1920	Full ..	Bird's eye view of the Simhachalam temple and surrounding the hill.	Simhachalam.	Vizagapatam.	....	Orissan.
1921	Full ..	East view of ruined Vallapayada temple.	Bonthalakodara.	Vizagapatam.	Stone, brick and plaster	Ancient.
1922	Full ..	South east view of the ruined Siva temple.	Saripalli ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone . ..	Orissan.
1923	Full ..	North-east view of the ruined Siva temple.	Saripalli ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone .. .	Orissan.
1924	Full ..	East view of the doorway and portion of gopuram at the Siva temple.	Saripalli ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone .. .	Orissan.
1925	Full ..	East view of the doorway at Siva temple.	Saripalli ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone	Orissan.
1926	Half ..	View of a portion of the doorway at the Siva temple.	Saripalli ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone	Orissan.
1927	Full ..	View of the ruined brick shrine of the top of the Bodhi-konda.	Ramatirtham.	Vizagapatam.	Stone, brick and plaster	Jalpe
1928	Full ..	East view of the mound on the top of Gurubhethakonda south side.	Ramatirtham.	Vizagapatam.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Buddhist.
1929	Full ..	West view of the mound on the top of Gurubhethakonda south side.	Ramatirtham.	Vizagapatam.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Buddhist.
1930	Full ..	View of the natural cave and two Jain statues lying side by side.	Ramatirtham.	Vizagapatam.	Stone	Jaina.
<i>Goddavari District.</i>						
1931	Full ..	South-east view of the old mosque.	Rajamandry ..	Goddavari .	Stone, brick and plaster.	Muhamadan.
1932	Full ..	South-east view of the inner courtyard of the old mosque.	Rajamandry ..	Goddavari ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Muhamadan.
1933	Half ..	Monodental inscription from the top of the main entrance of the old mosque.	Rajamandry ..	Goddavari ..	Stone . ..	Muhamadan.
<i>Guntur District.</i>						
1934	Quarter.	Lotus flower found during excavations.	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1935	Quarter.	Portion of the face of Buddha found during excavations.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1936	Half ..	Earthen bonds found during excavations.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1937	Half ..	Lion face found during excavations.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1938	Quarter.	Ivory handle found during excavations.	Amaravati .	Guntur	Ivory .. .	Buddhist.
1939	Quarter.	A small lingam found during excavations.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Metal .. .	Ancient Hindu.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Chingleput District.</i>						
1940	Quarter.	Two pots	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1941	Quarter.	A bowl	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1942	Quarter.	A bowl with rim	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1943	Quarter.	A pot	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1944	Quarter.	A bowl	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1945	Quarter.	A tumbler	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1946	Quarter.	Two cups	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1947	Quarter.	Lower portion of a pot with three legs.	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1948	Quarter.	Two cups	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1949	Half ..	Jar with three legs	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1950	Quarter.	Saucer	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1951	Quarter.	Basin	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1952	Quarter.	A small pot and cup	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1953	Quarter.	Two lids	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1954	Quarter.	Long neck pot	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1955	Quarter.	Lower portion of a pot with three legs	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1956	Quarter.	Saucer	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1957	Quarter.	A bowl and a cone-shaped bowl.	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1958	Quarter.	A big bowl	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1959	Quarter.	A big bowl	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1960	Quarter.	A pot with long neck	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1961	Quarter.	A pot with long neck	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1962	Quarter.	A pot without neck	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1963	Quarter.	A big pot, its mouth ebipped	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1964	Quarter.	A big pot	Kadamalaiputur	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1965	Quarter.	Three small lids	Kadamalaiputur.	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1966	Half ..	A jar with three long legs with four spouts.	Kadamalaiputur.	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1967	Quarter.	A wide-mouthed bowl	Kadamalaiputur.	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1968	Quarter.	A long mortar partly broken	Kadamalaiputur.	Chingleput ..	Stone	Prehistoric.
1969	Quarter.	A long mortar	Kadamalaiputur.	Chingleput ..	Stone	Prehistoric.
1970	Quarter.	A small bowl	Kadamalaiputur	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1971	Quarter.	A big ring stand	Kadamalaiputur	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1972	Quarter.	A big pot	Kadamalaiputur	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1973	Half ..	Two big pots, long necked	Kadamalaiputur	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1974	Quarter.	A pot	Kadamalaiputur	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1975	Quarter.	A pot	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Chingleput District—cont.</i>						
1976	Quarter	A big-mouthed pot ..	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Karthan ..	Prehistoric.
1977	Quarter.	A big long-necked pot and a small pot.	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Karthan ..	Prehistoric.
1978	Full ..	South-east view of the Ther Mahel in the fort	Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	Brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1979	Full ..	North-east view of the Ther Mahel in the fort.	Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	Brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1980	Full ..	North-east view of the Dharmasvarnam temple.	Manluanganam ..	Chingleput ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola.
1981	Full ..	South-west view of the Apathasvarnam temple.	Tonneri ..	Chingleput ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola.
1982	Quarter.	A bowl with cone-shaped bottom found during excavations	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Karthan ..	Prehistoric.
1983	Quarter.	A wide mouth big pot found during excavations	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Karthan ..	Prehistoric.
1984	Quarter.	Two pots found during excavations.	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Karthan ..	Prehistoric.
1985	Quarter.	Iron implements (selected) found during excavations	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1986	Quarter.	Iron implements (selected) found during excavations.	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1987	Quarter.	Iron implements (selected) found during excavations	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1988	Quarter.	Iron implements (selected) found during excavations	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1989	Quarter.	Iron implements (selected) found during excavations	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
<i>Tanjore District.</i>						
1990	Half ..	Images of Prathomasagar, Anuman, Sambandaram and Vikramasagar, discovered in the district and preserved at the Hoar Treasury.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Copper ..	Ancient
1991	Half ..	Image of Nandisagar, discovered in the district and preserved at the Hoar Treasury.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
1992	Half ..	Images of Bhuvanagiri, Agastya and Keshava, discovered in the district and preserved at the Hoar Treasury.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Copper and stone	Ancient
1993	Half ..	Images of Bhuvanagiri, Vikramasagar, and Sambandaram, discovered in the district and preserved at the Hoar Treasury.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Copper ..	Ancient
1994	Half ..	Nine copper images, discovered in the district and preserved at the Hoar Treasury	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Copper ..	Ancient
1995	Full ..	View showing the ruined west end bastion and scarp wall, Little Fort.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster	Dravidian or ancient
1996	Full ..	View showing the ruined west end bastion and scarp wall, Little Fort	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster	Dravidian or ancient
1997	Half ..	Bird's-eye view of Sri Theagaraswami temple on the east side, left	Tiruvaiyer ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster	Chola
1998	Half ..	Bird's-eye view of Sri Theagaraswami temple on the east side, right.	Tiruvaiyer ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster	Chola

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Chingleput District.</i>						
1940	Quarter.	Two pots	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1941	Quarter.	A bowl	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1942	Quarter.	A bowl with rim	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1943	Quarter.	A pot	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1944	Quarter.	A bowl	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1945	Quarter.	A tumbler	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1946	Quarter.	Two cups	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1947	Quarter.	Lower portion of a pot with three legs	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1948	Quarter.	Two cups	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1949	Half . .	Jar with three legs	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1950	Quarter.	Saucer	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1951	Quarter.	Basin	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1952	Quarter.	A small pot and cup	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1953	Quarter.	Two lids	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1954	Quarter.	Long neck pot	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1955	Quarter.	Lower portion of a pot with three legs	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1956	Quarter.	Saucer	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1957	Quarter.	A bowl and a cone-shaped bowl.	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1958	Quarter.	A big bowl	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1959	Quarter.	A big bowl	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1960	Quarter.	A pot with long neck	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1961	Quarter.	A pot with long neck	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1962	Quarter.	A pot without neck	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1963	Quarter.	A big pot, its mouth chipped	Perambair	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1964	Quarter.	A big pot	Kadamalaiputtur.	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1965	Quarter.	Three small lids	Kadamalaiputtur.	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1966	Half . .	A jar with three long legs with four spouts.	Kadamalaiputtur.	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1967	Quarter.	A wide-mouthed bowl	Kadamalaiputtur.	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1968	Quarter.	A long mortar partly broken	Kadamalaiputtur.	Chingleput	Stone . .	Prehistoric.
1969	Quarter.	A long mortar	Kadamalaiputtur.	Chingleput	Stone . .	Prehistoric.
1970	Quarter.	A small bowl	Kadamalaiputtur.	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1971	Quarter.	A big ring stand	Kadamalaiputtur.	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1972	Quarter.	A big pot	Kadamalaiputtur.	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1973	Half . .	Two big pots, long necked	Kadamalaiputtur.	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1974	Quarter.	A pot	Kadamalaiputtur.	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.
1975	Quarter.	A pot	Tambakam	Chingleput	Earthen	Prehistoric.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Chingleput District—cont</i>						
1916	Quarter	A big-mouthed pot	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1917	Quarter.	A big long-necked pot and a small pot.	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1918	Full ..	South-east view of the Ther Mahal in the fort.	Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	Brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1919	Full ..	North-east view of the Ther Mahal in the fort.	Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	Brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1920	Full ..	North-east view of the Dharmavaraswami temple.	Nenimangalam.	Chingleput ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola.
1921	Full ..	South-west view of the Apthasahasvaraswami temple.	Jenneti ..	Chingleput ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola.
1922	Quarter.	A bowl with cone-shaped bottom found during excavations	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1923	Quarter.	A wide mouth big pot found during excavations.	Tamtekem ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1924	Quarter.	Two pots found during excavations.	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1925	Quarter.	Iron implements (selected) found during excavations.	Tamtekem ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1926	Quarter.	Iron implements (selected) found during excavations.	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1927	Quarter.	Iron implements (selected) found during excavations.	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1928	Quarter.	Iron implements (selected) found during excavations.	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1929	Quarter.	Iron implements (selected) found during excavations.	Tamtekem ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
<i>Tanjore District.</i>						
1930	Half ..	Images of Prothasasayagar, Amman, Sambudraswami and Vinayagar, discovered in the district and preserved at the Hoar Treasury.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Copper ..	Ancient
1931	Half ..	Image of Nadaswami, discovered in the district and preserved at the Hoar Treasury	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
1932	Half ..	Images of Bhairavaswami, Agastya and Krishna, discovered in the district and preserved at the Hoar Treasury	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Copper and stone	Ancient
1933	Half ..	Images of Sargamiamman, Vinayagar, and Bhairavasagar, discovered in the district and preserved at the Hoar Treasury.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Copper ..	Ancient
1934	Half	Nine copper images, discovered in the district and preserved at the Hoar Treasury	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
1935	Full ..	View showing the ruined west end bastion and encamp wall, Little Fort.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian or ancient
1936	Full ..	View showing the ruined west end bastion and encamp wall, Little Fort	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian or ancient.
1937	Half ..	Bird's-eye view of Sri Theagaraswami temple on the east side, left	Taruvalar ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster	Chola.
1938	Half ..	Bird's-eye view of Sri Theagaraswami temple on the east side, right.	Taruvalar ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Tanjore District—cont.</i>						
1999	Half ..	South-east view of Thousand pillared <i>mandapam</i> with outer columns, Sri Theagarajaswami temple.	Tiruvalur ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola.
2000	Half ..	East view of the main <i>gopuram</i> , Sri Theagarajaswami temple.	Tiruvalur ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola and Dravidian.
2001	Half ..	South-east view of the main <i>gopuram</i> , Sri Theagarajaswami temple.	Tiruvalur ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola and Dravidian.
2002	Full ..	North-east view of a <i>mandapam</i> with a pedestal on which have been mounted the foot prints of the heroic Rama.	Kodakkade ..	Tanjore ..	Brick plaster and	Chola and Dravidian.
2003	Full ..	North-east view of a portion of upper storey, Tranquebar Fort.	Tranquebar ..	Tanjore ..	Brick plaster and	Danish.
2004	Full ..	North-east view of a portion of upper storey, Tranquebar Fort.	Tranquebar ..	Tanjore ..	Brick plaster and	Danish.
2005	Full ..	South-east view of a portion of upper storey, Tranquebar Fort.	Tranquebar ..	Tanjore ..	Brick plaster and	Danish.
2006	Full ..	South-west view showing guard room upper storey, Tranquebar Fort.	Tranquebar ..	Tanjore ..	Brick plaster and	Danish.
2007	Full ..	North view showing the main entrance of the fort.	Tranquebar ..	Tanjore ..	Brick plaster and	Danish.
<i>Trichinopoly District.</i>						
2008	Full ..	View of sculptured stone with figure of Vettian from a <i>Kalengula</i> .	Valosa ..	Trichinopoly ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2009	Full ..	View of sculptured panel of seated image from a <i>Kalengula</i> .	Pethalapati ..	Trichinopoly ..	Stone ..	Jaina.
2010	Full ..	Image of goddess discovered in a village and preserved at the Huzar treasury.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
2011	Full ..	Image of Krishna discovered in a village and preserved at the Huzar treasury.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
2012	Full ..	Horse with rider and elephant with rider discovered in a village and preserved at the Huzar treasury.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
2013	Full ..	Small elephant with rider and elephant discovered in a village and preserved at the Huzar treasury.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
2014	Full ..	Images of goddess, Arjuna and Krishna, discovered in a village and preserved at the Huzar treasury.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
2015	Full ..	Images of goddess, Venkataswami and Ganespati, discovered in a village and preserved at the Huzar treasury.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
2016	Full ..	Images of Venkateswami, Hanter, Krishna and Venkateswami discovered in a village and preserved at the Huzar treasury.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
2017	Full ..	Images of Ganespati, seated image, Lakshmi and serpent discovered in a village and preserved at the Huzar treasury.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
2018	Full ..	The "Seven maidens" image discovered in a village and preserved at the Huzar treasury.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Copper ..	Ancient.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Madura District</i>						
2019	Full ..	South-east view of Sri Ramanathaswami main shrine, Sri Ramanathaswami temple	Rameswaram ..	Madura ..	Stone; brick and plaster.	Nayakan.
2020	Full ..	North-east view of the inner courtyard with Sri Kam Visvanathaswami shrine, Sri Ramanathaswami temple.	Rameswaram ..	Madura ..	Stone; brick and plaster.	Nayakan.

APPENDIX D.

List of drawings prepared.

1710. Panels, sections and plans, of the caves at Bojjanakonda hill, Sankaram, Vizagapatam district.

1711. Panels, sections and plans of the caves, at Bojjanakonda hill, Sankaram, Vizagapatam district.

1712. Plans and sections of the rock-cut *stūpas* and caves on the west hill, Sankaram, Vizagapatam district.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from A. REA, Esq., F.S.A., Scot., M.R.A.S., Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—(Camp) Ramathirtham, the 3rd July 1909.

No.—511.

In continuation of my letter No. 335, dated 10th June, I have the honour to state that the final proof of the annual report was received to-day and I now submit the report to Government.

Order—No. 536, Public, dated 28th July 1909.

Recorded.

2. *Excavation*.—The excavations carried out during the year seem to have been of very great interest and the discoveries at Sankaram must possess much archaeological importance.

3. *Conservation*.—The usual information in regard to the amount spent on the conservation of each monument and on excavation has not been given in the report. The appendix showing the estimates received from officers of the Public Works Department and countersigned and returned by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, during the year has also been omitted. The Superintendent is requested to supply the omissions in a supplementary report. Meanwhile the present report will be forwarded to the Government of India. In the list giving the amount spent on conservation, the works sanctioned for execution, the grants for each work, and the lapse (if any) in the grant for each work should be shown.

4. *Publications*.—Information should be given in the annual report, in future, as to the progress made in the publication of drawings prepared by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, and his staff.

5. *Tour programme*.—With reference to paragraphs 1 and 6 of Part I of the report, the attention of the Superintendent is drawn to the instructions contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the memorandum of the Director-General of Archaeology, dated 17th June 1908, printed in G.O., No. 290, Public, dated 29th March 1904.

6. Copies of the report and of the photographs mentioned in paragraph 5 of Part I will be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARNEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey (with 25 copies)
.. the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy
.. the Superintendent, Government Central Museum, Madras.
.. all Collectors
.. the Public Works Department
.. the Government of India, Home department (with C.L.)
.. the Chief Commissioner of Coorg (with C.L.)
.. Director-General of Archaeology with 5 copies (with C.L.)
Edwards' Table

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,
SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS,

FOR THE YEAR
1910-1911.



MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1911.

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PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,

SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS,

FOR THE YEAR

1910-1911.

I.—Office Routine.

I have been, as sanctioned by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, permitted to spend three months of the year at Ootacamund or any other hill station. But during the year Government sanction was obtained to spend the recess at Bangalore, the climate there being equally suitable for office work, and accordingly the period from June to September 1910 was spent in the Bangalore District. Summer Recess.

After twenty-two years' continuous work, in continuation of the recess, a period of three months' privilege leave was availed of by me during which period Government were pleased to place the Manager of the Office, M.R.Ry. P. V. Jagadisa Aiyar, in charge. His work having been found satisfactory, Government were pleased also to sanction a charge allowance to him. He did useful touring work throughout a great part of the Presidency. The work of the other members of the office also has been satisfactory. Privilege Leave.

Though it does not fully meet the growing requirements of the Department, the provision of an additional staff consisting of a Typist, a third Photographer, a temporary Clerk and a permanent Peon in lieu of a temporary peon, has been sanctioned by Government. The grade of the Manager has been raised from Rs. 50 to 80, to Rs. 50 to 100, a personal allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem, after an approved service of three years on the maximum pay of the grade, has also been sanctioned to the clerk on Rs. 30 to 45. Revision of establishment.

Government also sanctioned two temporary Draughtsmen on Rs. 50 each, to complete the inking of the unfinished drawings in the office, and the work is being pushed through as fast as possible under the personal supervision of the Head Photographer. Drawings.

Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Ph.D., the Officiating Director-General of Archaeology in India, toured in this Presidency, and inspected several of the monuments. The Manager accompanied him in the south and myself in the north. Director-General's Tour.

Government were pleased to order that the submission of a tour programme along with the Annual Progress Report would not be insisted on, but that a general programme showing the districts visited during each of the two years preceding, and the districts proposed to be visited during the next year, should be submitted at the beginning of each official year. Tour Programme.

To facilitate communication with the town offices, the installation of a telephone in the office was sanctioned. Telephone.

Purchase of
books.

Hitherto, only books relating to the legendary lore of places (*Sthalapurāṇams*) were authorised to be purchased without sanction of Government. During the year, Government extended the power to purchase any books that might be of interest to this Department provided they were each below Rs. 10 in value.

Office
Buildings.

During the year, the office had to be shifted to Adyar, owing to the extremely small office rent allowed by Government and the impossibility of getting a building suitable in all respects as to locality and accommodation and this has caused some inconvenience to the members of the office who have either to walk a long distance to office or engage private conveyance at their own expense; and the accommodation therein having been also found insufficient for the increased number of hands, Government have been moved in the matter of sanctioning an increased rent to enable the office being located in a more spacious building in some convenient part of the town until such time as a permanent building can be had for this Department.

Unservice-
able
articles.

Some irreparable portions of the tent equipment and unserviceable photographic articles, etc., were sent for sale by auction, new ones having been purchased during the year.

II.—Antiquities.

The Executive Engineer, West Coast Division, brought to the notice of this Department that, while clearing the jungle near the Sultan's Battery in Wynad, certain images were found, and requested to know how they were to be disposed of. The place being one of importance, inasmuch as it was once occupied by the Jains, he was requested to send them to the Madras Museum. But again, as the images had been slightly damaged in transit to Calicut, he desired an inspection of them before despatch to the Museum. Accordingly, they were personally inspected and photographed, and asked to be carefully packed and despatched. Instructions were given that, whenever any future work should be carried on in the vicinity, a careful search for the missing parts of the images should be made.

It having been found that the Provincial Government could not always purchase Treasure Trove finds of antiquarian value, owing to want of funds, the Government of India ordered, on the recommendation of the Director-General of Archaeology, that such articles might with advantage be acquired from Imperial funds, and that the articles so bought be treated as lent to the local Museum. Certain sums of money were accordingly placed at my disposal during the year. Out of this sum, some were spent in purchasing, through the Collector of Gundur, five copper plates containing inscriptions, with ring and seal, on the recommendation of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy who reported that they related to the reign of the Eastern Chālukyan King *Ammarāja* II, (A.D. 945-970), and referred to an important period of Telugu history; and for the balance, other idols from private bodies and certain Treasure Trove finds, were purchased.

With a view to utilize as much of the Imperial allotment as possible, the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum at Madras was requested that, in all Treasure Trove cases in which the opinion of this Department, recommending the purchase of antiquities of archaeological interest for the Museum, is not acted upon by him, early intimation of such non-purchase may be given to this Department, so that they may be acquired for other Museums. Such a course would not necessitate the repetition of such a request in every case. The Superintendent, Government Museum, wanted to know in each case suggesting the acquisition of Treasure Trove finds as to which Museum the finds were intended to be acquired for. But on the representation of this Department that it would be impossible to definitely say for which Museum the finds are intended to be acquired, the Government approved of the suggestion that the Superintendent of the local Museum should only intimate to this Department the non-purchase of any articles recommended for acquisition.

The Resident of Mysore sent a gold coin found in Kumbhipur village of Anekal Taluk, Bangalore District, and on examination, it was found to be a gold *fanam* of Virarāja, of the 18th or 19th century coined in the Travancore State. The obverse side of the coin bore within a circle of radiating lines a symbol like a

-dagger, and the reverse twelve pellets in three rows over two other marks representing a transverse bar. It was returned, as the Superintendent of the Madras Museum did not require it.

Four copper plates relating to the temple at Krishnāparam in the Tinnerelly District, were obtained from the trustees as a loan, and sent to the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy for inspection.

A plaster cast of a carved wooden panel of Mary and Jesus, that was taken some years ago from the Roman Catholic Church at Tranquebar, Tanjore District, was sent to the local Museum for exhibition there.

As desired by the officiating Director-General of Archaeology during his tour in this Presidency, sixteen panels from the wood carvings of the old *Chitra Tēr* (car drawn in the Tamil month of *Chitra*) belonging to the Śārangapāṇi temple at Kumbhakōṇam in the Tanjore District, were got, and despatched to the Indian Museum, Calcutta, after having photos taken of them.

The Resident in Mysore sent two specimens out of 78 Kanteroy Coins discovered in Basavanahalli of Tumkūr District and these were found to relate to the time of the Mysore King Kauthirava Narasārjā (A.D. 1639—59). The obverse bears the figure of Viṣṇu in the Naraśimha Avatār, and the reverse contains three lines of an illegible inscription. These being common and the Superintendent of the Museum not requiring them, they were returned to the Resident with the above observation.

This historically important place lying at a distance of nearly 14 miles on the south-east of Shiyālī railway station, has already been referred to in the last year's annual report. It is one of the ancient towns said to have been in existence some 1,800 years ago according to the works in Tamil literature. Purāṇically also, when *Parasurāma* defeated the *Kṣatriyas*, this town is said to have been in existence, and probably the present hamlet Vellāyaniruppu marks that connection. It was one of the five Chōḷa capitals. Besides the Chōḷas, the Pallavās are also said to have been in possession of this city for some time, and probably the present temple in the hamlet of Pallavanēśvaram indicates this. The town is then said to have been divided into two parts, Pattinapakam where Rājas lived, and Maruvūrpakam (probably the present village of Maruvatūr) where the other castes lived. The present hamlet of Ilayamudu Kūdam, some 3 or 4 miles off, is said to have been the place wherefrom hetel leaves were raised for this capital city. The city is said to have had one score and a quarter temples dedicated to the various deities, but many of these were subsequently submerged by the sea. It was also a seat of the Jains, and the present temple of Śambāpathi is said to mark that spot.

A slight excavation conducted last year by the Collector of the District exposed some wells close by the sea. Besides these, when observing this year, a brick well on the seashore was also noticed. The wells existing near the coast line have fine hard clay surroundings over the burnt earthen walls called *Oraikinaru*, and also the same arrangement occurs over the brick wells. Probably this arrangement of enclosing mud is to prevent salt water percolating into them. From the presence of these wells, it must be inferred that there should have been habitations adjoining them. There are also some mounds, two near the Pallavanēśvara temple and two near the Śambāpati temple, which have been selected for further excavation, if possible.

III.—Damage to Ancient Monuments.

Information having been received that some of the well carved stones in the Navāb's Palace at Trichinopoly had been removed, and that certain *Nattukkōttai* Chetties intended to demolish the ancient *Kārtār mantapam* within the temple of Jambhukēśvara, the Collector was addressed on the matter. He replied regarding the former, that it was the Public Works Department that removed the stones for constructing a flight of steps elsewhere, and regarding the latter, that the Chetties had no intention of demolishing the *mantapam* in the immediate future. The Collector further stated that he had asked the Executive Engineer to stop any further removal of stones, and the Tahsildar to give early intimation of any intended demolition of the *mantapam*.

Fort, Belkal.

It was brought to the notice of this Department, by the Superintending Engineer, that the Trigonometrical Survey Party No. III, Burma, dismantled a part of the battery walls in the course of their survey operations. The Collector was requested to ascertain how the walls came to be thus damaged without the knowledge of this Department. His reply was that the damage was caused through the removal of some stones for theodolite observation, that the damage was slight, that the officer regretted the occurrence, and that he was not aware of the fact of the fort having been preserved. The damage was then repaired at a cost of Rs. 30.

Tirumal
Nayak's
Palace,
Madura.

Certain articles in the local newspapers stated that the appearance of this ancient building had been spoiled by several partitions recently put up. Though there is a standing order of Government that estimates for repairs to all ancient monuments should get the approval of this Department, the rule had not been observed in regard to this particular monument, and Government were addressed thereon. The Public Works Department reported that the alterations were of a temporary nature on account of the recent formation of the Rāmnād District offices, and that for any further alterations the previous approval of this Department would be sought; and the papers were recorded by Government.

Mahal
Chandra-
Giri.

This Department was requested by the Public Works Department to inspect the Mahal at Chन्द्रagiri in the North Arcot district, and offer its views on the proposal to convert it into residential quarters for the Head Assistant Collector of that district. It was accordingly inspected and an opinion given that it would not be desirable to so utilize the building; and Government accordingly negatived the proposal.

Mayura-
nāthasvami
temple,
Maya-
varam.

It was ascertained that the Mayuranāthasvami temple at Mayavaram in the Tanjore district was being demolished without any notice to this Department, with a view to renew it, and the Collector was requested to order the postponement of the demolition until the proposed repairs are approved of by this Department. The temple was also included during the year in the List of Ancient Monuments.

Gadal Ala-
gar temple,
Madura.

The Amman shrine of this temple was pulled down, and the inscribed stones of its walls were heaped in a corner of another adjoining temple known as the *Madanagopālasvami*. The Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy has been requested to copy the inscriptions.

On inspection, it was seen that the temple is one of importance, both archaeologically and architecturally, on account of its antiquity and the unique design of its central *Ashṭāṅgavimānam*, which has provision for the god's *piṭam* in its third story. As most of the parts of the *Vimānam* has recently been renewed, and as such the original structure has not been preserved, steps have not been taken to include this in the List of Ancient Monuments. The *purāṇic* version connected with the origin of this temple is that the sage *Bhrigu* in *Trīlōkyā* prayed for a vision of *Mahārishṇu* in the *Ashṭāṅga Vimānam* in this world, which nowhere then existed, and that accordingly he appeared. Over the *Ardhamanṭapam* and the sanctuary are some very good perforated windows in granite work.

The shrine of the goddess, on the south, has been totally removed, without any trace of the original building, and as the Nāttukūṭtai Chetti who did the repairs here, is also in sole charge of another Vishnu temple at a distance of a few yards on the north, several of the pillars, capitals and inscribed stones have been thrown down there as useless material. In the place of the original sanctuary, a modern one is being rapidly erected.

The inscribed stones were, on examination, found to be in good condition, and no quite fit for being replaced in their original position. If this be not done, there is every probability of the stones being lost once for all, or altogether removed to another place where they may not be put in proper order, and also mislead observers as to the particulars thereof; probably they may also be broken up and plain hewn for building material, as at other places. It was suggested that the Chetti in charge of the work should be required to reset these inscribed stones in the place wherefrom they were removed; and after necessary correspondence, the Collector has reported that the Chetti has agreed to arrange them in a wall within the temple. It has been suggested by this Department that a board detailing the circumstances may also be put up.

In one of the cut stones on the western side of the stone *dagoba* within the first *Chaitya*, the words "Swadēsi Pillar" have been cut in the pillar, and the watchman in charge under the supervision of the Public Works Department denied any knowledge of this. The matter has been referred to the Collector of Vizagapatam district from whom no reply has yet been received. The ruins should be marked by a notice board to inform and warn the public that they are protected under the Ancient Monuments Act. At present, there is nothing to show that they are included under that category.

Rama-
tirtham
ruins.

IV.—References and Publications.

The Director-General of Archaeology in India desired to have a short account of any new interesting discoveries, made during the past year, for contribution to the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. The excavations made by this Department as well as that made by the Collector of Tanjore at the ancient site of Kāvēripattanam which resulted in the unearthing of some remains of buildings and other small objects, were detailed and reported upon.

The Director-General of Archaeology stated that an arrangement had been made for an exchange with the Archaeological Commissioner of Ceylon, of photos of ancient monuments of that country for those of this circle, and he was furnished by this Department, with 63 photos, and information as to the date, as far as possible, of the building or sculpture which each photo represented.

Seeing that it would be expedient to affix to each of the monuments in the conserved list, a notice board containing the name of the monument and the penal clause against any unauthorized interference with it, a standard form was prescribed in consultation with the various officers connected with the putting up of such boards, and Government was addressed thereon. By this arrangement the inspecting officers of the various departments will easily recognise the monuments and also warn the public against any damage of the kind, cases of which have frequently occurred.

Notice
Boards.

It has been arranged that in future the photo negatives are to be stored in the various provincial archaeological offices and that prints therefrom are also to be supplied to the public at the prescribed rates; in view to this, the best method of preserving them is to be resorted to and proper storage effected.

Photo
Negatives.

Some of the citizens of Vellore sent a *mahazar* praying for the resumption of worship in the Hindu temple within the Fort there; but on a reference to the Collector, it having been found inadvisable to grant the request, it was not complied with.

Certain *cadjān* books, said to have been left in front of the Collector's Cutcherry at Saidapet by some astrologer, were sent by Mr. Lionel Vibert, Collector of Chingleput. They were kindly perused by Mahamahōpādya V. Sāminātha Aiyar Avargal, Pandit of the Presidency College, Madras, and stated to be a *Sthalapurānam* of Tiruvannāmalai, *Silpa Śāstra*, and a treatise on medicine, etc. Some of them which were useful to this Department were retained, and the rest forwarded to the local Oriental Manuscripts Library.

Information was received from the Public Works Department that certain inscribed stones were found at excavation of foundations in the Lalpet weirs at the Virānam tank, Obidambaram taluk, South Arcot district; and of these, two were sent to this office. Impressions were taken of these inscriptions and forwarded to the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy with a request to be informed if all the stones were worthy of preservation. On his reply that they might be preserved for decipherment, the Public Works Department were requested to do so. That Department has further reported that eight inscribed stones and a stone idol have since been found and kept for inspection by the Epigraphical Department. The two inscribed stones received in this office were duly forwarded to the Madras Museum to be placed along with other archaeological exhibits.

Virānam
Tank.

A petitioner prayed for permission to demolish the *Idgah* or the *Ramsān Masjid* at Adōni and reconstruct it from private funds. The monument was inspected, and found to be in such a ruinous and irreparable condition that it would be impossible

The Ramsān
masjid,
Adōni.

to preserve it any longer. As its dilapidated walls were also found to be in a dangerous state, it was brought to the notice of the Collector that the public should not be allowed to approach it. The Collector was also informed that there was no objection to complying with the petitioner's request. The necessary photos of the existing portion of the *Alasjid* have been taken by this Department.

Grand
Ancient.

When excavating the foundations for rebuilding the part of the Grand Ancient in the Tanjore district across the Cauvery which breached in 1909, certain inscribed stones and sculptures were found. The ancient in question was originally built by one of the Chola Kings. The matter has been referred to the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy for decipherment of the inscriptions.

Venugopala-
sivami
temple,
Magalam.

The Collector of Bellary, on the application of the villagers of Magalam for the sale of the stones of the ruined temple of Venugopalasvami in that village, addressed this Department; but as on inspection, as it was found that there was nothing in them worth preserving, he was informed that there was no archaeological objection to the disposal of the stones, and that the only inscribed stone found among the ruins might be removed to the other temple in the same village which is now in the List.

Well,
Kothapetta.

The Collector of Bellary brought to notice that there was a well built of fine chiselled stones at Kothapetta, a hamlet of Neranaki in the Alur taluk, bearing an inscription in Hindustani shewing that the well was built in the time of the Muhammadan rulers. On inspection, it was found not to be sufficiently unique to merit inclusion in the List of Monuments. The Collector was informed that repairs to it should be done locally.

Five printed conservation notes relating to some monuments in this circle, were issued during the year and duly distributed to all concerned.

The Madras Government have been pleased to review the work of this Department during the past year as follows:—

"The conservation of ancient monuments received attention at the hands of the Archaeological Department, and the latter portion of the year was fully occupied with this branch of work. Besides the inspection of those monuments that were repaired by the Public Works Department, several others that deserved inclusion in the list were inspected. A volume on "Pallava Architecture" illustrated with numerous plates describing the early phase of Hindu architecture that succeeded that of the Buddhists was published by the Superintendent. A revised edition of the list of ancient monuments has been prepared. Excavations were conducted at various localities, in continuation of the operations of the previous year, the chief amongst them being the ruined Monastery on the hills at Ramathiratham in the Vizagapatam district. In addition to the buildings previously unearthed, some other structures, including long rows of cells for the monks, were excavated. Traces were also found of a clearly defined and broad pathway, which must have been the original principal way up the hills to the monastery. A large amount of work was done in connection with the investigation of the Treasure Trove cases, that were brought to the notice of the Department."

V.—Native States.

Though in 1905, the Government of Madras, on the recommendation of this Department, were pleased to request the Travancore and Cochin Darbars to supply this Department with copies of all their archaeological publications, yet, as it appeared that the request had been lost sight of, the Resident of these States was addressed, and the matter again placed before the Darbars for compliance.

The Cochin Darbar has sent a list of Ancient Monuments of historical and archaeological interest discovered in that State subsequent to the year 1905. Of the twelve monuments included in this list, two are of special interest, viz., (1) the cave in Kunnankulam, containing an earthen tub and a cot of laterite with three legs; and (2) a peak on the western bank of the Shorayar river (a tower on the Velvara peak), on which is a circular building or tower said to be of very great antiquity and in many ways resembling the stone huts on Dartmoor.

The Resident of Travancore and Cochin reported, at the instance of the Cochin Darbar, that a Munireh had been discovered in the *Palapali* forests which are situated on a hill to the east of the *Pilakamuku* river, that it was reported to be in good condition having two cells with a single slab each measuring 7 feet in length, 6 feet in breadth and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height and that arrangements had been made by the

Fig. 1.



Chakram,

Fig. 2.



Jewels,

Fig. 3.



Bull,

Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Nagakanya.

Fig. 6.



Mahakumari.

VI.—Treasure Trove.

A Treasure Trove find, consisting of two lamps, two plates and a stool or stand, Chigateri: all of brass, was found on the 1st July 1909, in the village of Chigatēri, Harpanahalli taluk, Bellary district. The two lamps had inscriptions on them in Kanarese, showing that, in the year 1201 of the *Sālivāhana* Era, they were presented to the Rāmasvāmi temple at Chigatēri. They were of antique and unusual form and their purchase on behalf of Government was therefore recommended.

Certain stone images found in the course of excavation of the temple lands in Kilmarna. Kilmarna of the Wandivash taluk were referred to this Department for opinion as to their acquisition on behalf of Government. The carvings on the idols were found to be of ordinary workmanship, but as the value of each of them was fixed at a low rate, such of them as might not already be in the Museum were recommended for purchase.

A Vishnu image, a *pīṭam* and a *chakram* (Plate I, Figure 1), found in a Treasure Trove case of Viragalūr, in the Trichinopoly district, were recommended to be purchased for the Madras Museum.

Some silver jewels (Plate I, Figure 2) found at Pulivalam in the Tanjore district Pulivalam. were recommended to be purchased by the Madras Museum.

Certain silver and gold jewels found in Kōmalūr, Tirukōilūr taluk of the South Arcot district, were inspected, and as it was seen that there was nothing unusual about them, it was decided that they were not worthy of acquisition. Kōmalūr.

The fourteen stone idols found here while excavating for foundations for repairs, were found to be ancient and to contain good carvings. It is very likely they are the Hindu idols that were buried before the Hindu temple there was converted into the present mosque by the Muhammadans in the days of Arangazeh. They were therefore recommended to be acquired. Jamma masjid, Tadpatūr.

The fourteen sculptures found in the Treasure Trove case at Rainuthula in the Guntūr district were inspected, and the following were recommended for acquisition as being very ancient:— Rainuthula.

- (1) One granite image of a bull (Plate I, Figure 3).
- (2) One granite slab containing sculptures of Hindu gods (Plate I, Figures 4 and 5).
- (3) One do. idol of Brahma.
- (4) One do. of Mahishāsura-marddhani (Plate I, Figure 6).
- (5) One do. of Nārada.
- (6) One do. of Vishnu.
- (7) One do. of Kālābhairava.

The metallic idol of *Kāṇḍimarddhana* by *Sri Krishna* found in the Kattu Edayār Treasure Trove case of the South Arcot district, was found worthy of being acquired, and the Superintendent, Government Central Museum, Madras, was so informed. Kattu Edayār.

The period granted to the Syndicate to search for treasure underneath the Chōlampārāi rock in Puttūr near Trichinopoly, and referred to in the annual report of last year, expired without any application for extension of time being received in this Department. The Collector of Trichinopoly was referred to, and he forwarded copy of a Government order granting a further extension of one year. It would be convenient if such information be furnished to this Department, simultaneously in all such cases. Treasure Trove Syndicate, Trichinopoly.

This mass of solid rock, which lies at a distance of nearly three miles on the north-west of the Trichinopoly station, is about 30 feet in height. It measures 2 acres 90 cents, and is classed in the Revenue accounts as Survey No. 30 (1), Poremboke. The name probably arose from the fact that this marked the limit of the Chōla kingdom in those days; and Uṇaiyūr, one of the Chōla capitals, is close by this rock. Chōlampārāi rock, Trichinopoly.

The excavations made in the rock by the Trichinopoly Treasure Trove Syndicate are on the west of the rock adjoining the *Kodamurutti* channel and measure nearly 65' in length, 10' in breadth and 30' in depth. The Forest department is said to grant licences to remove stones on the north and east, and this is objectionable since a Government order was issued in 1905 prohibiting quarrying near this rock which has inscriptions.

Another small inscription in a line of four letters has been noticed almost at the top of the rock near the *pīṭam* of the *Vināyaka* sculpture, and this has been referred for the opinion of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy.

The Treasure Trove Syndicate have done nothing in the matter of continuing the excavations for the past few years, and as such it may not be worth while to grant any further extension of the period.

VII.—Circular Letters, etc.

Notifica-
tions.

Seeing that in some cases where a notification for declaring monuments "protected" is delayed by Collectors, especially the second notification after the first inviting objections, the following circular letter was sent to all Collectors, and the desirability of their persuading the custodians of monuments to execute agreements, where Government contribution is given, was also impressed:—

"According to section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Act VII of 1904, in the case of every monument to be protected by Government, it has to be notified in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes that such is the intention of Government and objections thereto invited, allowing one month's time to intervene between the publication of the notification and the final decision of Government. It has been observed that in some cases there has been delay in the issue of this final order which may be avoided by your promptly reporting to Government whether or not there were objections at the expiry of the one month's time allowed by the Act. I would, therefore, request that necessary arrangements might be made for issuing strict orders to Divisional Officers and Tahsildars to allow of no delay in the submission of such reports.

"2. Although section 5 of the Act enforces the obtaining of an agreement from the custodian of "protected" monuments only, yet in practice it has been found possible to persuade the custodians of some monuments, to the repair of which Government has contributed, to execute agreements, though the monuments may not have been declared "protected." Now that a new and enlarged List of Ancient Monuments is to shortly issue, it will include a much larger proportion of monuments than was the case hitherto, but most of them need not be formally declared protected, though it is necessary to make every endeavour to induce the custodians of all the monuments in the List, for which Government is asked to contribute for its upkeep, to enter into an agreement under the Act and also when instances occur under the special circumstances embodied in G.O., No. 790, Public, dated 4th September 1903.

"3. I would also request that you will kindly forward a copy of the report to be sent by you to Superintending Engineers under B.S.O. No. 203 (2), so that I may have an opportunity of seeing if it has been incorporated in the lists sent to me by the Superintending Engineer."

Vegetation.

The following memorandum by this Department in regard to the prevention of growth of vegetation on ancient monuments was circulated to all officers of the Public Works and Revenue Departments:—

"That vegetation plays an active part in the destruction of temples and other ancient monuments is a fact very well known. It is one of the chief destructive influences in a tropical climate. But the custodians of ancient monuments do not, as a rule, seem to take any notice of these growths on the walls, either when they are but small plants, or even after they are deeply rooted and consequently buildings are damaged to such an extent that heavy sums have to be spent in their restoration though no renovation can restore the original beauty of the structure.

"2. Some custodians do make a show of removing the leaves and stems leaving the root to again produce a new and probably more luxuriant growth than before, and, as the roots expand forced out of position, and, if not checked in time, will ultimately fall into ruin. All this could be avoided at little or no expense by the removal of young plants whenever they appear in any joints of the masonry.

"3. The attention of the custodians of all ancient monuments should be drawn to the fact, that the first and foremost duty to be done in preserving such buildings is the constant removal of such growths to the very end of the root, and the application immediately thereafter of scrub eradicator."

* Obtainable from Messrs Fleming & Co., Bombay.

"4. That the ancient Hindus were not unaware of the evil effects of vegetation is evident from the fact that, in many important temples, due provision has been made in the accounts for the annual clearance of vegetation, though, in practice, it is not now done in the manner in which it should and ought to be done, and is in most cases neglected.

"5. Touring officers of the Revenue and Public Works Departments should make it a point to bring these to the notice of the custodians of all ancient monuments, and also note the action taken in this connection in their diaries to their superiors. In the worst cases, where there is any probability of any part of a building collapsing from this cause, a special report may be made to the Collector of the district, who would do well to bring it to the notice of the Archaeological Department."

With a view to expedite the preparation of the Administration Report, Government were addressed to order Superintending Engineers to forward to this office copies of the annual statement showing expenditure on Archaeological Works hitherto submitted to the Public Works Department Secretariat alone. The Government accordingly ordered the submission of the return to this office also.

Expenditure on Archaeological works.

With a view to avoid unnecessary inspection of remnants of ruined Fort walls, before permitting the disposal of the existing stones, the Collectors of Anantapur and Bellary, who have been making numerous references on the subject during the past two years, have been requested to give the following details in their references:—

Ruined Fort walls.

(1) To what length and height the walls now exist?

(2) Whether the walls or other buildings are continuous or much broken in places?

(3) A short history connected with the construction in those days and the probable date.

(4) In whose custody the remains of the old buildings are?

This reference was made, as the inspections made in the past and present years in most cases resulted in long journeys having to be undertaken to inspect mere heaps of ruined stones in far out-of-the-way places.

On the method of carrying out archaeological works and the colouring of plaster, use of paraffin, etc., a circular letter as follows was issued to all Superintending Engineers with the request to communicate it to all their subordinates concerned, in order that close observance may be kept:—

* Our primary object is to preserve all that we can of these ancient memorials and not to renovate and embellish them. The restoration of missing members is necessary in some cases for the sake of structural stability; and in some cases it is desirable, for the reason that their absence seriously detracts from the beauty or symmetry of the building. But when such restorations are undertaken, they should be of the simplest and plainest kind, the mouldings or other designs being merely "blocked out" and no attempt being made to reproduce the finer details of the original work which cannot now be copied with success.

"A roof that has been repaired with concrete covered with white plaster stands out in violent contrast to the grey and weather-worn walls. Any new concrete or plaster should be toned down to match the colour of the masonry. This can be effected by mixing the following ingredients:—

Kankar lime	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 seers.
Cement	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 "
Black slag from brick kilns roughly ground	..	..	..	..	..	..	74 "
Black colouring matter extracted from the	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 chittaks.
wild pomegranate (Nareli)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 seer.
Gur (black sugar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 seers.
Hemp (sunn)	..	..	..	..	..	..

"Care must, however, be taken to avoid giving too uniform a colour to the whole of the roof. This is not likely to happen, if different parts of it are repaired at different times; but, if the whole roof has to be renovated together, the Engineer in charge of the works should himself see to the mixing of the ingredients and vary their quantities a little so as to catch the different tones of the masonry below.

"(b) Similarly, if it is found absolutely necessary to cement up any of the open cracks or joints in the body of the building, cement used should invariably be treated in the same way, but I may note that the pointing of joints ought to be strictly forbidden. Open joints, if protected against the rain by the overhanging eaves, will do no harm, provided jungle plants are not allowed to take root in them; and, if it is really necessary to stop them, the cement should be "tucked" back about $\frac{1}{2}$ " or more from the surface, so as to be quite inconspicuous. It is peculiarly disfiguring to an old building, in which mortar was not originally used, to point up its joints and carelessly smear the mortar or cement over the adjoining surface.

"(c) If new stone work has to be introduced for a structural purpose, it should be neatly and accurately dressed. If a new stone has to replace one which was decorated with carvings, it should be merely "blocked out" so as to show the main lines or mouldings of the original, without any attempt being made to recarve the details.

"(d) When the new stone work is in position, its exposed surfaces should be stained to the colour of the old work adjoining with a stain made from the resin known as *Semicarpus anacardium*, which is procurable in the bazaar, under the name of *bhilawa*, the marking out from which dhobies get black dye for marking linen. In order to make the stain, take, say, 3 oz. of the beans, put them in a mortar and pound them well. Then put in a quart bottle and fill up with petrol and let the beans soak for a few days, after which the liquid can be strained off and is ready for use."

Paraffin.

A circular was issued suggesting the use of paraffin in conjunction with creosote as a cheap and effective preservative of stone monuments and the following extract showing its successful use elsewhere was incorporated:—

"* Paraffin was applied to Cleopatra's needle in New York, when the surface of the obelisk began to scale off, and it stopped it. Stone fronts of houses are protected in the same way, an application every three or four years being sufficient to prevent disintegration." It will doubtless also serve the same purpose in India."

The following circular on treasure trove finds valued below Rs. 10, etc., was issued to all Collectors:—

Treasure Trove finds.

"In a recent case it came to the notice of this department that certain idols found in treasure trove cases in the Deputy Tahsildar's division of Tiruvadammaruthur, in the Tanjore district, which had been arranged to be handed over to the parties as their value was below the minimum fixed in the Act, were valuable specimens of ancient idols and as such fit to be acquired for Government. Although the Act does not enforce compulsory acquisition, I have the honour to request the favour of your bringing to the notice of this department any such finds of interest even in cases in which the value is below Rs. 10 and allow me an opportunity of acquiring any if possible for any of the museums.

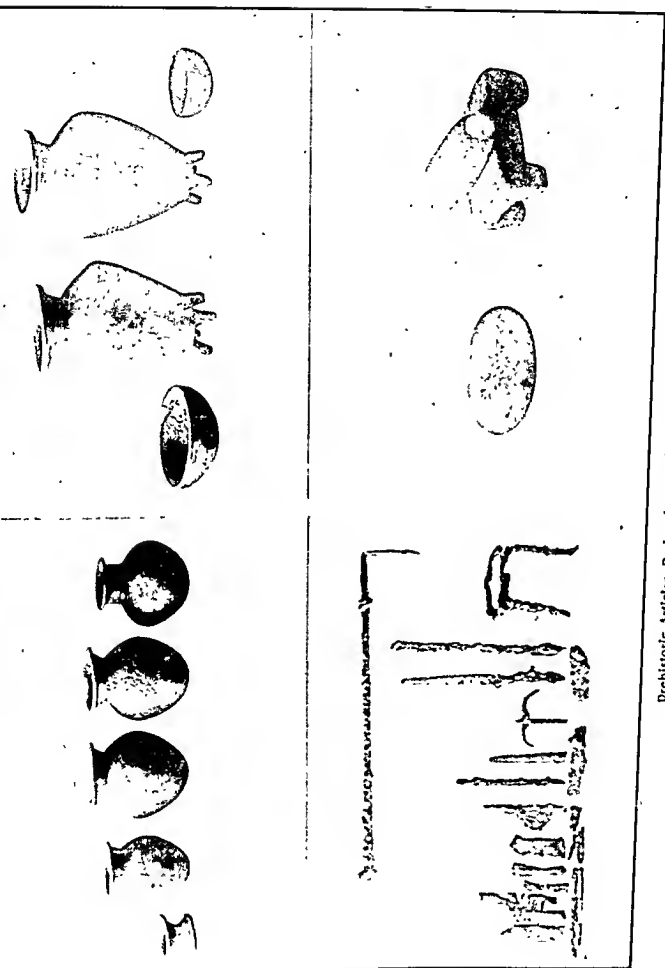
"2. If idols of ancient date could be got for sale from private bodies also, arrangement may be made to let this office know of their name, size, weight and the cost wanted by such parties. This work if done in the course of tours, may admit of opportunities being availed of for the purpose."

VIII.—Excavation.

Prehistoric caves, Perungulam.

These are situated at a distance of nearly 8 miles to the south-east of the Tellicherry Railway station. The opportunity of conservation inspection in those parts was availed of, and these caves were opened with the assistance of the Tahsildar of Tellicherry.

The caves are cut out of laterite rock, being in this respect unlike prehistoric tombs elsewhere, which are usually placed underground with stone slabs all round. The customary form, here, is probably due to the abundance of laterite strata and the difficulty of working in gneiss or granite. Behind the open space in front of these, which are a few feet below the ground level, there exist recessed entrances with enclosing stone slabs. There are 4 or 5 chambers one within another in this frame and the slab perfectly fits the outermost. The cells within the caves have caplike domes, oval at the bottom with a radius on the longer side of 4' and on the shorter of 3'. In the centre, a cut stone pillar of sufficient strength either circular or square to withstand the weight of the laterite roof above is cut. A.



Prehistoric Articles, Peringalam Amsam, Malabar District.

platform in the shape of a raised ridge on the floor measuring $2' \times 1\frac{3}{4}'$ exists in some, while they are absent in others.

The contents of the caves (Plate II), besides sepulchral remains and iron implements, consisted of pottery of various forms including jars with four legs and as these were neither ornamented nor highly glazed, it must be inferred that they belong to a comparatively early date. The iron implements consisted of swords, one of which is 3' in length, htebets, *trisūlams*, tripods, etc., and their abundance may be due to this metal being readily available in those parts. A grinding stone (mortar), a pestle, and a large sized flint stone were unearthed. The mortar and pestle are in perfect condition. Close by is the village of Pukkam which in ancient days, was called Pukkamnath. At the present day, there exists only a ruined Siva temple, and it is probable that this village was once an important religious centre and these caves the tombs of the deceased.

It is believed that originally the burial system was universal and that cremation was of later origin. The former gave way to the latter, probably because the area covered by burials was increasing day by day to the prejudice of cultivation causing a decrease of the state revenue. Those that attached great sanctity to the dead body continued burial throughout, and others adopted the cremation of the remains which was advantageous in various ways. The burial of weapons along with the dead body was in the belief that weapons would accompany their souls to the next world. The rituals prescribed by the *śāstras* for the burning ceremonial are all founded probably upon the possibility of resuscitation of the cremated dead body. These rituals also indicate means by which relations of the deceased may observe marks of violence on the body, which may call for criminal investigation by the authorities, as every relation who attends for condolence inspects the dead body before its removal to the burning ground and also in course of its removal. Consigning a dead body to fire is tantamount to a sacred sacrifice.

This leads to the inference that burial was the usual means of disposing of the dead bodies amongst these aboriginal tribes, a custom which is now continued in the case of *Sanyāsīs*. The idea of placing earthen pots near the deceased body was to keep foodstuffs within reach, so as to satisfy animism, for according to the *purāṇas*, the spirit is said to hover even after death for some days. The corpse of a human being is delivered at the burning ground to the care of Rudrā (one form of Śiva) whose charge ceases when the burning is complete. The unburnt bones left behind are said to be delivered to the god Parama Śiva (another form of Śiva) in purified form, which is done by casting or depositing them in any holy stream. This practice continues to this day, and when it cannot be done immediately after the burning, they are preserved in pots or urns and subsequently interred in the beds of such holy streams as the deceased might have wished for.

It is necessary that such sites should be preserved so as to prevent their being interfered with by unskilled men, who in addition to despoiling the antiquity of such articles in the course of removal from their original deposit, may also disperse them in a haphazard manner. To safeguard this, it would be desirable to include them in the list of protected monuments under the Ancient Monuments Act (VII of 1904), a matter on which Government might be addressed. But as the Collector suggested the issue of a Standing Order on the subject, his recommendation was approved.

The articles found are—

1. Four jar like pots (one broken) with four legs each measuring 11" in height, including the leg, leg itself 1", 7½" in diameter, mouth 5" in diameter, colour red (polished).
2. One black polished pot having grooved lines in the neck measuring 6" in depth, 6" in diameter, mouth 3" in diameter, neck 2" broad, but it has a crack and hole in the centre, colour red.
3. Two pots in cocoanut shape one measuring 9" in height, 5½" in diameter, mouth 5" in diameter and the other 5" in depth 4½" in diameter, mouth 4" in diameter.
4. Three bowls (one is partly broken) black polished one measuring 3½" depth, 6" in diameter, the other small one 1½" in depth, 3½" in diameter, and the third broken one 3½" in depth and 6" in diameter.

Stones.

5. A grinding stone with 4 legs, oblong in shape, measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ ' in length 4' in breadth and 2' in height.

A grinding roller stone measuring 6½' in length, 2½' in diameter in the centre.

A flat stone (oval shape but flat) measuring 6' in length, 3½' in breadth, 1' thickness.

One sword measuring 3' 2" in length 1' breadth ½" thickness.

One dagger measuring 1' 3" in length 1" breadth edge and bottom broken.

One tripod broken measuring 6" height base 5½' in diameter.

One knife measuring 11" in length 1½" in breadth.

One *triulam*, broken, measuring 4½" in length.

One hook nail measuring 4½" in length, ½" thickness, hook 1½" in length.

One iron piece probably a sword 1' 3" in length ½" in breadth.

One iron piece measuring 10" in length.

One spear head measuring 6½" in length with hole for fixing it on a stick.

Twenty-four pieces of iron.

One chisel measuring 6½" in length edge 1½" in breadth.

One do. do. 4½" do. 1" do.

Ancient
remains,
Kaniyam-
pundi.

The prehistoric site lies at a distance of nearly 2 miles on the east of the Mangalam Railway station, and immediately north of the Railway line. The remains are noticed almost at the ground level below a mound. Each of the groups of deposits either is or has been enclosed in a stone circle of boulders. It is said that at one time the adjacent village of Kaniyampundi was an important place wherein people of prehistoric times lived, but except these sepulchral remains, there is now no trace. There is a modern temple of Madrakali Amman, and near it, a small mound is now shown as one named *Kosavanthittu*, i.e., the place where the potters in those days lived.

Some preliminary excavations were undertaken, and some of the urns opened produced pottery of various forms (Plato III). Stone slabs are placed on all the four sides of the tombs, and they reach to a depth of nearly 9 feet. At the top, each side measures nearly 3 feet, whereas at the bottom on the east to west direction on both sides, the length increases to nearly 6 feet. This is due to the eastern and western slabs having been placed in a slanting position. The only opening is near the bottom of the eastern side. On opening the top lid, loose earth is found to extend almost to the bottom, whereas below the opening at the east numerous pieces of pottery of various patterns are met with. Some are of globular vessel shape, and others are in the form of cups and plates. We occasionally meet with iron implements here and there among the contents. Bones are also met with. The form and make of the pottery vary, thus showing that as ago proceeded there have been alterations in the shape of these vessels.

The earthenware removed is composed of various articles—pots of different patterns with cups for closing the top. The pots are intended to be placed on stands resembling the small drum used by the gipsies. Besides these, there are also plates which are highly polished, with ornamental curvilinear lines running all round.

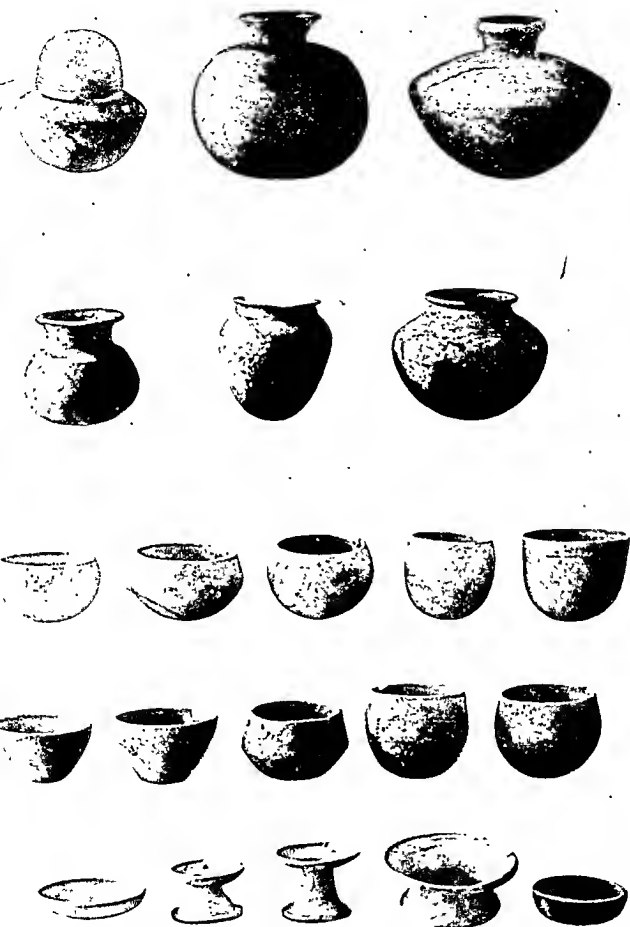
Some of the stone circles opened did not contain any of these articles, nor even any bones. These would suggest that they were prepared in advance and kept ready for future use. If subsequently there had been no opportunity for their being utilised for burials, they might ultimately have become closed with mud, and consequently we do not come across any bones.

It is said that in some of the urns flints and heads were found by some officers of other departments who excavated and took them away. In the interest of such prehistoric articles being preserved, it may be desirable to have the sites containing these, protected under the Act, and Government, on a reference, have ordered their inclusion in the "Protected" list of ancient monuments.

The descriptions of the articles found are—

Pots of different kinds and sizes.

1. A pot (broken in the body) measuring 1' 10" in depth, 8½" in diameter, mouth 4" in diameter.
2. A jug shaped pot having narrow neck and mouth (cracked in the centre, measures 9½" depth, centre 1' in diameter, neck 2" height, mouth 3½" in diameter.



3. A jug shaped pot with a bowl cover (partly broken and cracked), measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ " in depth, neck $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in height, mouth 3" in diameter.
4. Pot measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ " in depth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.
5. A pot in cocoanut shape (cracked) measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ " in depth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.
6. A pot measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ " in depth, 6" in diameter and mouth 3" in diameter.

Bowls of various kinds and sizes.

7. Bowl 5" in depth and 5" in diameter, broken and cracked.
8. Do. $4\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and 4" in diameter.
9. Do. $4\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ " do. cracked.
10. Do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and 5" do.
11. Do. $4\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and 4" do.
12. Do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and 4" do.
13. Do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ " do.
14. Do. 4" do. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do.
15. Do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ " do.
16. Do. $5\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do.
- 16(a). Do. $5\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do.
17. Bowl in cocoanut shape, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in depth and $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.
18. Do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ " do.
19. Do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ " do.
20. Bowl in pot shape, 3" do. and 4" do.
21. Bowl, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do.

Plates of different sizes.

22. Plate, $5\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.
- 23 and 24. Plate, $5\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, broken.
- 25 and 26. Do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do. (one cracked).
- 27 and 28. Do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.
- 29 and 30. Do. 2" do.

Damarulas.

- 31, 32 and 33. Do. $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in height and $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.
- 34 and 35. Do. $2\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and 3" do.
36. Do. 2" do. and 3" do.
37. Do. $4\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and 3" do. broken into two.
- 38 to 41. Pottery neck and mouth measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in height and $5\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.

Iron articles.

Broken pieces of an iron knife and bones.

The previous excavations conducted at this site are described on pages 20 to 23 of my annual report for 1909-1910.

It will be remembered that the chief range of buildings, consisting of *Chaityas*, *Stupas*, monastic cells, etc., stands on a long rocky platform situated high up on the north side of the Gurubhaktakonda hill. It was with these remains that the former work was chiefly concerned. The present digging was among remains which exist further down the hillside. Some of these were previously excavated and are referred to in the former report.

Situated under a rocky cliff at some distance down the hillside from the monastery, is a great vertical cleft in the rock which has been artificially enlarged to form a water reservoir or tank 208 feet in length by 10 feet in breadth and 9 feet in depth. It receives its supply from a continuous drip of water which trickles down from the rock overhead. It was filled with earth and fallen boulders of various sizes. These were cleared out, and among them was found a small stone *dagoba* with an empty relic receptacle in the centre, and the dome and drum in two separate pieces. This had evidently been thrown down at some previous time from the upper monastery.

Some flat spaces of ground along the hillside have doubtless at one time been occupied by buildings, but an examination of the ground showed that they had been almost completely removed.

Ruined
Buddhist
Monastery
at Rametr-
tham. The
"Gurubhak-
takonda."

The most important place at which results were expected, was the deposit of black earth which lies at a height of 320 feet up the hill and at a distance below the monastery of 190 feet. Above it are precipitous rocks interspersed with loose boulders, while adjacent to and below it the ground is covered with a confused mass of fallen boulders of all sizes and extending up to many tons in weight. The rock of the hill undergoes a slow process of disintegration, and when this has proceeded far enough, great masses become detached and fall. Some of the *chaityas* on the upper platform bear evidence of having been destroyed in this way. The falling rocks doubtless at length rendered the village-site untenable, for the black earth deposit, which itself is of great depth, is interspersed with boulders, which must therefore have fallen during the progress of its formation. The search among it for objects of interest was thus attended with difficulties.

Among the objects found were a lead coin and six clay seals (Plate V, Figures 2 to 5) which were forwarded to Mr. Venkayya, Epigraphist to the Government of India, for examination. He remarks on them as follows:—

“1. Chaitya of two tiers with some railing by its side. *Siri S[?]va[maka?]-Vijayarāja---*
[o]lasaghaa.

“the Selasagha (Snilasagha or mountain community), * of (i.e., patronised by?). *Siri-Siva[maka]-Vijayaraja.*” Rano Sivmakasada is mentioned in one of the Amaravati inscriptions. The word rano which is usually prefixed to the names of kings even on coins is missing on our seal. But the word *Vijayaraja* seems to denote that he was a king. Consequently, *Siri-Sivamaka-Vijayaraja* may be taken to be the name of an Andhra king—until we know more about him.

2. Another of the seals is probably private, as it seems to end in the word *bhoja[k]sa* ‘of the freeholder.’

3. The coin is much worn but bears on the obverse a quadruped—probably a horse. I cannot trace any other symbol either on the obverse or on the reverse.

4. I am not able to make out the other two seals.”

There are numerous specimens of fragmentary pottery ornamented with a great variety of designs. Some articles in bronze and many iron implements of various kinds were found, and among these were some hundreds of large iron nails which had evidently been used in the wooden beams of houses. Other miscellaneous articles including numerous bones were among the finds.

Situated west by north of the Gurubhaktakonda and connected with it by a saddle is a lofty rocky hill known as the Durgakonda. The name has originated from a large slab image of the goddess Durga which stands in a natural cave there. This placing of a Hindu goddess by the later Hindus in close proximity to these Buddhist remains, doubtless after the latter had been deserted, probably originated in an idea similar to that which led to the placing of a malignant goddess on the path leading to the Buddhist monastery at Saṅkaram.

The examination of the remains at the Durgakonda which have now been made shows that, like those on the Gurubhaktakonda, they were originally Buddhist, that they were subsequently occupied by the Jains, and that thereafter the Hindus had something to do with them as is shown by the presence of the Durga image.

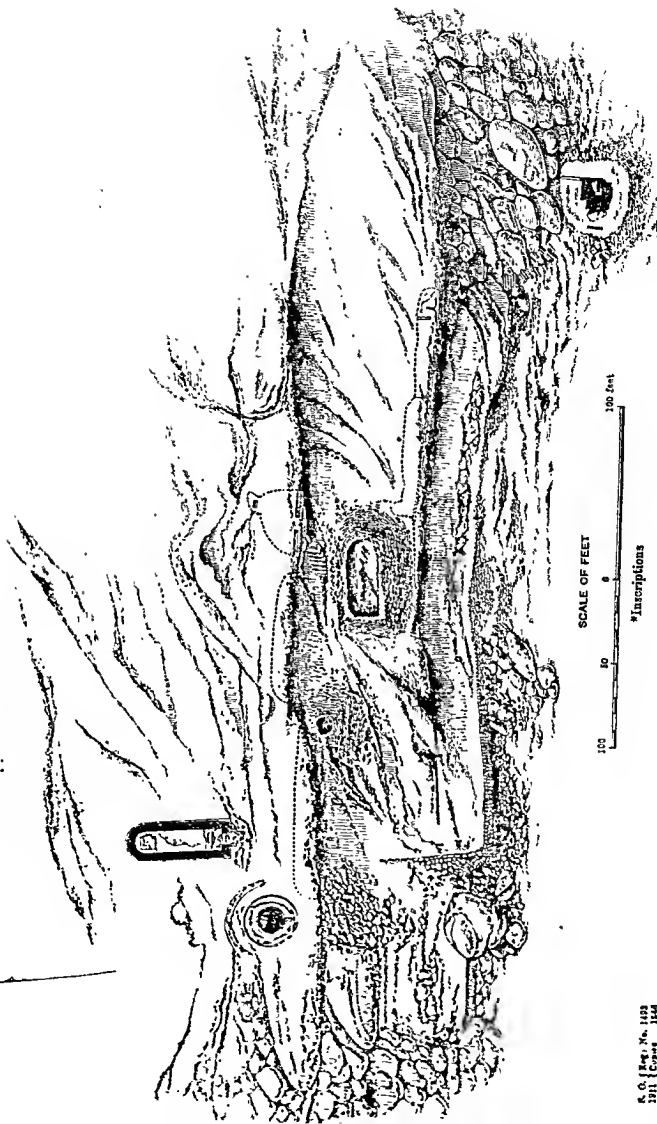
The remains stand at the south base of the hill and consist of four great natural caves which extend for a length of about 340 feet. An extensive platform 565 feet in length and faced by massive masonry walls has been built up in front of them. The caves themselves show signs of having been partitioned off into rooms or shrines, and on the walls of one of them is a rock-cut inscription. There are several Jaina alab images, and pieces of others were unearthed during the excavations. The front platform has remains of the traces of buildings, and doubtless it had rows of monks' cells like those of the adjoining monastery.

On the summit of the rock over the western caves were two brick mounds, which on excavation have proved to be the base of a *Stūpa* 30 feet in diameter, and the other the lower part of a *Chaitya* over 60 feet in length by 13 feet in breadth with walls of great thickness. Its door faces the south (Plate IV).

* I.e., the community of Buddhist monks belonging to the monastery on the hill.

First of

Ruined Buddhist Monastery
DURGAKONDĀ, RĀMATĪRTHAM.



SCALE OF FEET



*Inscriptions

A. C. [Reg. No. 1023
1911] [Copes 1144

Drawn by Archaeological Department,
Southern Circle, Madras.

PLATE V.

Fig. 1.



Vishnu (Kurmavata) worshipping the Linga.

Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Seals.

Among the articles unearthed, were the pieces of sculpture before referred to, stucco ornaments and terracotta pinnacles which had fallen from the roof of the *Chaitya*, broken ornamental pottery of various kinds, a copper coin, some iron implements, and other miscellaneous articles.

As these remains are situated about a quarter of a mile from those on the Gurubhaktikonda they probably formed a separate monastery.

An illustrated article on the previous excavations has been sent to the Director-General for inclusion in his annual, and another on this more recent work will follow in due course.

IX.—Conservation.

The year's expenditure on the repairs to monuments amounted to nearly Rupees 84,000 against Rs. 39,000 of the budget grant. The surrender of a portion at the end of the year cannot be considered satisfactory: but it is inevitable so long as these works form a very minor item to the Public Works Department. It may be thought that with the introduction of full-time Overseers for archaeological works, which has recently been sanctioned on my repeated representations to Government, there may not be so much in the way of surrendered grants in future. On the whole, it may be said that Public Works Department officers did their best in the matter of expending the amount within the year.

Various unpreventable causes may arise for the non-utilization of grants, but probably a part may be due to the tendency in some quarters to defer commencement of a work till the year is well advanced. This and all other such lapses should be avoided.

The remarks on the use of plaster on monuments have been much commented upon by me in the case of most of the buildings inspected during the year; but this along with the other evils to monuments, viz, the growth of vegetation, has so often been brought to the notice of Public Works Department officers in the shape of circulars, etc., that it is a matter for regret that it should be necessary to repeat them so often. Yet the progress has been so very slow and in fact *nil* that I had to get them repeated in the case of all the buildings. It would be to the interest of the monuments if officers in charge of them, as well as those that deal with the repairs to them bear these in view.

Some of the monuments provisionally included in the revised edition of the List of Monuments were inspected, and recommended to Government to be permanently retained on the List, while a few of them were also recommended to be removed therefrom. Government were pleased to approve of the proposals.

The following monuments were declared 'Protected' during the year:—

Protected
Monuments.

- (1) The Narasimhaśvāmi temple at Raṅgapuram, Bellary district.
- (2) The Rāmapādāma *maṅḡapam* at Kōdiyakādo, Tanjore district.
- (3) The Siva temple at Vālikondāpuram, Trichinopoly district.
- (4) The prehistoric sites at Kaniyāmpūndi, Coimbatore district.
- (5) The Jvaraharēśvara temple at Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.

In the Madras Presidency, there are certain hill forts which are situated at a distance of some miles from the nearest large village so that the village officials do not watch them properly, and vegetation grows luxuriantly on the walls, causing expense year after year for its removal. Further, in some places vandalistic visitors have very frequently disfigured the walls, etc., by scoring or chalking on them, and in some cases, thefts of stones, etc., also appears to have been going on unchecked. Suggestions have therefore been made for the appointment of a watchman at some of the important forts with a view to prevent overgrowth of vegetation and to safeguard the existing monuments from damage, and Government have sanctioned a watchman to the Fort at Gooty, Anantapur district.

ned Fort
ills.

The stones fallen from the ruined forts at the following places, were permitted to be disposed of on references from the Collectors of Anantapur and Bellary, after inspection by one of the members of this department, there being no archaeological objection for doing so:—

Anantapur District.

1. Appilepalle.
2. Bisati Tippapalli.
3. Bondaladinno.
4. Cheenamalle.
5. Cherlapalli.
6. Gyadigakanta.
7. Kariganapalli.
8. Kairavu.
9. Kesavapuram.
10. Kummotha.
11. Knanakuntle.
12. Kuntur.
13. Malayavantom.
14. Nagasamudram.
15. Nasanakota.
16. Polapalli (hamlet of Byravantippa).
17. Puleru.
18. Santhikondapuram.
19. Sethur.
20. Seetharampalli (hamlet of Bogatipalli).
21. Thadimarri.
22. Timmapurem.

Bellary District.

1. Bagavadi.
2. Chinnabotur.
3. Gndikambali.
4. Hagalore.
5. Hampasagar.
6. Haragondasa.
7. Hissakota.
8. Itikal.
9. Kambaladiano.
10. Kanabigiri.
11. Nadichagi.
12. Nadi Tsamakadlar.
13. Nayalapar.
14. Patnasaragn.
15. Peddakadaburn.
16. Tangaradoaa.

Desar.

The fallen stones of the ruined temple at Dēsur near Wandiwāsh in the North Arcot district were also after inspection permitted to be disposed of.

At the instance of this Department, the Collector obtained an agreement from the custodian of the temple who agreed to pay one-tenth contribution of the cost of repairs to this monument.

On the recommendation of this Department, the Collector of Trichinopoly has been requested by Government to take orders for the acquisition of the land for a pathway leading from the road to the temple.

The temple is a small square stone shrine, with all the facing stones fallen and lying in heaps around it. This is surmounted by a brick and plaster tower. A large tree has grown over it with roots penetrating completely through the masonry. This has been the sole cause of the ruin. The building is in a hopelessly dangerous condition and beyond repair, even if its architectural merits warrant any work being done to it, which is not the case. The people wish to demolish and erect it on another site. It is not a work which can be undertaken by Government but should be done by local efforts.

Central
Market,
Madura.

It was brought to the notice of this Department by Mr. M. V. Subramanya Iyer of Madura that the present Central Market within the town of Madura, recently built by the municipality, is on the site of the Palace once occupied by the great Queen Maṅgamāl and that it would be desirable to commemorate this by doing something in the matter of including such parts of the original building as yet remain, in the List of Ancient Monuments or by putting up notice boards in connection therewith. On inspection, it has been found that, though the site on which the present building exists was at one time within the enclosure of the Palace of the Nāyāk kings of Madura, the present buildings are of recent construction, the only remnant of old work being a small Māriyamma temple near the southern entrance and the compound wall at the northern side. Even the top portion of the compound wall has been renewed, and the question of action by this Department does not therefore arise.

But at the north-east corner of this building a remnant of the old Palace work still exists. This is overgrown with vegetation and has huge well-polished black stone pillars similar to those in the Tirumal Nāyāk's Palace. The perforated stucco windows over the dome are in various patterns, and are in good condition. These buildings are said to be occupied by the Municipal and the Taluk offices. The doorways on the west have some well carved woodwork. In order that this small

remnant at least may be preserved, further information may be obtained, and arrangements made to include it in the List of Ancient Monuments as a part of the late Queen Mangammal's Palace.

On account of the ruined condition of the monument, the Collector of the District recommended that either the life size idol of Ranganāthasvāmi with a five-headed cobra overhauling and all sculptured from a single block of granite should be removed elsewhere, or the temple completely rebuilt at a cost of about Rs. 2,000 as estimated by the Public Works Department. On account of the heavy cost of rebuilding the temple for preserving this single idol, arrangements have been made for the removal of the idol to the Madras Museum, and Government will be addressed for the exclusion of the monument from the List.

Perumal temple, Erakkam-pet.

The Collector of Tanjore reported that the Ranganātha Perumal temple at Tribhuvanam in the Tanjore taluk, having inscriptions on the walls, was about to be repaired, and the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy was requested to copy the inscriptions. Though this was done, the Collector has been requested to advise the custodians to have the inscribed stones put up in a wall with a board detailing the circumstances.

Ranganatha Perumal temple, Tribhuvanam.

A précis of the notes made during conservation inspections is embodied in the following pages.

This temple was inspected and found in good order, except some chipping of a few of the lower stones, probably by cow-herds. It should be marked by a notice board to show that it is a 'Protected' monument.

Deserted Orissa temple, Saripalli.

The level of the floor of the shrine is a few inches below the sill of the entrance door, and rain water collects inside. The floor should have some gravel put inside to raise it slightly above the door step, so as to let rain water drain outside.

These ruins, which were lately excavated by this Department, are two miles to the north of the Anakāpalle railway station, and are on two hills which stand in the midst of extensive paddy fields. They consist of numerous monolithic *dagobas*, *stūpas* and caves, and structural buildings. The main cave faces the west, and is the first to be seen on ascending the east hill. It has sixteen pillars, (out of which five are broken), and a monolithic *dagoba* in the centre. The space in the cave is sufficient for several walking round the *dagoba* to perform *pradakshinam*. Over the *dagoba* is a lotus carving. In an upper storey over this cave, is another one with figures of Buddha cut on side panels. On the east hill there are some other lesser caves and numbers of monolithic and structural *dagobas* besides the monastic buildings proper, which stand on the summit. The west hill is covered with a large number of monoliths. The hills being in the midst of paddy fields, the footpath leading to them from the road about quarter of a mile to the south is broken at places. When the fields are under water, the ruins are almost inaccessible. The monument being the unique and of very ancient date is certain to attract visitors. During the cultivation season especially, access is difficult or impossible, and the Revenue Department should attempt to widen these footpaths and keep them continuous from the road to the foot of the hill. A notice board, in connection with this, is also necessary, which may well be fixed on the road with a sign board showing the direction where the hill is. The monument being protected under the Ancient Monuments Act, it is necessary that a board should be affixed at the site also. The young trees which were planted by this Department have nearly withered away on account of neglect to protect them. In consideration of the fact that visitors often have to go to see the cells, etc., on the summit, the further plantation of these trees is desirable to afford shelter to the visitors and generally improve the appearance of the place. These suggestions were already made in previous notes of inspection, but the works have not yet been put in hand.

Paddist Monastery, Saakaram.

As all the stone monoliths such as caves, *dagobas*, etc., are in a black rough porous weather-worn rock, I would particularly request that no smooth white plaster or any highly finished material of that description be used in any part of the repairs for fear that it will destroy the ancient character of the ruins. The plaster should be about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the surface.

The filling in of the cracks and fractures at the caves and on the *dagobas*—or *lingams* as they are locally called—should be by rough plaster with some cement, coloured black or nearly so, and largely mixed with very coarse sand and small pebbles about the size of a pea, being in fact a form of concrete. The new work will then resemble the rough dark stone to which it is applied. Some ancient plaster of the kind I have above referred to, exists on the top of the east hill, and I pointed it out to the contractor, so that with which the new work should be done.

It was also stated there, that there is some friction on account of the ryots grazing their cattle on the hills and that efforts are being made to prevent it. It would be inadvisable therefore to put up a temporary thatched shed for the watchman, as the ryots will probably burn it. If this be so, it would be advisable to put up a more permanent structure and for this purpose, the large quantity of bricks that are lying at the base of the hill, and which were thrown down during the excavations might be used for the walls. Thus for these, only the building charges and no cost for well materials would be needed. The chief expense would be for the rafters and tiles of the roof. Should this be done, the present amount provided in the estimate would have to be increased accordingly.

Some repairs were in progress towards the end of the year when the ruins were inspected, and in order that these might be in harmony with and not disfigure the antique and weatherworn appearance of the ruins, personal instructions were given to the contractor who was to undertake the work.

Old
mosque,
Rajah-
mundry.

This is one of the oldest of the Muhemmadae mosques in the Presidency, having been built in 1324 A.D., by Mahomed Toglak Sha, who after capturing the fort at Kondapalli after six months' continuous trouble, entered a temple here; and after massacring some of the officiating Brahmin priests, had this mosque built on the ruins of the desolated pegoda, and began to establish Muhommadan worship there. The main doorway of finely carved blockstone with inscriptions in Persian, Hindustani and Arabic belonged to the Hindu temple. The small Hindu figures of *Devāpālas* have been chiselled off the lower niches on each side of the door, thus leaving the floral ornament only, untouched. The pillars in the front portico are all parts of the Hindu temple, as also the inside of the covering. The tank reservoir in the interior was once the *sanctum* of the Hindu temple over which the mosque has been built. The great portico just behind this where Muhommadan worship is now being held, also has some ornamented granite pillars of the Hindu temple with the rest in the Hindu style. This is a good example of a Hindu temple which retains its original features and has been converted into a Muhammadae mosque.

The entrance to steeple roofed verandah in the east with massive stone Hindu piers has cracks on side walls.

The outside front basement needs underpinning.

Inside the gateway is another basement with massive stone built piers and a semi-circular arch over gateway, and square lintelled openings over the others. The roof of this is flat, with bricks set on edge over teak beams. This is recent work. This leaks badly and requires repair on the roof. The walls require plastering in places and removal of plants. In the work of plastering, care must be taken to tint it black like the old work. A laterite stair leading to the roof above is very much in need of repair. On the roof, a number of plants are growing luxuriantly in the cracks in the plaster. These are said to have been frequently cut, but they always grow again. That is because the roots have not been taken out. The scrub eradicator must be used. There is a lot of debris also which must be removed from the roof. A long large crack, in the eburneum roof, runs from one end to the other right through the centre with transverse cracks at intervals. The longitudinal crack is due to the junction of the ancient stone roof in the front outer verandah and the more modern flat brick roof of the inner verandah which abuts against it. These must be thoroughly repaired.

The mosque itself stands in a square court with massive stone walls on the north and south sides. They are much in need of repair and require eradication of plants. There are several bad cracks in the walls also and portions have fallen. It will be

necessary to take down portions of the walls to eradicate the roots. At the south-west exterior corner of the court, there are several large trees on the wall which have badly cracked the masonry. At the corner especially the crack is a large one, and here also the stones must first be removed and then the portion rebuilt. On the exterior of the back or west wall also, there is one large tree and several small ones. Similar measures are necessary here also. There are a few plants on the north side also but not so many as on the others.

Outside the north-west corner of the court is a very fine ancient well of great depth whose water is said to be 18 feet deep even when the river is low. The lower part is square and cut out of the rock. Above is square built laterite stone work with a stair down the side.

A ruined channel leads from it to the interior of the mosque, and this must be repaired. A number of large trees are growing on the upper parts of the walls and they must be removed.

The main part of the mosque stands at the west end of the court. It has an arcade of seven pointed arches in front and two longitudinal rows of Hindu pillars inside. One of the front arches is cracked, and in the brick parapet on the roof where stand the large trees which grow on the west and south-west court walls, is badly fractured. There are also some roof cracks. The roof is ascended by a stair case similar to that which leads up to the top of the front verandah. It is in a similar state of disrepair, and a wide fissure separates it from the north court wall against which it is built. This admits rain and must be filled in.

There is a square tank (Konnër) in the west end of the court. The floor needs chuanam in the west part of it, as it does not hold water.

The annual income is said to be only Rs. 40-6-0.

This is on the north bank of the Gôdâvari river facing the east. One of the *kôti lingams* is now seen and the rest are said to be embedded below the ground; and it is said that if excavations be made they may be discovered. Unlike other places, a shrine dedicated to Vishnu, exists on the left side of the Isvara temple. The local tradition is that soon after Râmâ became victorious over Râvana in Ceylon, the former, on his way back, established a lakh of *lingams* to purge himself of the sin of having slain so many *Râkshasas*. At this place, he began to fix the one lakh of *lingams* in a single night, but he failed by leaving one of them unfixed as it was day-break before he could do so. Then, on his journey up, he succeeded in establishing the full number at Bhanêśvaram near Jagannâth (i.e., Pûri). It is in token of this a Vishnu shrine stands here by the side.

Kotilingesvara temple,
Rajahmundry.

The present building is a modern one built over some images which once stood in the open, and which were once probably enclosed in an ancient temple long ago demolished.

The temple is under the management of some private individuals and has a very poor income. This temple is the one connected with the great "Pushkaram" festival which takes place once in 12 years when a bath in the Gôdâvari is considered to be very religious. Sages are said to have lived in numbers close by. This place is said to possess the quality of devotees acquiring a peaceful appearance suited for meditation.

This moderately sized temple with a single square court, is a few yards to the south of the former. Unlike other places, the *stûpis* of the temples here have a trident of Śiva, or a Chakram of Vishnu to differentiate the one from the other from a distance.

Markandeyaswami temple,
Rajahmundry.

There is a stone-pillared arcade in front. The *Kalyānamantapam*, in front, has four pillars with *Jali* figures of fine workmanship. The northern *gôpuram* has, as usual, *Dvârapâlas* in the niches outside, and the *lingam* and *Pârvatî* inside.

The story is that the great Rishi, Markandeya, who had been blessed with a life of 16 years only, when the time of death approached, was advised by the seven sages (*Sapta Rishis*) to worship Isvara and that he did so to the *lingam* here on the bank of the Gôdâvari and got the blessing of an everlasting youth of 16 years.

The court wall on the north is in a bad state of repair, and funds are wanting to keep it in better order.

Rock cuttings on the hill including five caves, Bezwađa.

The five caves are known as (1) Gōvinda (2) Rāmanuja Bilam (3) Durgā (4) Akkannah Mādanna and (5) the twin cave. These caves which may have been excavated during the early days of the Christian era are all situated on the same hill within the town of Bezwađa, on the bank of the Krishna river. This place was at one time a stronghold of Buddhism as is evident from the still existing Buddhist remains within it, and at other celebrated sites at short distances from it. The rails within the Gōvinda cave are thickly covered with whitewash, and temporary mud walls have also been allowed to be erected within the cave. One of the passages inside is also reported to be blocked up. An insect has been utilizing the cave as an abode for some considerable time, and though there may be no objection to this, yet any disfiguring of the original appearance of the cave must be prevented.

Near the rough carvings in the Rāmanuja Bilam, pilgrims should be prevented from setting up temporary hearths to prepare food. Nails have also been driven into the carvings.

The top of the Akkannah Mādanna cave is very leaky. The roof must be properly examined, and concrete laid to prevent rain water dripping into the cave. A sum of Rs. 50 has been provided in next year's budget.

The front portion of the twin cave has, by neglect, been allowed to come down. The portions now remaining at least must be properly preserved in future, and the debris lying inside completely removed. Though notice boards have been put up on the other four caves, one is wanting here.

No. Mallikarjunaśvami temple.

Dense vegetation has injured the terracing over the only *maṇḍapam* above the *lingam*. The plants must be completely removed and the stones reset after the application of the scrub eradicator. The *vimānam* of the Kanaka Durgā shrine attached to this temple is of the Orissan style of architecture evidencing the fact that at one time this part of the country was subjected to the rule of the Orissan kingdom.

No. Nagaresvaraśvami temple.

This is now in a deserted condition. Vegetation over the *vimānam*, and the debris inside must be completely removed. The Public Works Department in quarrying over the hillock has approached the base of the temple to such a near extent that the north-western corner of the sanctuary has no support at present. This must be put a stop to.

Cave west of Bezwađa.

The repairs that were done during the year relate mostly to the removal of the fallen rock within the cave. In doing so, proper care has not been taken to clear the bottom of the cave. The earth now lying there must be completely removed and the original floor of the cave fully exposed. The putting up of the notice board has been included in the estimate, and it may be expedited. The flight of steps now put up may also be strengthened.

All Hussain Durgā, Bezwađa.

This building which is now included in the List of Monuments, adjoins the Public Works Department workshops, and of it, only a tomb is now existing. During this year the compound wall enclosing this tomb was removed by the Public Works Department and wire fencing proposed. As no Durgā in fact now exists, and as the only tomb which adjoins the Public Works Department workshops is looked after by that Department, there is no real necessity to retain this building any longer in the List. Government will therefore be addressed on the subject.

Allaśvami temple, Bezwađa.

On account of the inscriptions that are cut on the two large pillars in the northern *prākāram* and in some others in the *mahāmaṇḍapam*, this temple has been provisionally included in the List of Monuments. It is not known if the inscriptions have been copied. If after decipherment, the inscriptions are found worthy of preservation *in situ*, the temple will have to be allowed to stand in the List on account of the inscriptions. Besides the inscriptions, the only other noteworthy feature in the temple is the existence of stone eaves with lotus pendants over the *maṇḍapam* which go round the inner side of the walls of the temple. If the inscriptions are of no particular importance, arrangements may be made for their being placed in charge of the municipality for storage in the Museum at Bezwađa, and the temple removed from the List.

The foundation of this Hill Fort is ascribed to the early Hindu Reddi kings of Kondevēḡṇ. One Annvima Reddi, whose dominions extended to Rājahmundry on the north, Conjeeveram on the south and Srisailem on the west, is said to have constructed this fort in 1360 A.D., on account of a shepherd boy having shewn the site as the one best suited. Subsequently, it passed into the hands of the Muhammadans, some of whom are said to have improved it and constructed the lower forts and also a well round the town, as it then existed.

Hill Fort.
Kondapalli.

A sum of Rs. 250 was provided in the current year's budget towards the conservation of the buildings. The estimate, which was prepared and which had not reached this office at the time of inspection, is said to provide for the re-building of portions of the walls which have fallen at various places. But the walls are not continuous throughout, many portions having already disappeared, while most of the other remains now existing, are overgrown with vegetation, in a condition which it will require much trouble to remove.

The two or three bastions on the northern side of the only eastern gate at the foot of the hill can be preserved by removing the prickly pear and trees, applying the scorch eradicator and filling the open joints with coloured chunam to suit the colour of the surrounding stones. The pointing, which has been done over the walls at the entrance gate and the walls adjoining, is with white chunam and presents a glazed surface. This is against the repeated instructions issued by this Department, and it results in giving a patchy and modern appearance to the whole work. Any further sum available after providing for these works out of the grant of this year may be utilized in doing the necessary urgent repairs to the buildings on the top of the hill. The overseer present was instructed on these points.

Though there was only a little more than three months of the official year to close at the time of inspection and though an estimate of over Rs. 1,000, had been sanctioned, the repairs had not then been commenced, and the Executive Engineer was therefore requested to expedite their execution.

Vrābhadrā-
svamī
temple,
Lepakshi.

The dry stone protective wall which has been provided for in the estimate for 45 feet in length may be extended to 60 feet in all. In continuation of this dry stone wall, a mud bank may be formed to the south of this and up to the leaning porch on the north. A mud bank may also be placed in front of the new protective wall. At present, the water running down the face of the courtyard wall flows close to the foundation and endangers it by washing away the soil, the reason being that the ground adjoining the wall is of a considerable slope. The height of the proposed dry wall may be increased up to the level of the drain which projects from the courtyard wall.

The stones of the eastern gate after demolition may be utilized in filling up the gaps in the inner courtyard wall at the top.

Ganapati shrine.—The estimate provides for filling up the two side walls of this shrine. But the five stone slabs which form the roof are in parts detached from the rock on which they originally rested; and to give support to them, it will be better to put up an iron rail resting on the rock under the southern end of the slabs.

The pointing which was done several years ago to the *Nāgalinga* may be roughly chiselled off the surface, and refaced with coarse gray mortar largely mixed with coarse sand or small red gravel; and it must not be smoothly polished but be roughly finished, the idea being that, if this new mortar has a rough surface similar to the adjoining stone work which is itself rough, the new plaster and the stone will match each other perfectly. The present cement will never take the appearance of the adjoining surface.

Provision has been made for rebuilding the southern pedestal wall of the *Nāgalinga*. It is not necessary to build a split stone wall as provided in the estimate. It is enough if the pointing is re-done as suggested for the northern side.

The provision of Rs. 190 in the estimate for brickwork over the compound wall may be given up.

A provision of Rs. 20 has been made to repair the doors of the north gate and supply a good lock for it. The overseer who prepared the estimate was not there at the time of inspection but had been transferred. It was not known what repairs were intended by him to be made to the doors. It will be enough if one of the doors, whose hinge at the bottom has moved off its place, be fixed properly, and another good lock may, in addition, be provided to the door of the *garbhagriham*.

Fort, Gooty.

This hill fortress is at a distance of over two miles on the south-east of the Gooty Railway Station. The rampart walls are built of granite and studded with bastions, at intervals. They extend right around the base, cluster around the sides, and top the summits of the extensive range of hills. The chief entrance gateway to the fortifications below, faces north-east. There are several other gateways through the successive upper walls which stand one above the other. Though originally of Hindu construction, later ornamental plaster work in the Saracenic style, has been added during the Muhammadan occupation of the fort.

No accurate information is available about the date of its first construction, but it was in existence in A.D. 973 (Epigraphia Indica V, 180). It was Krishna Dēva Rāja of Vijayanagar (1509-30) who improved the fortifications below; and after the Marhatta Chiefs, Haidar, and Tipu held it till the British obtained possession. Last year, some stones were carried away by the people from the entrance to the fortifications at the foot, and these have now been set right by the Public Works Department. In doing so, instead of using coloured plaster to suit the surroundings they have used white plaster which has moderated the repairs. The repairs to the rampart wall done last year included plastering and colour washing. The former may be avoided wherever necessary, and the latter completely done away with. It is enough if the pointing is done with chunam coloured in the manner in which such work appears close by. Vegetation still abounds in many places, and it should be cleared. With a view to put a stop to the stones being carried away by the people and to clear vegetation whenever it appears, Government were addressed and sanction obtained to the appointment of a watchman for this fort.

Repairs above the first gate on the west side of the hill.—Plaster filling of joints has been largely brought over the faces of the stones. It is glaring white in parts, and at others a bluish wash has been given to the plaster surface in an attempt to remove the glaring appearance, but the tone of colour is unsatisfactory, as it in no way harmonizes with the brownish black of the old plaster joints. The stones themselves have been overlaid with plaster, leaving scarcely anything of the joints visible.

On some of the parapets, the wall is composed of bricks or stone laid in mud. This was in many cases loose, and over this loose material a coating of new plaster has been put. The material should have been first firmly stamped, but not having been, the new plaster has cracked in places and caked off. The old plaster is largely mixed with small pebbles or large grained sand, and this should have been followed in preparing the new mortar. In sifting the sand, a sieve of large meshes should be used so as to admit of the admixture of larger grains of sand or small pebbles.

Shrubs are regrowing in the walls in several places and these must be kept down.

The building known as the barracks is still disfigured by the numerous names cut into the plaster work both on the exterior walls and vaulted roof, and in the interior. It is hoped that the appointment of a watchman will be the means of preventing further damage of this kind not only to this building but to several others also.

In the bastion above gate No. 2, the watcher's domes are damaged and these require being set right.

The steps leading to the third gate are in a hopelessly bad state, requiring attention, and one of the side walls has almost disappeared leaving some stone lintels in a dangerous condition.

On the south of gates Nos. 3 and 4 is a gun platform. South of it again, is a raised passage built against the hill side. It leads to a ruined bastion. The passage is now blocked with fallen soil, rocks and vegetation which should be removed.

The wall at the right of the fifth gate has to be built up to prevent ingress of rain water and undermining of the wall. Rain drainage has also to be diverted in the opposite direction. The terracing is leaky and requires being repaired. Within the gate is a stone pillar containing an inscription. On account of the plaster coating over it during the Muhammadan days, the inscription was covered, but now that the leakage in the terracing has exposed it, it is worth while being examined by the Epigraphical Department.

Gate No. 6 requires some filling in of lower part of wall with stones and mortar. The side walls of the gate have disappeared, and some packing up of the breaks is necessary so that no further damage may occur.

Adjoining gate No. 7 is a ruined bastion in progress of further ruin. It is packed with loose earth and small stones which wash down at every shower of rain. This must be prevented, or the whole bastion will ultimately go down. A wall has to be built to retain the falling material.

At gate No. 8, a round bastion, on the left of each entrance, has the platform on which it rests, in progress of ruin; and when it goes further, the bastion itself will disappear. It is packed with the loose earth material before mentioned. It must be built up.

In regard to the foregoing paragraphs about gates Nos. 7 and 8, it may be remarked that a great many of the walls are built of this loose material which rapidly crumbles away, wherever it is exposed to weather through the outer solid stone work giving way. It is not necessary to specify all such cases that appear here. But wherever they are, renovation measures are necessary.

The various groups of fortified buildings, on the summit of the rock, have not as yet received such attention to repairs as the lower and more modern fortifications. This will, in due course, be attended to. There is a great deal of vegetation on the walls of these higher buildings which requires removal. They represent the most ancient part of the whole group of buildings, and comprise as their central features, the residential buildings of the Governors of the fort. Some of these buildings have been very strongly constructed with massive walls and vaulted bomb-proof roofs. These are generally in good condition. A specially interesting building, is the underground Prison house with its walls 6 feet in thickness, constructed below the level of the ground, with vaulted brick roofs topped with an exterior of stone slabs. Small oblique openings in the walls permitted the escape of noxious gases and some ingress of air, but excluded light. This is situated close by the palace in ruins at the top of the hill. It was in this that Mr. Munro is said to have confined the refractory pōligārs of these northern countries, and also in 1818 the hill chieftain concerned in the rebellions in Ganjām. The masonry roofing is about 6 feet in thickness, and over these is a packing of mud and a further roofing with dressed granite slabs. The double doorway has stone hinges and is 2 feet 6 inches broad. From outside the first doorway, can be seen the ventilator holes in the several angles of the walls. Beyond these, there are no other openings in them. On the west and at a distance of a few feet, is a natural cleft in the rock to hold rain water; an artificial well is at its side. From these, a stone pipe has been let into the domed cells within the building. There are masonry receptacles for ghee and ragi close by this. The missing dressed stone roofing should be replaced, and the whole building kept in proper repair.

On inspection, this temple was found to contain some good carvings, and as such deserving of inclusion in the List of Monuments. Removal of vegetation is found necessary, and this may be taken up on Government approving of the recommendation for the preservation of the monument.

This has been inspected and found worthy of being permanently retained on the List. The necessary repairs may therefore be undertaken by the Public Works Department, and Government will be addressed for the monument being permanently retained on the List.

This was inspected, and its permanent retention on the List found desirable. Besides the necessary repairs being undertaken by the Public Works Department, the debris lying within the inner portions of the palaces requires removal.

Kallavara temple, Angar.

Fort, Harpana-nail.

Fort, Utanagi Durjan.

Ancient
monu-
ments,
Adoni.

Those are situated at a distance of about two miles on the north of the Adoni Station. They consist of numerous buildings, both on the hills and at the foot of them, and are built of red granite and fine-grained green stone.

Fort, Adoni.

The fort, in which the chief buildings stand, was probably constructed during the days of the Vijayanagar kings to whom this place belonged. To prove this, there are inscriptions mentioning the buildings of some Hindu temples about A.D. 1517 by Krishna Dāya of Vijayanagar. Most of the fort walls have now disappeared except the three entrances which were subsequently constructed during the days of the Muhammadan occupation under Siddi Masal Khan; and these are saracenic in design, the domes are built of long granite stones placed vertically and held together by strong mortar.

The second gate.—A supporting buttress built about six years ago is formed of roughly dressed stones with wide pointed joints. These joints have been line pointed, which is an objectionable feature. Further, about two courses of the new stones go into the one course of the old work against which they are built. There are a large number of fallen cut stones lying about in various directions, and in the execution of such work in future, these might be utilized, so as to match the surrounding work.

Gate No. 3.—The interior is in good condition with all the stones of the masonry strongly set in mortar, but the exterior sides now exposed to the weather are formed of small blocks and chips of stones set in loose earth and mud which crumbles and falls after every shower of rain. It is thus only a process of time for this to have proceeded far enough when the whole or a great part of the building will fall bodily, as has been the case at the *Ramzān Masjid*. Thus it is absolutely necessary to put up exterior protective walls against the existing loose material, so that it will be secure against the effects of the weather. The building may thereafter stand in its present condition for centuries. Such walls have originally existed, but they have since fallen. In the reconstruction, stones lying in the neighbourhood may be utilized. The roof over, may be examined, and cracks filled in.

The Masjid above the Fourth Gate.—This small *Masjid* is a Hindu temple converted into a mosque. The four black stone piers which stand inside are carved and moulded in square and octagonal sections. During the Muhammadan occupation when this temple must have been converted into a mosque, these pillars were covered with a great thickness of plaster, thus converting them into plain square piers. In a few places, this plaster has fallen off, and in one of these places thus exposed there is an inscription. It is thus possible that other inscriptions might be discovered if the whole of this modern plaster work is stripped off the piers, and this might be done by the Assistant Archeological Superintendent for Epigraphy.

Gate No. 5.—There are cracks in the arch over the fourth gate. They ought to be filled in.

This a rectangular chamber with arches on the four sides and a domed roof. The dome and the arches are badly cracked, and a part of one of the arches is in danger of falling. Under this latter part a stone support should be erected, and all the cracks and the gaping joints should be filled up. As there is some danger to the workers from the upper masonry falling when erecting this stone support, it will be desirable first to erect a mud wall close up to the arch as a temporary support. After the erection of the pier, this mud support may be removed. Particular attention should be paid to the gaps and cracks in the roof through which rain-water enters the building. The side retaining walls are partly ruined, as they are built of stone and mud. They must be protected from the weather. The fallen stones should be replaced, and all the external cracks filled in and the vegetation removed.

Gate No. 6 and the highest gate on the hill.—Just above this gate lies a curious stone cannon or mortar which is half buried in the ground. As it is an interesting object, it ought to be set upright on an adjoining mound. There is also another in a distant part of the hill. This should also be set up on a mound.

The masoleen on the hill has its walls, arches and flat masonry domed roof badly cracked. These cracks must be filled in, as otherwise the entrance of rain or plants will ultimately cause complete destruction. If these precautions are shortly

adopted, the building may remain in its present condition for an indefinite period. Estimates are urgently required for this.

This is some distance away from the hills and is within the precincts of the town. It owes its construction to the Muhammadan Governor Siddhi Masad Khan (1666-1667). The front hall immediately below the gate is of the same model as that of the Fort gate entrance, as this was constructed during the reign of the same chief. The level of the terrace over this hall as also of the inner building has been disturbed, and these require being attended to early, for rain water collects in cavities so formed and damages the roof. The custodian has agreed to pay one-half of the estimate.

The main building within, has panels in polished black stone containing Arabian and Persian inscriptions. These are placed in the archways extending right through the cornice from below it. Inside the domes at the centre of each there is plaster floral work of various designs.

The side wall of the turret stair to the *Muzaffarkhāna* on the north side has cracked, and the masonry is bulged out badly. It is in a dangerous condition, and immediate repairs are needed. It will be necessary to support the stone roof by temporary stone piers, remove the fractured masonry and rebuild it. This has not been included in the estimate, and as the work is urgent, if no other funds are available, a provision must be made from the urgent contingencies.

At the east end of the northern courtyard wall, some houses have been built with the roof abutting on the wall of the *Masjid*. The roof of these houses is flat and slopes towards the courtyard wall with the result that all the water collecting on the roof flows towards the wall and damages it. If it is impossible to remove a part of the houses which abut against the wall, the portion of the roof which abuts on the wall must be raised, so as to have a slope away from the wall, in order that the water may flow away, and may not come in contact with it.

The lower portions of the walls all round the courtyard are being repaired. As it is, it is well done and no further coat of polished chunam such as will give a glaring appearance should be added.

On the exterior side of the southern wall of the *Muzaffarkhāna*, there are several old cracks which require filling in with new mortar. This is said to be not in the estimate.

The lower part of the interior walls of the same building is being re-plastered. This is said not to be in the estimate but it is necessary.

There is a drain which runs through the south court draining the overflow from the tank in the centre of the mosque called *Hauzkhāna*. To prevent this water soaking into the joints and damaging the foundations, it will be desirable to have an earthenware pipe through the wall.

In the south-east corner in the interior of the courtyard, there is a blocked-up doorway with rough blocks projecting outside the face of the wall. These blocks must be taken down and set back at least an inch from the face. The niche thus formed is to be finished off in the style of the adjoining arched niches.

The stone pavement on a part of the south of the courtyard is displaced, owing to the roots of some nim trees. Some of the stone slabs should be removed, and the upper thick roots of the trees cut off and pavement relaid. There is an overflow from the tank which causes further damage by the water sinking into the open joints of the floor. If the stoops are relaid and the joints cemented, the water will cause no damage. No provision has been made for this in the estimate.

The two interior arches of the gateway are blocked-up with a mud wall. If it is necessary to keep the arches closed up, it will be best to build them all in brick and face with plaster. It is preferable however to keep these arches open. This is a point in which the opinion of the mosque authorities might be invited.

The roof over the front gateway has some cracks which require filling up.

The wooden roof of the closed rooms over the gateway is in a very dilapidated condition and needs attention.

The archway at the top of the stairs leading to the roof of the gateway is all cracked and requires renewal.

The Ram-
an Masjid,
Adoni.

The north and south extremities of the wall are a mass of recently fallen ruins. The remaining central portion has a number of dangerous cracks, and consequently these walls are also unstable. This has been caused by cracks on the roof allowing rain water to percolate into the interior of the walls. The walls themselves being largely constructed of an outerfacing of large stones with an inner packing of rubble and loose dry powdery soil, the inner material has swollen by the incoming rain water, and this has caused the cracks and the consequent ruin. The building is beyond repair in its present condition, and the only thing possible is to have it taken down and rebuilt as much as possible in its original design. For this purpose, photographs of all the sides have been taken and the petitioners promise to rebuild it. At present, it is in a dangerous condition as any other portion may come down at any moment. The public should be prevented from going too near it.

Malik Rabi-
man
darga,
Adoni.

The Kamān Bhāri.—This well was previously densely overgrown with vegetation. This has been entirely removed, and the masonry repaired and open joints filled with plaster. Unfortunately, no attempt has been made to tint the mortar, which is of a bright white colour, otherwise, the work is well done.

On the whole, the repairs recently executed to the several monuments are satisfactory and in conformity with the aims of this Department.

Malaya-
rantam
Raghun-
thasvami
temple,
Hampi.

Of the two buttresses proposed in the estimate for the leaning walls of the Lakshmidēvimandiram and Rāmānujakōṭi, the one for the latter alone will be enough and in lieu of the other, the opened-out joints of the wall may be filled up with pebble concrete, and any cracks over roofs closed.

A masonry prop to support the cracked lintels of the south *gōpuram* may be put up.

Queen's
hall, Do.

The projecting balconies of brickwork are to be supported by single stone pillars with no dressing but with plastering all round the pillars.

The cracked arches to be grouted with concrete.

Maharna-
vami Dibba.

On the north-west corner, there is a flat steatite stone with inscriptions in Sanskrit. This has been ordered by the Director-General of Archaeology to be sent to the Museum and to be replaced by another flat stone.

All scattered flat stones to be collected and arranged in order in a separate place.

Hazara
Ramasvami
temple.

The cracked lintels supporting the drip stones of the front verandah are to be supported by single stone pillars with a cap on top.

Council
Hall, Do.

The basement stones near the steps on the eastern side are to be replaced.

The watch
tower to the
north of the
Council
Hall, Do.

The debris inside still left over the floor should be removed and the original floor exposed.

The Concert
Hall, and
the Gym-
nasium
Hall, Do.

The earth filling the interior open yard to be removed and the original floor to be exposed.

Stone Naga-
hood,
Tummana
gutta.

This monolithic stone ent in the form of a hooded Nāga was inspected, and found worthy of inclusion in the List of Ancient Monuments, and recommendation therefor will be made to Government.

Sanga-
matvara-
svami
temple,
Bhavani.

This is situated in the village of Bhavāni, at the junction of the two sacred rivers, the Cāvēry and the Bhavāni, and at a distance of nearly 9 miles on the north of the Erode Railway station. The only entrance to the main temple is by a high *gōpuram* on the north. Both Śiva and Viṣṇu shrines are within the precincts of the temple.

During the year, the repairs suggested to be done are the replacement of the broken beams, planks and ceiling in the front *gōpuram*, the supporting of the broken stone beams in the front hall of both the Śiva and Viṣṇu shrine, underpinning the compound wall at the south-west corner, and the removal of vegetation, etc. With reference to the broken lintels and beams in some places, it would be enough to support them by piers as there is sufficient space for them and as there are similar supports close by. In one or two other places where they contain carvings, it could not be decided if replacement is necessary without examining the top by opening the terrace. In case, after so doing, replacement is considered necessary, without having recourse to the insertion of iron angles, the new stones may be simply "blocked out" showing therein the main figures in the original without any attempt to recarve the details as they cannot be successfully done in these days.

Again, it was found that in the *Dandāyudhapāni* shrine an opening has been made on the back of the shrine which allows rain water to collect inside, and this makes the wall sink. This must be closed. The same is the case with the front basement in *Subrahmaṇya sannidhi* where in the front hall, one of the beams is broken. At other places inside the temple, the flooring has been so disturbed that there is no satisfactory drainage. This must necessarily be early attended to in order that the buildings may not necessitate frequent repairs.

The temple being one of the most ancient and religious, the annual income of Rs. 12,000 is said to be insufficient even for *pūja*. Towards the further repairs to be done, the custodians may be asked to pay any contribution available, and this may be awaited and the works put in hand at the earliest date.

The *pūranic* history connected with the locality is that in order to confer all powers on *Kubera*, the god of wealth, Śiva is said to have appeared here in the form of a *Svayambhu Liṅgam* and that subsequently the sage *Parāśara* saved the nectar pot which here overflowed and by an undercurrent joined the *Bhuvāni* at the *Cāuvery* confluence. It is here that *Aśurās* were overcome by the goddess in four different forms as *Bhadra Kālī* in the four corners of the town and emblems of these are seen to this day.

This ancient temple is situated at a distance of 5 miles to the north of Maṅgalam Railway station and 8 miles to the north-west of Tiruppur. It is one of the "Koṅgaḷaṣṭalam", i.e., seven holy shrines of the early Hindu Kingdom of Koṅga. Parts of the Coimbatore and Salem districts are said to have formed this *Koṅga* being the Tamil country of *Chēra*, i.e., the Malabar Rājās, probably of Travancore. The temple is much below the town level, thus showing that the formation of the town has taken place long afterwards. A mound, on the south of the temple, at a distance of a furlong is now shown as the site of the ancient town of *Pokkuli* wherein palaces and houses are said to have existed in those days. When excavating for the foundation of a mutt building there some 20 years ago, buried brick buildings were discovered, and some of the bricks measuring 1' 5" x 8" x 2" were taken out and placed in the new building. Some are there even to this day. Certain images are also reported to have been taken out and placed in the temple. The spot west of this is said to have remains of such brick buildings below ground. It may repay excavating these places on some future occasion. The monolithic *dhvajastambha* in front of the temple has images near it representing a crocodile disgorging a child and a fish emitting a *liṅgam*, both connected with the sanctity of the place. The upper brick work of the eastern *gōpuram* has disappeared, leaving only rank vegetation over the lower granite building. The front breastsummer over the lintel and three lintels inside of this *gōpuram* are broken. The shrine of the goddess in the first courtyard has inscriptions over the walls of the sanctuary and the *mantapam* in front. The base stones containing these have been covered by the subsequent raising of the floor all round. Vegetation exists everywhere over the *prākāra* walls and *mantapams*. The flooring in the northern *prākāra* has been disturbed, and pits are now there through which water seeps into the ground. The walls of the god's sanctuary and the *mantapams* in front contain inscriptions, and the base stones also containing inscriptions are covered over as in the goddess' shrine. Also some figures on the pillars of the *mantapam* lie buried. The *cirānās* of both the god and goddess were renewed by some Chetties some twenty years ago. As people seem to have objected

Śiva
temple,
Avanast:

to the renewal of the *sanctum*, the stones that were displaced and containing inscriptions have been chiselled and left in their original positions. Instead of an *Ardhanārīscara* on the back of the *sanctum* we see a well-sculptured figure of *Iscara* along with *Brahmā* and *Viṣṇu* in *Haṃsa* and pig forms respectively trying to see his head and foot. The temple is one that has not been put on the List, but deserves being brought on. The temple revenues are said to be poor and the help of Government is needed towards conservation. The custodians have agreed to execute the necessary agreement under the Act.

The necessary repairs are the removal of vegetation and the roofing of the eastern *gōpuram* with concrete after removing the remnant of brickwork that is lying, so that rain water may not get in and weaken the already broken lintels, etc., and cause them to collapse. The pits seen in the northern first *prākāram* should also be closed, and water allowed to properly drain off.

The *puranic* version of the temple is that when, soon after the deluge, *Iscara* appeared in the form of *Vīṣṇanātha līṅga* at Benares, the goddess prayed to be informed of the place where she could pray to be freed of the sin caused by the separation she had to undergo when he performed *Agnithāṇḍavam*, i.e., fire-dancing, at which time she as per orders lived in the holy word *Om* of the *Pañchākṣara*. She was asked to do so in this holy place of *Pokkuli*, a place that is said to be indestructible even during the deluge; and to her he appeared as *Srayambhu* from Benares *Vīṣṇanātha līṅgam*. Subsequently, several Śaivite devotees are said to have come and worshipped the god here, several miracles were performed and there are sculptures representing these scenes.

This temple is situated at a distance of nearly 3 miles on the west of Coimbatore Railway station.

There is a monolithic *stambha* (*Dhvajastambha*) in front of the temple in good order with a figure of *Sundaramūrti* on the north. Inside the temple, is an incomplete *manṭapam* with pillars of good workmanship. Some of the carvings on the white granite are of an excellent character, and on some, even the ribs are exhibited.

Over the *sanctum* of the god are inscriptions, and these on account of age are beginning to disappear; they are said to have been copied. These extend also over the *Ardhamanṭapam*.

The *manṭapam* in front of the *Natarāja* has two sculptures worth being noticed, viz., *Paṭṭimuni* (i.e., a Brahmin in the form of a sage) and *Gōmuni* (Viṣṇu in sage form), and it is said that for both these the god *Natarāja* danced in this place. Besides these, there is a sculpture showing the position in which sages on completion of *gōga* perform an act to assume their old physical appearance. On the left side of the entrance to the *Natarāja* *stambhā*, the sculpture in the bracket has disappeared and has been replaced by a wooden pillar, about which a story is told. A stone mason of *Āvadayārkoṭi* in the south, named *Rāmalinga*, came here after finishing a temple at *Annavaśal* during the days of *Alagiri Nāyak* and constructed the *sabha*. When he finished it, a boy of about 15 years came and told the *Rāja* that a particular stone would get weakened in time, and when he was asked to prove it, he cut the wall and took out a frog with some water and sand. The mason came to learn that the boy was his own, when, astonished at his sagacity, he questioned him. It appears that the father had left his wife in quest of work while the son was yet unborn, and the boy had been born subsequent to his departure, and that the son had set out in search of the father. When it was proposed to replace the pillar by another, both the father and son requested that a wooden pillar might be placed to support the weak part in order to commemorate the incident; and thus a wooden support exists even now. Much sanctity is attached to the river running close by the temple, as the bones of the cremated when thrown into it are said to be converted into stone in a few days. Even now people throw such bones into it on account of this belief.

The existence of the *Srayambhu līṅgam* is said to have been brought to notice by *Kāmadhēnu* recognising it and worshipping it with her milk, in order to obtain the power of creation of *Brahmā*. Then its calf in the darkness of night stepped over the *līṅgam* and pierced it with its horn. Even now a hole and a footprint are observed on the *līṅgam*. *Sundaramūrti*, the great Śiva devotee, is said to have visited

this place. To test his devotion, the god is said to have absented himself from the temple and taking the form of a *Paṭṭa* with *Pārvatī* his wife disguised as a *Paṭṭa* woman, gone to work in a field close by, leaving orders to the *Nandi* not to disclose his whereabouts, should anybody enquire for him in his absence. When Sundaramūrti subsequently asked the *Nandi* where the god was, the latter unwilling to plainly disclose it, turned his head towards the field. Sundaramūrti came to the field and showed the god that he recognised him, who had then a spade in one hand and seedlings in another to plant. Figures representing the story are now seen in the temple. The god danced for Sundaramūrti and the place is known as *Mēlāchidambaram*.

The temple has got funds for its maintenance, but not enough to undertake important repairs. One of the sculptured pillars in the *Natarājamanṭapam* is not in a sound condition and requires strengthening. The managing member of the temple has agreed to execute the usual agreement and also pay one-half of the estimated cost of repairs.

This building is situated in the revenue village of Mottupattūr and is nearly four miles to the north of Vijayamaṅgalam Railway station. It is one of the temples in the "Protected" list, having been so placed on account of its special carvings and its semblance in every respect to Hindu shrines. The temple faces the south, and on the beam in the centre of the front *gōpuram*, there are Jain carvings in various forms. On the southern side, the image has four hands and is seated on an elephant. Two of the hands go over the head and the other two are folded in the form of worship. This carving with four hands is unique. In adjoining carvings, the image is represented as seated, and has the usual number of two hands one placed below the other, and elephants with their trunks in the posture of bathing him with water in pots, and in others as attended by female fan-bearing attendants. In one of the sides are figures in dancing and piping postures. On a lintel of the northern side of the *gōpuram* is a carved figure piping with a couch, and with both the legs turned in a manner so that the toes face each other. The beams on the two sides of the *Ardhamanṭapam* have Jain carvings in various forms and also Mahāviṣṇu and Lakshmi. In the *Mahāmanṭapam*, are some good sculptures of the Pañcāpāṇḍavās, all in a sitting posture with the holy heads in their locks and with no head dress. The *Ādi Śēvara*, i.e., Buddha, in his original form, is a large sculpture of 4' in height with a crown on his head and *chauri*-bearers on both sides. There is a bull below, *Nandīśvara* (i.e., on his head and *chauri*-bearers on both sides. There is a bull below, *Nandīśvara* (i.e., a bull head and human body, on the right and a female figure on the left). This is a very spirited sculpture that deserves being noticed. Inside the sanctuary, is a standing female figure 1 foot in height with the left hand placed over the head of a lesser female figure, while on the right, a male and a female ride on a lion. It was not possible to decipher this, but it is said that it was brought from some other Jain temple and placed here some years ago. The niches over the *vimāna* have plaster Jain figures.

Some repairs have been done by the Public Works Department to the compound wall and the *Ardhamanṭapam* this year. The plaster coatings are not similar in colour to those close by, and this must be attended to at once. This is a general complaint in many of the places inspected, and it seems to be a very difficult and slow process to realise the necessity of a harmony of colour between new and old plaster work. Provision has been made for a doorway inside the temple, but this seems to be unnecessary, as the amount may be utilised for more useful purposes. A stone beam in the *Ardhamanṭapam* is broken and a stone prop has been inserted; some of the stone lintels are broken and these require replacement where necessary. In general, the flooring over the only *prākāram* inside the temple is in such a bad condition that rain water must collect near the walls of the inner shrine. Early arrangements must be made to drain the rain water from outside the outer walls. The overseer who was present was informed of the above defects. The temple has no funds for the repairs, and the whole cost has to be borne by Government.

A few yards to the south of this building, is the Śiva temple of the village. There are inscriptions all round the shrines of the god and goddess; these are reported to have been already copied. The temple is said to be a very ancient one with an annual Government grant of nearly Rs. 700, and is under the management of the Erōḍi Devāstānam Committee. The wooden joists below the *vimāna* are much

Jain temple,
Vijayamaṅ-
galam.

decayed and the brick and mortar from overhead frequently crumbles over the *lingam*. The shrine of the goddess is in a very bad condition, as vegetation has destroyed the walls in several places. Unless steps are taken at once to remove the vegetation and reset the stones, the shrine will be completely destroyed. With a Government grant towards its upkeep, the Collector may be requested to enquire into the matter of its upkeep though it is not in the List of Conserved Monuments. From its present appearance, it is clear that the temple is not properly looked after.

Muruga-nathaswami temple, Tirumuru-gampundi.

This ancient temple is at a distance of five miles to the north of Tiruppur Railway station. The buildings are at a few feet below the neighbouring town level, and this indicates that the present village has been subsequently formed. The temple measures 175' X 150', and faces the west; and as Subrahmanya installed the idol on his way to the north, the *lingam* faces south. It has only one courtyard. There are inscriptions all over the walls of the god's sanctuary and the *mantapam* in front. On account of great age, the figures are becoming illegible. A modern wall of masonry has been put up on the southern side, which covers the inscriptions on the wall, and this requires being removed to permit of the inscriptions being copied. The walls of the shrine between the god and the goddess Bhuvanēśvar have also inscriptions, and these too do not appear to have been copied. Two inscribed stones lie near the *Brahmatirtham* on the north of the temple.

The story goes that Īśvara once performed "*Brahma Thāndavam*" in this place, and that, in token of this, a great golden image of Natarāja lies buried under a mound "*Thiṭṭukādu*" close by at a distance of three or four furlongs on the south-west of the temple. In an excavation made some 50 or 60 years ago, a copper *stūpi* now placed over the *vimāna* and a Durgā figure now near the *Brahmatirtham*, are said to have been taken out from that spot. Probably, some truth underlies this story.

The temple is generally in a good state of preservation and requires no immediate repairs. But financially, it is said to be not well off. This remains as yet unentered in the List.

The purāṇa version is that Subrahmanya, on his return journey after defeating the *Sūrapadmas*, to get rid of the sin of having slain many, had this *lingam* installed and worshipped. Great sanctity is attached to this temple on account of Subrahmanya's having carried out the dictates made to him at *Kailāsa* by Īśvara, who deputed him to the mission at this place stating that Mādhavavanam would appear, and relieve him of the sin of warfare.

Tall temple, Calicut.

This temple is of moderate extent and stands enclosed in a high walled court, which prevents the shrine being visible from outside. It has a picturesque entrance doorway of open woodwork, gabled in the upper story. The interior plan of the temple consists of a number of detached buildings with open woodwork as the principal exterior feature, erected on carved moulded stone basements.

The temple is said to have funds, but plants are allowed to grow on the walls. The tiled roofs are out of repair, and the laterite stone of which some of the walls are built is honeycombed through exposure to the sea air. The stone was originally covered with cement or plaster which has mostly been worn off and not been renewed.

Loose sculptures, Calicut.

There is a large square tank, known as Mudalakulam, near the Collector's office into which a number of stone sculptures are said to have been thrown by Tipu Sultan, during one of his incursions to this place. In clearing out the tank several years ago, some of these were recovered and set up in the porch of the Collector's office and at the steps to the verandah of the Executive Engineer's office. Along with the former, are some old cannons of small size set in the ground at the corners of the walls. The sculptures include a large Vaishṇava image in a dark-grained rough fibrous or flaky stone, and the lion carved stones usually set up by the sides of temple steps.

Jain images at the Executive Engineer's office, Calicut.

Some sculptured Jain stones from the Jain temple at Sultan's Battery were brought down to Calicut by the Executive Engineer and placed in his office at Calicut. Some of them are in granite, and others in steatite or soapstone. They are all fragmentary, and represent pieces of a large Jain image with carved canopy.

several smaller images, and parts of a pointed arch-shaped slab carved with numerous small images representing Jain Tirthankaras. They were found when clearing the dense jungle which grew round the large temple at Sultan's Battery and which had to be cleared when some recent repairs were done to the temple.

It is traditionally said that these images were smashed by Tippu Sultan, and after his departure the priests collected the fragments and buried them. There are doubtless others there. There are also some other smaller temples in the neighbourhood which should be inspected.

The images were photoed and the Public Works Department requested to despatch them to the Government Central Museum at Madras to which they were afterwards sent.

This old massive fort stands at a distance of a few furlongs on the south-east of the Palghat Railway station. It is in a good state of preservation and is built of large blocks of granite with occasional laterite ones placed in such a manner as to present the end, instead of the side, to the shot. The buildings, generally, are in fine order, and it is a very good specimen of a fort. It was built by Haider on his conquest of Malabar, which was one of the 56 *disas* of Barata Khanda, and which was then under Sekhari Raja, one of the petty chiefs who was in a way feudatory to the Hindu Rājas of Mysore. It stands on the elevated ground on which the military lines are built. In shape, it is quadrangular and consists of curtains flanked by round bastions, the whole surrounded by a ditch. Its only gate faces the east and is protected by an outwork in the European style, the work probably of some French Engineer in the service of Haider, who is said to have built the fort itself in 1766, but at all events he remodelled it. The parapet is high and pierced with loop holes for musketry and the bastions with embrasures for guns. The stones and pillars are mostly brought from Hindu temples, though, before putting them in, the images of the deities except those of the animal kingdom, have been defaced.

Fort,
Palghat.

Extensive vegetation on walls is seen all over the fort. It is removed once annually; but as the roots are deep-seated in the walls, it at once grows again, and hence the appearance of what seem small plants all over. Owing to the heavy rainfall, it should be removed quarterly. Repairs are provided under Public Works Department estimates, and out of Rs. 290, only Rs. 90 are spent on the removal of plants, and the balance on supervision. Unless better attention is paid to the frequent removal of vegetation to the very root and the application of the scrub eradicator, several of the stones are sure to be displaced.

On the top of the bastion and over the great brick arch of the east main gate, the soil covering has been washed away and requires to be thickly relaid. At some bastions, there is a hollow over them instead of a mound, and the water thus collects without running off. At the main gate also the rain sinks through the brick arch which leaks like a sieve.

The great west stair from the fort down to the west moat is ruinous and in progress of further ruin through stones falling, and it requires repair.

The revetment along the fosse is partly ruinous and is being repaired.

The great central square is filled with the public offices. Previously, it was used as the Central District Jail, and this accounts for the good condition in which the walls have been kept. Some of the modern buildings inside, used at present as public offices, are to be demolished, and a new series of buildings erected. In digging the foundation trenches, great quantities of buried round iron shot have been found, and carved and other stones of various kinds—part of those brought by Haider Ali on his demolition of numerous temples to provide building materials for the fort and which has been largely used in the construction chiefly at gateways, stairs and other places. These buried stones are evidently those left over after the completion of the building, and kept in reserve to repair any ruin caused by breach in the walls by bombardment or other cause.

The white plaster used here and there for repair is unsightly. In future, care must be taken to see that it is mixed with lamp-black or other substance to secure uniformity with the ancient appearance of the adjoining parts.

Chandra-nathaswami temple, Palghat.

This Jain temple lies almost midway between the Olavaköt and Palghat Railway stations. It is a small rectangular stone-built temple, 175' \times 70' in good order. So far as the temple is concerned, only traces of the court walls remain. There are massive piers inside and the temple is covered with a sloping gabled roof. The northern courtyard has a circular well of granite, 9' in diameter. It is of considerable depth. It is said that outside the stone walls, a quantity of charcoal and sand has been packed around. It is thus really a great filter.

Near it is a finely carved Jain seated image in white stone, but without the head, which was dug up in a field adjacent to the temple. The image is of marble with hands placed one over the other as in others, and of a height of nearly 3 feet. The *Kshetrapālās* in the south-west corner of the shrine is a square panelled column standing on a moulded basement. The temple was built by Doddapayappa Bhattar, and figures of Jain *Tirthankarās* stand inside the temple. The temple has no funds but is under the control of two families who live here. The custodians agree to the temple being included in the List and being taken care of by Government.

Visvanathaswami Temple, Kalpatti.

This stands on the bank of the river of that name and is dedicated to Śiva. It is a large important temple with a square enclosed court and a roofed verandah on sides and central shrines. Outside is a large open brick walled court.

Its date, as recorded in one of the stones placed in front, is 640 (Kollamāndu i.e., Quilon era) the Malayālam year, the present year being 1085.

The story is that a Brāhman lady of the place went to Besares, and thenceforth got the *lingam*, which is now placed within the temple. On her arrival, she requested the then Rāja to place it for worship. In return, the Rāja had the idol covered with gold coins and offered them in exchange for the image. The woman refused to accept it and endowed the temple itself with the amount. The Rāja had the present temple constructed and also endowed it with extensive lands.

The pagodas here and elsewhere in Malabār differ from those in other parts of the Presidency in being covered with conical tiled roofs, and in wood being largely employed in their construction. The special physical features of this country account sufficiently for this particular style of architecture of the Malayālam nation. The big forests of Malabār yield a never-failing and cheap supply of the finest timber.

The temple is in good structural repair, but there are some repairs to walls and roofs which require attention. Particularly, numerous open joints which need filling up, for they are the haunts of eohras which often hits some of the numerous people who flock here during festivals.

The river is of great depth (24 steps of the great bathing ghat), but the water often rises above these steps and floods the court of the temple.

A rich *inām* was granted by Government for the upkeep of the temple, but it is not fully expended on the proper upkeep of the buildings.

Anur Bhagavati temple.

This important temple stands a few furlongs to the north of the Olavaköt Railway station. The inner courtyard was once a tank but is now filled in. The part of the temple, in which the image is situated, is old and is in good repair. In front is a modern courtyard with choultries for Brāhmins built around it.

The local tradition is that the goddess Bhagavati was, at the request of Parasurāma, brought from the Himālayās, her permanent abode, and placed on the hill close by this temple. The Namhndri Brāhmins living close by went and worshipped her on the hillock. Finding this procedure troublesome, Parasurāma approached this goddess who consented to appear at a certain hour in the tank called *Kalle Kolam* (i.e., tank in rock). On going thither at the appointed time, the Brāhmins found the image projecting from the water of the tank, and there it is said to have remained for centuries. The two hands only of the goddess appeared in the centre of the tank, and these alone are now worshipped though the full figure

of the deity is supposed to be below them. Portions of the tank have been converted into this temple, and yet there are traces of water in small pits close to where the tank once existed.

The temple is endowed with rich ināms lands, and is under the management of Sēkari Varma Vali Rāja (Rāja of Pālghāt). Even to this day the Rājas are enthroned in the court yard of this temple on the northern side of it.

This fort stands on the beach, at a distance of about a mile west of the Railway station. The walls are built of laterite with bastions at intervals. Within the fort, several offices of Government are now located. Fort, Tellicherry.

The fort is said to have been built by a Kolattēri prince in the 17th century to protect the British trade in those parts. A portion of the bastion on the north-west corner has been built of late and the ends braced by steel rods, but the northern side of this bastion is still in such a bad condition that the earthwork therein is likely to fall, and therefore something must quickly be done to protect this. It is said that the grant of Rs. 475 applied for in the year was towards the work done last year. An additional sum of Rs. 120 has been sanctioned from the urgent contingency grant towards the removal of weeds and the closing of some openings in the walls. The Public Works Department have applied for amounts for renewing an existing gate and providing a new one, but these do not seem to be of an urgent nature, and besides it is more for its archaeological than its military value it is preserved. At several places, the pointing has disappeared, and this may be soon attended to, as otherwise weeds may grow; and in renewing the pointing the colour must be such as to suit the surroundings. At the south-east bastion, a latrine built some years ago abutting on the wall disfigures the whole appearance. It is said that another site has been chosen for the purpose. So early arrangements must be made to remove it. All these have been pointed out to the Public Works Department official present.

This is situated at a distance of 9 miles to the east of Pōlur Railway station. The temple is constructed on a hill *Kanaka Giri* (i.e., Golden Hill) at a distance of some 400' above the ground level. The temple, as elsewhere, faces the east. The northern wall has almost been repaired, but for a few yards on the east, it has been left incomplete. This admits rain water from the top entering the inside and must be soon repaired. The top of the *mantapam* inside is also said to be leaky and requires careful pointing. The repairs to the northern wall may be done, by grouting the joints and pointing instead of removing and resetting the stones, as the walls stand on the granite rock and not on an insecure foundation as on the plains and therefore it may well stand with these slight repairs for a long period. The drain over the *sanctum* should be properly examined and silt cleared. The Overseer present has been informed of these repairs, and the temple being under the control of the Jāgbirdār of Ārni, who takes much interest in it, the full amount of the repairs will be paid by him or he may himself undertake the work as per the details in the estimate to be prepared by the Public Works Department, subject to the repairs being done in accordance with the ancient appearance of the building. Kanakagiri
śivara temple,
Devikapuram.

The *purāṇic* version is that the god *Īśvara* appeared in *Svayambhu* over the hill here pleased with the worship of the goddess *Pārvatī* who did penance in this place. The circumstances that made the goddess to perform *Thapasu* here are detailed in inscriptions in the temple.

At the foot of the hill is a small temple of *Tiru Kāmesvara* said to have been built by the stone masons within the time the king Kādavette Chōla (who had the temple at the top constructed), went to the temple on the top for worship and returned therefrom. It is built of only nine granite slabs with some architectural merit, and measures 20' × 11'.

This temple of the goddess is on the plain below. It is a large temple with granite walls all round on the outside, and throughout the walls we find sculptures of horses, pigs and elephants. There are some valuable sculptures below the front of the temple. The carvings on the *gōpuram* are also of good sculptural workmanship. This temple has three courtyards. Inside the inner, on all the four corners mud has been heaped almost to the top, as it is said that in former times, people fearing invasion Bṛhadam-
ba temple.
Devika-
puram.

by Haider Ali retired into the temple to save themselves and so from these mud heaps when he disappeared. The inside of the southern wall of the second courtyard has inscriptions, said not to have been yet copied. These appear on the walls to a height of 5' or so to a length and breadth of 165' \times 95'. The outer walls of the third courtyard also have similar inscriptions to a length and breadth of 50' \times 125'. The inscriptions have been covered with white-wash and red colouring and these require removal before taking a rubbing. Outer walls of the *garbhagriham* also have inscriptions.

The repairs suggested are plastering the terrace of the *maṇḍapam* against leakage providing ceiling joists and wooden supports for two *gōpurams*, repairing in patches some of the floors, and the removal of vegetation. Besides these, the three high beams below the front eastern *gōpuram* are broken and require being looked after, though not immediately, at least in the course of a few years. The cost is likely to amount to a considerable sum.

The *purāṇic* version connected with this temple is that the goddess, to get rid of all the sins incurred by her by closing Śrara's eyes, worshipped him in Cōnjeveram. She subsequently incurred the sin of killing *Mahishāsura* whom she overcame and of not feeding *Suhamanya* with milk. To be purified of both these sins, she was directed to worship him here which she did; and as he was pleased with her prayers, he appeared in the hill close by. The temple is under the control of the Jāghirdār of Arni, and his Commissioner who was present at the time of inspection has promised to obtain the permission of the custodian either to pay the amount of the estimate and allow the Public Works Department to do the work, or themselves have the work done through their own *maramat* agency as per the estimate prepared by the Public Works Department, under instructions and advice to be given by this Department. The estimate already prepared is not yet executed pending the decisive reply to be got from the custodian, *viz.*, the Jāghirdār of Arni.

Mahal,
Chandra-
giri.

This palace is three miles south of the Chandragiri railway station. It faces the south and has three storeys. Each floor consists of a pillared hall, the piers arched across in each direction so as to form supports to the flat domes which cover the square space.

The palace is historically important, as in 1689 the Rājā of Vijayanagar signed the treaty here, by which the site of the Madras Presidency town was made over to the British. It is also architecturally interesting. The skyline is pleasantly broken by Hindu terminations like *gōpuram* tops. In the "Queen's palace" close by, traces of the old decorated coloured tiles are still to be seen. As these are exposed to the sun and rain, the decorations may disappear in time sooner or later. Though the fort enclosing these and all the other connected buildings were built by the Yādava Rājās about 1,000 A.D., yet it was the Vijayanagar kings who had the main palace constructed during the Tamil *Nandana* year or so. The subsequent Muhammadan invasion and capture of the palace is evidenced by the existence of the present mud palace, seen close by, now in ruins, with plaster niches throughout the walls and a tank in the centre deserving of excavation.

The repairs as pointed out by me personally to the Public Works Department were carried out during the year, and with these, the monuments are of an improved appearance.

Ruined
temple,
Timma-
puram.

This is evidently a Visbnn temple, and stands a mile to the east of the town of Chandragiri on the north of the road leading to Tirupati. It has evidently once been of considerable size and grandeur. The ruined remains now existing are picturesque, stone sculptures being extensive and well executed. Judged by the height of its lower portion, the *gōpuram* must have been of great elevation. Prickly-pears and shrubs are now growing everywhere, as also a big tamarind tree in the front *gōpuram*.

Fort,
Sankar-
durg.

This fort stands on a hill at a distance of nearly two miles from the railway station of the same name. It was during the days of the *Nāyak* kings of Madura that this part of the land fell into their hands from the *Kōṅṇu* kings of the place. Virappa Nāyak (1590-1622) is said to have acquired parts of Salem, Coimbatore, etc., and to strengthen his territories, built several forts, of which this is one. Subsequently,

when Tippu came in possession of this, he is said to have strengthened it. The only entrance to the Fort, faces east; and the notice board under the Ancient Monuments Act put up there has been recently stolen; but no notice of this seems to have been taken. The temple of Varadarāja Perumāḷ has some well-carved cornices, beams and capitals, and some lotus flowers carved in stone are particularly noteworthy. At several places, the walls and bastions have fallen; but as far as possible further ruin should be checked. The several gateways are of Hindu architectural design. For the broken lintels, propping has been done with masonry supports. By a careful search, stone pillars in plenty could have been got from the surroundings, as several of the gateways have fallen; and these should have been used where possible. Again the use of bog iron, running along the bottom of a lintel, the latter being carried in the angle of the flange, with the ends let in for support, between the soffit of the lintel and the top of the bracket capital, might have been adapted. At the south-west and north-west corner of the Perumāḷ temple, lintels having disappeared, the open spaces must be closed.

There is a natural cave half way up the hill in which Muhammadan worship is now going on. In this cave the Sage *Kavundalya* is said to have done penance of yore, and finding it difficult to go daily to see the god at Tirupati, had a temple erected for him on this hill, which is the present Cheonakēśa Perumāḷ temple. Higher up we see the granary built in stone with strong masonry storage houses for oil, etc. There is also a powder magazine in good condition. Also a "Suffocation" house measuring 12' x 7' x 5', with a small central opening on the top, with a rebate cut on it to admit of the fixing of a stone lid. This is built over the rock floor with masonry at the bottom and between the lintels. It is supposed that condemned prisoners were thrown into it to die a lingering death here.

Some inscriptions are cut on the rock at the back of the Cheonakēśavasthāmi temple; these do not seem to have been as yet deciphered.

The whole hill is figured as Survey No. 524 and is said to be under the charge of the village officials who exercise no supervision against the theft of firewood, etc., that is said to be constantly going on. Most of the items in the current year's estimate relate to the removal of vegetation and prickly-pear with which the walls of the Fort are full, and it is absolutely necessary that the Fort should be placed under the supervision of the Public Works Department, who by appointing a watchman could not only see to the constant removal of the vegetation, but also prevent the occurrence of the theft of trees and other properties within the Fort. The necessity for this has been explained to the Assistant Engineer who was present with me at the time of inspection. Government have since ordered that the local village officials should look after this monument.

This is at a distance of nearly 27 miles on the south-east of the Sankaridrug railway station, and is one of those built early in the 17th century by the *Nāyaka* kings of Madura who held sway over the Kōngu country of which, in those days this portion formed a part. It is in a good state of preservation. The setting of stones in the walls has been very accurately done, and the parapets and copings on the top of the walls are in masonry with loopholes for military purposes.

The repairs done during the year relate to the renewal of fallen parapets and copings, but the plastering over these has not been coloured to match the old work at the sides. The terrace of the ruined temple on the top of the hill has been repaired but concrete must be laid in order that rain water may not get in. The water reservoir in the west is leaky and the masonry must be carefully examined and closed. The entrance in the south requires closing by a gateway to prevent people going in and injuring the monument.

On the west of the rock, at the foot, is the rock-cut temple of Narasimhasvāmi measuring nearly 50' x 14'. The carvings on the rocks inside are of special interest. Besides the figure of *Narasimhasvāmi* with the usual attendants at the side, there are others of *Hiranyakṣhasaṅhārāma* and *Bhūvarāha*. The northern wall has *Vaikuṇṭha-rayanar* in *Narasimha avatāra* and the southern wall *Vāmana Tiruvikrama avatāra*. There are underground cells by the sides of this temple, and these have inscriptions within them, which have been already copied by the Epigraphical Department; they

Fort,
Namakkal.

relate to the 13th century. Some images are reported to have been found there some years ago, and these lie within them. According to the *Sthalapurāṇam*, the god *Narasimha* is said to have appeared here to satisfy the goddess *Lakshmi* who did penance in the tank close by, to make people respect and worship her. She is worshipped by the name of *Nāmagiri Amman* in this temple. There is a monolithic figure of *Hanumān* in front of this temple.

On the north of this rock, at the foot, is a similar rock-cut temple dedicated to *Raṅganāthasvāmī* who, according to the *purāṇic* version, is said to have appeared there to remove the serpent *Kārkōṭaka's* sin. The hood of the serpent serves as a head-covering to *Sri Raṅganāthā* shown in a recumbent posture and the tail ends in the *Kamalālaya* tank. This temple too is more or less of the same measurement as the other, with double cornice work at the top. In addition to *Raṅganātha*, there are striking figures of *Vāmana* *Tirurikrama avalār* and *Saṅkaranarayanaśvāmī*. There is also an image of *Vīvakarmā* at the bottom, who as the first celestial architect is said to have built this temple.

On account of the special carvings within both these temples, and their location in the rock, they deserve being brought on the List of Protected Monuments under the Ancient Monuments Act. The fort alone is now in the List of Conserved Monuments, being Government property. The temples are said to be under the management of private individuals, and the custodian has agreed to the proposal of placing both these temples in the "protected" list. He has also agreed to pay the cost of the repairs that may be done by Government according to the finance of the temple.

Conjee-
veram

This is one of the seven sacred cities in India and has many temples of archaeological interest. Of the seven sacred places, viz., *Ayōdhya* (Oudh), *Madura*, *Māyā* (Haridwar), *Benares*, *Conjeeveram*, *Avantikai* and *Dwarakāpuri*, three are *Śiva Kṣhetrams* and three *Vishṇu Kṣhetrams* while this combines both sects. The town which was once the capital of the *Pallavā* dynasty is said to have within its boundaries 108 *Śivā* and 18 *Vishṇu* temples, the former being larger in number in Great *Conjeeveram*, and the latter in Little *Conjeeveram*.

Kailāsa-
nathasvāmī
temple,
Conjee-
veram.

A legend states that Buddha with his disciple the sage *Nārada* applied to *Vishṇu* for means to be freed of the sin that Buddha committed by making converts and thus spoiling the *Bhakti* of *Saivaites* towards *Īśvara*. This occurred in the period immediately subsequent to the destruction of *Tripuram*, (the three forts of iron, silver and gold) held by *Tripurāsura*. They were told that the only means was to worship *Īśvara* in *Conjeeveram*. When in doubt as to how the place was to be recognised, they were told that the sin would, while going to that spot, be reduced to the weight of cotton (*Parutti*) from that of a mountain. They felt the effect when they reached a village near *Conjeeveram* where there is a Jain temple. The village still exists and is known as *Tiruparattikunram*. They were also told that in worshipping the god there the *pradakṣhaṇam*, i.e., circumvolution, would be of a most tedious character like one's getting out of the mother's womb. Both *Nārada* and *Kailāsa* were accordingly worshipped by *Nārada* and *Buddha* respectively.

The southernmost *ratha* in front of the temple has sunk a little at the top, but it has been in that condition for a long period. Part of the main wall on the south-east has also sunk and the lintel over the closed doorway is broken. These must be set right. Several of the cells around the walls seem to be leaky and filling their cracks is necessary. Again rain water enters below the main wall in some places, and the ground should be so levelled as to carry away the water to a distance. The glaringly white plastering done some years back to the front *maṇḍapam* has not yet been toned down though this was suggested during inspection some years ago. Vegetation has also grown over the walls and the central *vimāna*. This must be removed and further growth prevented in future.

Kachapa-
vara temple,
Conjee-
veram.

The *Purāṇas* of this temple state that when *Vishṇu* in his *Avatār* of *kūrma* (i.e., tortoise form) desired to be freed of it, he was directed to worship *Śiva* in this town. Accordingly, he came and worshipped the *lingam* here, (Plate V, figure 1) after first

getting himself bathed; and in this manner he resumed his former form. Even to this day, a sculpture representing this scene, is seen in the first courtyard north of the central shrine.

The only entrance to the temple is by the north. The outer courtyard has a *Istasiddhithiratham* tank (i.e., obtaining-of-desired-boons), and shrines dedicated to the Sun, Mādhātā, etc., who are all said to have worshipped the god here. The walls of the *garbhagriham* are covered with inscriptions. Some vegetation over the *gōpuras* of the *Mādhātā* and *Līngappier* shrines requires being removed and regrowth prevented. The *gōpura* to the second courtyard is incomplete.

The *Purāṇa* reads that, when the *Dēvās* wanted protection against the *Asuras*, they were told by *Paramasiva* that *Subrahmanya*, his son to be born later on, would destroy the *Asuras*. They were impatient of the delay, and on one day, when *Īśvara* was in his bed-room with the goddess, they troubled him at least to give them all the power of procreation; and he granted it. But unable to hear the power, they all got fever (*javara*). Then they prayed to god, to get themselves rid of it, and were ordered to bathe in the tank at *Conjeeveram*, known as *Jvarasiratham* and worship the *līnga* there. They did so and were freed. The *sanctum* is of an oval shape, being thus unique and unlike those elsewhere. There are inscriptions over the walls of the *mahāmaṇṭapam* and also some fine sculptures and perforated granite windows of good workmanship. The temple measures 125' × 250'. The *maṇṭapam* in front has been totally demolished by *Chetties*, and all the sculptural pillars and stones of which it was built are lying in the courtyard. No intimation of this demolition was received from the Revenue Department, despite the Government order issued in 1904. The destruction was observed on one of the departmental visits of inspection, and as it was also learned that the unique shrine was to share the same fate, prompt measures were taken; and in course of communications between this office, the District Revenue Officials and Government, steps were taken to have the building protected under the Ancient Monuments Act.

Jvarabares-
vara temple,
Conjee-
veram.

The *Purāṇa* reads that after their defeat by *Īśvara* and the death of their kinsmen, the *Tripurās* applied to him for salvation, and were ordered to worship him in *Conjeeveram*, and they did so in the temple here. Two of them were asked to remain with him always on account of their devotion as *dvārapālas*, and the third as the drummer when he dances.

Tripuranta-
kesvara
temple,
Conjee-
veram.

The whole *vimāna* has been whitewashed, and the plastering has been done with white chunam used during the Public Works Department repairs some years ago. This, by no means an unusual procedure in the execution of such repairs, has not improved the appearance of the building, and it will evidently take many years of weather action before the defect is repaired.

In the *Mandharaqiri* mountain, where *Īśvara* was residing in bliss with his consort, *Pārvatī*, she one day admired the powers of the planets; and he said that they are nothing without him. As the goddess did not properly appreciate this, he caused the cloths of the damsels who were dancing before them, to fall. To save the modesty of her maids, the goddess shut his eyes and at once there was cessation of work throughout the world. When subsequently the goddess prayed to him as to how to save herself from this sin, she was directed to go and worship him in the shrine at *Conjeeveram*. She then came and did penance here.

Kamakshi
Amman
temple
Conjee-
veram.

When at one time the influence of the goddess was felt to decline, the holy priest of the Brahmin community *Sri Sankarachariar* is said to have performed a great *pūjā* and put up a *pīṭam* in front of the goddess with eight mesmeric figures (*Aṣṭalakṣmī*) cut on all sides.

The goddess being all-powerful in this town, her idol is not placed by the side of the *līnga* as is the case in other temples. The week days are said to exist in this town as seven tanks of holy water, of which one is within this temple at the north-west, and is known as the "*Pāñchatiratham*". The shrine of the goddess faces the south-east. Inscriptions are cut over the sides of the *gōpura* and the walls of the *gāyatri maṇṭapam*.

The temple is a large one, and vegetation has been allowed to grow in several places. The attention of the temple officers who were present at the time of inspection, was directed to the necessity of removing the growth.

Varadaraja
Perumal
temple,
Conjee-
veram.

This great temple which is the principal one in Little Cōnjevaram has a tradition. It is said that at one time both Sarasvatī and Lakshmi quarrelled about their relative merits, and applied to Indrā for arbitration, who decided the case in favour of Lakshmi. Sarasvatī having become defeated, cursed him to become an elephant. Indrā applied to Lakshmi for the removal of the curse who advised him to visit the Narasimha idol in Cōnjevaram to get rid of it. He did accordingly and got the effect of the curse removed. Then the goddesses resorted to Brahma who also decided in Lakshmi's favour, and he was cursed by Sarasvatī to lose his creative power. Then Lakshmi advised him to perform *Yāgam* in Cōnjevaram which he did near the temple there and got back the creative power.

The temple faces the west. The sides of the *gōpuram* have inscriptions as also most of the walls inside. Just behind the front *gōpuram*, there is a four-pillared *manṭapam*, each pillar being nearly 20' in height with granite rings hanging on all the corners. The hundred pillared *manṭapam* south of this has some very good sculptures of Hanumān, horse, etc. Here is a holy tank, the *Anantasarasapushkarānī* with two miniature islands in the centre. There are also shrines dedicated to Sakkarathu Ālvār, Nammālvār and Maṇavālamuni—Ia the second court-yard is the *Kalyāṇamanṭapam*, with large well-carved figures on its pillars of the *Āṇḍālunjal manṭapam* close by. Inscriptions abound in number over the walls of the *Kalyāṇamanṭapam* and third *prākaram* walls. The carvings over the *Garbhagriham* are of good workmanship and here also are some inscriptions.

The temple being a wealthy one, is in need of no help towards any necessary repairs.

Matangē-
vara
temple,
Conjee-
veram.

This small shrine faces the west and stands in the midst of *Punya* fields. It is dedicated to *Matangēsvārā* in honour of its idol having been worshipped by sage Maṭaṅga in order to prepare himself for performing *Yāgam*. By constant *pūja* to this *lingam* he is said to have obtained the desired object.

The conservation work done last year has not included all that is needed, and vegetation to a great extent still remains on the tower. The roof of the pillared porch is not levelled to carry the water to the sides, and this must be attended to. Several of the massive stones of the tower are dislodged and these require proper replacing in their respective positions. The cracks at several places require pointing, but not with white chunam as has been done elsewhere, but with a colour toned to suit the ancient colour already existing. There is no path on the south from the road to a distance of 75', and one to a width of at least 10' must be made. A doorway to the shrine either at the pillared porch or *sanctum* is necessary.

Muktisvara
temple,
Conjee-
veram

This temple is built after the model of the above one, though a little smaller in size. The tradition is that the god of the eastern quarter, *Isāṇēsvara* in order to settle himself in Cōnjevaram worshipped this *lingam* and accordingly got the blessing. Pavement to the front porch and removal of vegetation are necessary, and must be done soon.

Airavatas
vara temple,
Conjee-
veram

This small shrine is near the Kaṇṇēhappēsvara temple and is said to have been built in honour of the worship of the *lingam* within, by the Elephant Airāvātā of Indrā, which in a fight lost one of its ivory tusks. By worshipping the *lingam* here, it got back its tusk and went to *Dēra Lākā*.

The repairs done some years ago by the Public Works Department have greatly destroyed the beauty of the temple. Modern plastering is so very vivid that the ancient appearance has almost gone. The custodian is so very careless that he has already allowed a peepul tree to grow luxuriantly over the front porch. This must be removed.

Vaikuṇṭha-
perumal
temple,
Conjee-
veram

This temple presents a peculiarity when compared with others elsewhere in that the central *vimānam* is designed in the form of a Buddhist *vihāra* and has shrines dedicated to several gods in each of the three storeys. The lowermost has Vaikuṇṭha-perumal, the middle Ranganāthā and the topmost Paravāsudēvā. Sculptures of the

various *avalāra* of Vishnu appear throughout the inner walls of the temple. Over the walls inside are inscriptions. The repairs done last year have almost put the temple in order but, as I have had frequent occasion to point out elsewhere, the glaring plaster which has been used has spoiled the beauty of the ancient appearance. The Public Works Department officers concerned must see that such acts are avoided in future and that the remarks of this office in regard to such repeated defects are not simply filed in office, as seems to be often the case, but brought before the superordinates directly concerned with the execution of the work. As these officials again except in extensive works are in some cases very seldom on the spot, the contractors must be informed as to what is to be done and it must be seen that they do it, otherwise the whole of the plastering should be chiselled off and reset anew at their own expense. In an ancient Pallava shrine like this, it is deplorable that such simple directions are not attended to. The circulars on the subject which have been in the hands of the Public Works Department for some years must be borne in mind when handling archaeological works.

The *purāṇa* connected with this temple is that Tundiru Mahārājā of the Pallava dynasty, through whom the name Tondamaṇḍalam was given to the country, had a vision that he would soon be favoured with the appearance of Vaikunṭha-perumāḷ as he is in Vaikunṭham, that god accordingly appeared here and that the temple was subsequently constructed.

This Dravidian temple, otherwise known as Āpatasahyāśvara temple, lies at a distance of nearly five miles to the north of the Wallajabad railway station. There is a good road running from the railway station to the place. The Larger Siva temple, Tenneri.

The repairs on the last occasion are said to have been made in 1907-1908 by the Public Works Department without sufficient consideration. Buttress walls have been put up covering the inscriptions that exist throughout the outer walls of the *mahāmāntapam*. Also, the terracing to the *mahāmāntapam* has been done without removing the roots within the two layers of the wall, the result being that the roots have begun to throw out their stems, dislocating the granite stones of the outer face and necessitating further repairs. An estimate recently received and sent back approved has made due provision against all these. It now requires being carefully attended to. The facing stones of the *mahāmāntapam* are to be removed and after eradicating the roots therein, reset in position. The buttress walls are also to be removed, there being no need for these after the stones are reset; and in doing so, proper attention is required to see that the inscriptions are not spoiled. The plaster over the *vimāna* has fallen in one place, and this requires being renewed with coloured plaster, to harmonize with the surrounding weather-beaten plaster. After all these are done, attention must be given to the pavement of the floor of the courtyard, so that rain water collecting inside may be removed outside the compound wall. All these have been pointed out to the overseer present at the time of inspection.

This temple lies at a distance of some yards to the south-east of the larger Siva temple. It is commonly known as Kandalīngēśvarasvāmī temple. It is in such a ruinous condition, that if the evil effects of vegetation could anywhere be seen, it is here seen at its best. All round the temple, cultivators have encroached and brought the land under cultivation. The sculptures in some of the niches have disappeared, and these probably lie under the mound near the wall. There is now no *drūpāḷaka* on the left side. Over the tower of the *sanctum* and *mahāmāntapam* that now exist, tamarind and peepal trees, etc., and prickly-pear grow luxuriantly. Vegetation here has even succeeded in disturbing the sides of some portions of the *gōpura* buildings. The *nandi* lies in the fields in front of the temple. The Lesser Siva temple, Tenneri.

To bring this to order, the outer facing stones of the *sanctum* and *mahāmāntapam* are to be removed and reset after eradicating the strong roots within. The inner facing stones of both these are in good condition. Vegetation over the *gōpura* must be removed and the missing parts of the brick structure replaced in such a manner as to agree with the other portions now existing. The Overseer present was informed about these. It may also be thought necessary to put a compound wall along the temple precincts in order that no farther destruction may be caused to this temple.

The custodians not being in a position to pay for the repairs, have agreed to leave the temple in the hands of Government as also a portion of the patta land on all sides without compensation in order that the necessary repairs may be done by Government.

Both these temples have been declared "Protected" under the Act, and it rests with the Revenue department to assume charge of the Lesser temple and the surrounding lands before the Public Works Department begins the work of doing the repair, suggested above, to bring it into a proper state of maintenance.

Mahaballipuram.

Several of the monuments do not bear name boards, and it is desirable to introduce them. In places where notice boards now exist, the names may be cut over them; and in other important places where these do not exist, the name and notice boards may be a conjoint one.

Shore temple, Mahaballipuram.

This temple is one of those forming the well-known group of Pallava remains, and stands on the seashore about 34 miles south of Madras. The sea at this part of the coast is encroaching, and for over a quarter of a century the problem of protecting this building from its inroads has been engaging the attention of Engineers. Somewhat earlier than the time mentioned, a breakwater formed of blocks of rock among which were many stones fallen from the temple itself was heaped up in the seaward side of the temple which materially assisted in preserving the building. But some years ago further measures were found necessary, and a retaining wall was built to protect the ground on each side. The sea face of the temple remained as before, and waves at high water dashed against the walls. I proposed that the existing rocks to the north-east should be joined together by blocks thrown in between them, so as to form a natural deposit of sand in front of the temple as has been the case at the Madras harbour where the sea currents are the same, but this was overruled, and a breakwater built a short distance out and parallel with the shore was ordered. The Superintending Engineer lately reported that this work had been begun, that he had inspected it and finding that it would be utterly useless had stopped the work.

Krishnamantapam, Mahaballipuram. Tirupallisvara temple, Vayalur.

Rain water seems to penetrate through cracks in the top of the boulder on which the sculptures are carved, and this must be prevented.

This is at a distance of nearly 45 miles south of Madras and 3 miles off Sadras. The temple was, at one time, a very important one with both Śiva and Vishnu worship within. The *sanctum* of the Śiva shrine is of a semi-circular form, and is a Chōja structure. Vegetation, that has taken strong root, will present some difficulty in removal, before any repairs can be done. There are a few inscribed stones in the western wall of the ruined *Mahāmantapam* and one stone at the step entering the temple, and also all through the base of the *garbhagriham*. A broken piece of a pillar with inscriptions is lying in the open space in front of the temple. It seems the inscriptions have already been copied by the Epigraphical Department.

To thoroughly eradicate vegetation from this temple, means some rebuilding in parts, which will lead to some expense. I would therefore suggest that all the deserted buildings around the central *sanctum*, may, in the first instance, simply have the plants removed as far as possible; the principal repairs being confined to the central part, and the surroundings kept clean. Any pillars or stones with good carvings or with inscriptions, may be arranged in the courtyard or sent to the Museum. The amount towards the cost of the repairs said to have been promised by the people of the village sometime back, has since been reported by the Collector to be not forthcoming as the villagers plead inability to pay the same.

Remains of the Dutch Fort with the Dutch Cemetery, Sadras.

These ruins are at a distance of 42 miles south of Madras. The walls of the fort are in some places in good condition as also the watch tower at the western entrance. Vegetation that has taken root over the walls of the fort and the domes and walls of the godowns, etc., within, are of such dense growth that it would be almost impossible to root them out successfully now. The village munsif of the place says that these remains are under the charge of the Revenue Department, though a Government order says that the officers of the Public Works Department are the custodians of the monuments in charge of Government. There is a Public

Works Department rest-house close by in charge of a watchman. It is a pity this full-time servant was not made use of to remove the vegetation in its early stage. So far as the big trees now on the walls are concerned, they may be removed in the course of next year after provision is made in the budget.

This fortress whose walls encircle three hills, named the Krishnagiri, Rājagiri and Chakkilidurgam lies at a distance of nearly 20 miles on the west of Tindivanam Railway station. The first foundation of the fort as well as the temple of Visvanātha, now in ruins, at a distance of a mile on the north-east of the fort, is attributed in the *purāṇas* of the place to one Sūra Sarma Rājā of Benares, who being issueless, resigned the kingdom in his brother's favour, and came here and did penance, and being blessed with issue, took his seat at this place. He ruled for 43 years and left it to his son Thandan who enlarged the kingdom. The 22nd descendant was Rājā Dēsing who fought with the Navāb of Arcot, and lost his possessions which subsequently came into the hands of the British. The exact date is not ascertainable for want of authoritative records, but from the fact that it existed during the days of the Vijaynagar kings who came in possession of this in 1382, it must be assumed that it existed anterior to that date. Of the three hills, only two have holdings of importance, viz., the Krishnagiri and Rājagiri; and the other, the Chakkilidrug lying to the south of these, has none noteworthy except one or two *mantapams* of simple construction. The temples and other buildings on the other two hills are similar to each other in several respects, thus showing that for half the month *Kṛishnapakṣham* (dark period of a fortnight) the Rājā ruled in the one, and during the other half *Suklapakṣham* (bright period of a fortnight) in the other, as narrated in the *purāṇas* of the place.

Fort,
Gingee.

The buildings at the foot of the hill are numerous, but most of these are now in ruins. Several however are in a good state of preservation, the chief being the *Kalyāṇamahāl*, Gymnasium hall, Granary, Prison-house, *Saad-at-Allahān's* mosque and *Venkataramasvāmī* temple. Besides these, and outside the south precincts of these main buildings is the temple of *Pattābhiramasvāmī* with a well sculptured twelve-pillared *mantapam* in front of it. On the north in a hillock are some rock-sculptures of twenty-four Jain *Tirthankaras* out on a shoulder, twelve being on the top and twelve below.

The Krishnagiri hill contains the two temples of *Kṛishnasvāmī* and *Rāṅganāthasvāmī*. Two granaries for the storage of grain, with staircase at the sides to carry the grain to the top, wells for the storage of ghee and oil, and a Council Hall with domed roof and pointed arches; other small buildings also exist on this hill.

The Rājagiri hill on the west, has on it the two temples of *Bāla Rāṅganātha* below, and on the summit that of *Rāṅganātha* with some inscriptions on the doorway. There are also the flag staff with staircase ascending to the top; the Audience Chamber, Granary and the Treasury room. An iron cannon of 11' in length and 7' in diameter lies in a small *mantapam* a little below the summit.

The terrace of the gateways as well as those of the temples of *Rājagiri* and *Krishnagiri* are in a bad condition. Leakage exists throughout there, and they require being examined and set right at as little cost as possible. The walls going round these hills are generally in a good state of preservation, and the parapets retain their form. Wherever these are fallen, as suggested by the Executive Engineer in his inspection notes dated 10th and 11th September last, they may be re-built. With regard to the re-building of the *mantapams* suggested by him, it is considered unnecessary in the opinion of this Department, as several of these are ordinary ones, except those that contain the special carvings in them, for instance the *Gajal mantapam* on the south of the *Rāṅganātha* temple on the Krishnagiri, and the twelve pillared one in front of the *Pattābhiramasvāmī* temple. Besides these two *mantapams* that bear some architectural importance, the rest do not necessitate special measures. With these two alone, the terrace may be carefully examined and whatever is necessary done to preserve them. Repair of the other *mantapams* all round the hills is unnecessary. Plastering work in general may be avoided except in places where it already exists and where portions have flaked off and have to be replaced. Pointing is necessary in places

and this too, coloured to match the adjoining plaster, as otherwise vegetation may take root and sooner or later destroy the building. The prison-house requires being properly looked after. Within the cells, debris has been allowed to accumulate and this must be removed and the entrance closed in order that cattle may not go in. The loop holes for musketry arranged in front of this, must be kept in good order by removing the dense vegetation and closing any holes noticed therein. The old paintings on the cornice of all the rooms have not been cared for. They are being frequently interfered with by visitors and shepherd boys, and portions, probably to be taken away as curiosities, are being removed bit by bit; this must be prevented.

One of the buildings now included in the List of Monuments, and others in ruins not put in the List on account of their ruined condition are now situated on *paṭṭi* lands. When and why they were assigned is not known. With regard to the first of these, the Sub-Collector of Tindivanam in his letter to the Collector, has written that Government never intended to part with its right to that *maṇṭapam*, when assigning the spot. Whatever it may be with regard to this as well as to other similar buildings, it is said that stones excavated from below are removed by the ryots concerned. Though there can be no objection to the existence of the *paṭṭi* land within the fort which measures nearly 102 acres, yet in the interest of Government, those lands whereon these buildings stand require being taken back and reserved as poramboke at least to prevent the removal of the stones on them. If such a course is not resorted to, the ryots will encroach on the sites of buildings little by little, and may gradually proceed to remove the stones on the buildings, and thus bring the land under cultivation. The Collector may be requested to enquire into the matter and examine the records relating to the assignment of these lands and take steps to restore them as Government poramboke land.

Fort St.
David,
Cuddalore.

At present, only a few remnants are left of this historically important fort. They lie at a distance of nearly 2 miles due east of the Cuddalore New Town Railway station on the sea coast and on the left bank of the Gadilam river. The English first purchased this fort in 1690 from the then ruling Mahratta chieftain at Gingee, and both the French and the Dutch had established themselves here before them. The original fort was built by a merchant named Chinai Chetty, and it subsequently passed into the hands of the rulers at Gingee who were then powerful. When originally built, it is reported to have been very strong and bomb-proof, double walled, measuring about 500' × 400', and to have cost about 100,000 pagodas. The name given to it by the English is attributed to the then Madras Governor having belonged to Wales, the patron saint of which country he probably wished to honour by giving the name. This place was for some years the principal centre of English trade though finally they removed the head-quarters to Madras.

From the account given in Ormes' history during the seventies, many parts of the fort were then visible, but now, it is to be regretted, most of them have disappeared leaving only a few traces. The only portions now seen are portions of bastions on which modern bungalows have been erected, and a subterranean bricked passage under a glacis. All these are included in *paṭṭi* land, thus placing them out of the control of Government, and with the chance of their being at any time damaged or destroyed. The best preserved portion is part of a brick bastion on the northern bank of the Gadilam river, which forms more or less the compound of the south-west bungalow there. This has not been touched by present day renovators and rank vegetation has overgrown it. The breadth of the wall is 6' and the length about 30'. By the side of this and in continuation of it on the north, there are several vaulted passages which were probably powder magazines. They extend from the front wall to the second to a length of nearly 175'. Some of these passages now remain blocked up, and in case it is the intention of Government to preserve them as a remaining example of the ancient fort and as a relic of their first acquisition on the Coromandel Coast, the bungalow over which these stand may be acquired and otherwise made use of in any suitable manner, with necessary instructions to the officer placed in charge of it not to interfere with these old relics beyond what is absolutely necessary to preserve them in accordance with the advice of this Department. If this step is not soon taken, the ruins may have to be removed from the existing List of Ancient Monuments in the near future.

On inspection, it was seen that no trace of any building existed except a large mound about 200' x 150'. This will therefore be recommended for removal from the List of Ancient Monuments. Found
by Mr. S. S. S. at
Nataraja.

This large temple is on the railway line between Madras and Tuticorin, and is largely resorted to by all classes of Hindu Śaivite pilgrims at all times of the year, generally on their pilgrimage to Rāmaśvaram, Tirupati or Benares. Repairs, renewals and additions were made some time ago, but some portions of the old building still exist untouched, and no tampering should be allowed with them at least. Nataraja temple,
Chidambaram

It is said that Īśvara manifested himself in five different shapes, one of them being Ākāśa (etherial space); and this is the place symbolical thereof. The temple itself is named not after the deity who so manifested himself in that shape, probably because he was incomprehensible in that form, but in commemoration of a later manifestation of Īśvara in the form of Natarāja which literally means "Lord of dancing". The story goes that a Brahman named Mādhyandini applied to his father to instruct him in the way of obtaining god's blessings easily, and he was advised to stay and worship the Śaṅkara at Natarāja there. To obtain flowers in abundance to worship with, he prayed to be supplied with a tiger's feet and claws, to enable him to climb trees and clutch at branches and pluck flowers easily. His prayer was granted, his feet were transformed into those of a tiger with claws, and he was thenceforth known as *Tigra-pāda* (the man with tiger's feet). In this shape, he stayed there worshipping the god and doing penance. Another sage Patanjali, also worshipped the god here. He was none other than an incarnation of Ādi Śeṣha, the serpent *Paśāṇa* of Viṣṇu, who, on feeling the weight of Viṣṇu, unusually heavy for a short time, desired to know the reason thereof; and on being told of it by Viṣṇu, that at that particular moment he went into the world as *Māturī* along with Īśvara dancing in *Bhūlakṣmī* form; he (Ādi Śeṣha) prayed for divine permission to witness such dancing of Īśvara. Accordingly he was ordained by Viṣṇu to do penance in that place. Īśvara, with a view to grant the prayer of these two sages, was pleased to manifest himself before them in a dancing attitude as Natarāja, and the place where he danced is known as the *Chit Sāṭhā*. An idol of Natarāja is in that shrine, on either side of which stand the two Rishis *Tigra-pāda* and *Patañjali*; and close to the idol is the celebrated *Bakāyam*, a mechanism supposed to have been constructed on scientific principles so as to shed a mystic and mesmeric influence on those who visit it. Probably this *Bakāyam* represents the manifestation of Īśvara in his original *Ākāśa* form. The holy tanks *Nāgavēri* on the west and *Kāṭhāpādi* on the north have a *pankaj* origin.

The date of the original structure cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, but it has been stated that it was some many years before the reign of King *Hiranyarāma* who ruled in Northern India. This king is said to have subsequently renewed the *Chit Sāṭhā* and also constructed other portions of the temple. Virappa Nāyak and Tirumala Nāyak, are said to have built some walls, and latterly Pachaiyappa Madaliyar, of Madras charity fame, is said to have renewed some. The temple contains five *sāṭhās* or shrines, the chief being the *Chit Sāṭhā* where Natarāja danced and presided, and which is said to have been first constructed by *Dēvas* with gold and subsequently renewed or added to by King *Hiranyarāma* and others. The steps leading to this *Sāṭhā* are covered with silver plates and are five in number said to represent the five letters of the holy mantra *Pañcākṣara*, and every portion of this *sāṭhā* including rails, tiles, pillars, etc., is said to have a holy significance.

The dancing figures in relief over the base of the *Śaṅkara Sannāṭhī* (*Pāṇḍyaśaṅkara*), the thousand pillared *manḍapam* (*Raja Sāṭhā*), the *Tirumala-pati* of Sivakāmisundarī shrine and the *Nartana sāṭhā* belonging to the ancient structure require careful preservation. The heaping of stones near these dancing figures at the *Śaṅkara Sannāṭhī*, and the thousand pillared *manḍapam* have mutilated the figures and in future no stones should be placed near these. Near the *Nartana Sāṭhā*, heaps of bricks have been formed, and this must be put a stop to. Disputes having arisen between the custodians of

the Natarājā and Vishnu shrines about the ownership of the site of the *maṅṭapam* in front of the Vishnu shrine and some other places, the Nattukottai Chetties who are in charge of the works, are slow to undertake works in connection with the Vishnu shrine which is almost in front of the *Chit Sabhā*. The rebuilding work in front of the Vishnu shrine which has been put off must be hastened. The temple having been recently brought on the List of Ancient Monuments, the Collector will be requested to bring these matters to the notice of the custodians.

Brahmapur-
isvara
temple,
Shiyali.

This great Dravidian temple lies on the Railway line between Madras and Tuticorin. It measures 1,078' X 567', and the first eastern *gōpuram* has almost disappeared on account of the growth of vegetation. The wall around this courtyard is being renewed. On account of the pavement in the southern *prākāram* not being in good order, rain water soaks in, and this may sooner or later cause the foundation to sink. At the north-west corner is the shrine of the famous Saivaita devotee *Sambandhar* who is said to have lived in the 4th century A.D. There are inscriptions all round this shrine, and on account of great age, the front of the granite is flaking off. Intimation has been sent to the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy to have these copied soon. Within the shrine, several new structures of brick have been put up which are an eyesore to visitors. The shrine of the goddess close by, was remodelled some 10 years ago to the very *sanctum*, and it has now no archaeological interest whatever. The outer wall of the second courtyard, base of the *Arupathumūvar maṅṭapam* and *Tirumālāpathi* also contain inscriptions. There are inscriptions over the *ardha* and *mahā maṅṭapams* and the walls of the *sanctum* of the god. The shrine to *Sattanāthar* is an artificial hillock, made of plaster work in the representation of *Jaṭāyū*—king of birds. There are also figures of the god and goddess on this hillock and the dome in plaster work is of good workmanship. Within this, at some places they have begun to modernize it and as in so doing the ancient appearance may be spoiled it may be desirable to ask them to obtain the advice of this Department in future, whenever they intend making alterations.

The name of the god is in memory of Brahma, the god of creation, having installed this *lingam* and worshipped him. After the great deluge when god was going over the world in a boat, the boat struck against the spot of land here; and Brahma was asked to worship him here and commence his creative power for the procreation of the human species. Brahma in obedience to this had a tank dug within the temple at the north-east corner and after installing the *lingam*, commenced his work of creation. In later times one *Sivapāda Eruthayar*, a native of the place and a devout Saivaita prayed to this god for a son who would eradicate Jainism which had taken root in those parts. His prayer was granted and a son was born to him in the great Saivaita devotee *Sambandhar* who is said to be an incarnation of *Subrahmanya* as he was fed with the milk of the goddess—; and from that time and through the preachings of *Sambandhar*, Jainism began to wane. In commemoration of this event a festival is held annually in the temple, on the 8th day of which the celebration of the decline of Jainism takes place, the *Samanas* (Jains) being represented as having been pilloried. There is a shrine to the god worshipped by this *Sivapāda Eruthayar* known as the *Chāṭṭārara* shrine a few yards off, which has also inscriptions not yet deciphered.

This temple has not yet been entered in the List of Ancient Monuments. It is said to have a good annual income, nearly Rs. 15,000. If it is placed on the List, the custodians may be asked to do all repairs in future of whatever nature they may be with the consent and approval of this Department as otherwise there is every chance of the ancient portions now remaining untouched, being interfered with and entirely lost.

Śrōtharan-
yēvar
temple,
Tiruveng-
gādo.

This is at a distance of nearly eight miles on the south-east of Shiyali Railway station. It has at present three courtyards with shrines within dedicated to the god and goddess, Natarājā and Agōramūrti.

The *Puranic* version is that *Asura Maruthurāsuran*, son of *Jalantharan*, was causing great harm to *Dēvas*, who feared him, got themselves converted into other forms and remained in this holy city. On the *Asura* knowing this and ordering their being brought before him, they prayed to *Īśvara* who directed his *Nandi* to overcome the *Asura*. Accordingly he was defeated and thrown into the ocean.

1 This deity is said to have lived in the 3th century A.D. in Brahmapuram also Velgaur, two of the temple names by which the town of Shiyali was known in ancient times (Page 133 of the "Indian Antiquary", Vol. XL (Part II)).

Subsequently the defeated *Asura* prayed and got *Īśvara's Sūla* and resumed the troubling of the *Dēvas*. On *Nandī* coming a second time, he showed his master's *Sūla* fearing which *Nandī* began to retreat. The *Asura* wounded him in various places and also had the tail, bones, etc., cut off. We see a sculpture of such a *Nandī* in front of the god even to-day. On *Īśvara* seeing this, he created from his eastern face (out of five) *Aghōramūrti* who with his fiery and fearful appearance killed the *Asura* and crushed him under his feet, and gratified *Nandī* thereby. There are three sacred wells within the temple.

The temple is possessed of funds and deserves inclusion in the List of Ancient Monuments. It is generally in a good condition. But the heaps of bricks and mud in the south-east corner require being removed elsewhere. The pavement of the second *prākāram* here and there requires touching up. Of the three walls, except the one recently repaired, the other two require to be put in order.

The importance of this temple has already been alluded to in last year's annual report. On inspection, it has been found that weeds have taken root on the southern, western and northern walls, and these require removal. Portions of the walls in the southern and northern walls have fallen, and these require rebuilding. The flooring in the eastern *prākāram* in some places has been damaged, and this requires attention. To some length, the *Tirumālāpatti* at the north-west corner has disappeared, and this must be rebuilt. Brick partition walls have been put up here and there in the *Tirumālāpatti* within the temple; and these require removal to restore the ancient appearance of those parts. Certain sweetmeat shops are located within the *maṇḍapam* immediately behind the western *gōpura*, and the use of the hearths in them, has blackened the inner roofing with soot, which is objectionable, and should be prevented.

Vaidīnathas-
vami
temple,
Vaidis.
varankovil.

The temple is in possession of funds, so that there is no need for Government to contribute anything towards the work detailed in the foregoing notes. The Collector has been requested to arrange with the custodians to have these done within a reasonable time or obtain their consent to pay in full towards these repairs as they may be estimated by the Public Works Department.

This small temple stands on a hillock, which *purāṇically* is called *Manikūdam* (part of mount *Kailās*) and measures $150' \times 40'$. It lies at a distance of five miles on the south-east of the Sundaraperumalkoil Railway station. Inscriptions exist at the base of the hillock and these lie covered with earth. On information received, they were ordered to be exposed, and the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy has been requested to examine them.

Pasupatis-
varasvami
temple,
Avur.

The *purāṇas* state that *Kāmadhēnu* (holy cow) in *Kṛitayugā* was cursed by the sage *Vaishīṭha* because she was absent at *Brahmatōka* when wanted by the sage for a *yāgam* and in consequence she lost the power she had of gratifying the wishes of those who requested her help. On appealing to *Brahmā*, she was directed to go and worship the *linga* installed by him already at this place, which is at a distance of nearly two the *krōśams* (four miles) on the south of the *Canvēr*. It is believed that people dying here have the holy *manthra* "*Thāramantram*" recited in their right ear by *Īśvara* himself. *Kāmadhēnu* did as she was directed, first getting him bathed with her milk; and she was freed of the curse. The sage *Vaishīṭha*, to get himself rid of the sin of and having cursed the sacred cow, did penance in *Tiruvādi* and then came here and performed his *yāgā* with her assistance. On a subsequent occasion, it is said, that when *Dāsaratha*, the father of *Sri Rāma*, was on a visit to the holy waters in Southern India, his chariot happened to strike against the top of the *linga* here, and immediately an aerial voice exclaimed that this holy place ought to be renovated by him. Accordingly, he is said to have stayed there for a year, renovated the temple, had several additions made and endowed the temple richly. The temple is surrounded by five holy waters—four tanks and a river. Of the tanks, *Brahmatūtham* created by *Brahma* himself with his *Danda* (holy staff) still exists on the north-east of the temple. King *Dharmadivajar* of *Mālwa* is said to have bathed here and got

¹ According to Hiuen Tsiang, the southern Christiana is said to have been in the north-east corner of *Malakōṭa* and from the inscriptions in the shrine of the great temple at Tanjore relating to endowments by persons other than the King Kulottunga (Vira) Chōla there is one by the community (*Sāhagāṇḍi*) of *Malakōṭa* (*Sāhagāṇḍi*) at *Chattarvedimāgalam*, which is said to be in the *Avur* (*Avur*) of *Nittivindavāṣṭam*. The Brahmanical settlement of *Chattarvedimāgalam* was "*Malakōṭa*" and indeed it comes nearly first in the list of endowments by private persons, it was in the sub-division (*Kāṣṭha*) of *Avur*, which was, therefore, in *Malakōṭa*. Now *Avur* is still a well known place, and it is situated some five or six miles south-west of *Kumbakōṭam*. It follows, therefore, that *Malakōṭa* was the name of the kingdom comprised, roughly speaking, in the delta of the *Canvēr*; the name itself appears to be that of a former suburb of the actual *Kumbakōṭam*, which was probably then the capital, perhaps *Brāhminēlai* is the modern representative of it. (Page 40 of the "Indian Antiquary", Vol. VII, 1875).

his leprosy cured on the noon of *Sivarātri* and it is also said that persons hathing hero on Sunday and making a gift of gold of the weight of one *varāganidai*, i.e.; (pagoda weight), to a Brahmin with feelings of devotion, obtains salvation, that by performing ceremonies to their deceased ancestors they got long life, and that by hathing here on days of an eclipse and *Arudhra* star day they get long life and obtain *mōksham*.

A fissure exists on the south-west corner of the hillock and the caves on the south and west are not in their original position. The foundation on the northern side has sunk, and four buttress walls have been built some fifteen years ago. This may be probably due to the base of the hillock on the west and north having been covered with earth for the growth of plantains to a width of 15' and 30' respectively, and water on these sides soaking into the ground: the width on the north being greater, the earth there has subsided. Unless a drain is formed on both these sides to carry away the rain water, there is every fear of the building being damaged to a great extent in the near future, and this has to be attended to soon. Leakage over the terrace of the goddess' shrine is seen and this requires being closed. Cracks in the brick walls on the south-west and north-west exist, and some bricks are also missing on the outer southern wall. The cracks should be filled up, and the missing bricks replaced.

The temple finances, the Trustee says, do not admit of the above works being done, and if Government should undertake the conservation he has agreed to pay one fifth contribution. Government may have moved to include this temple in the List of Monuments in order that the Public Works Department may undertake the works detailed above.

Unnatapur-
levana
temple,
Melattur.

This is situated at a distance of ten miles to the north-east and four miles to the east of the Tittē Railway station. There is a fairly good road leading to it from the Railway station which can be traversed by country carts. It is a small Chōla temple measuring 150' x 100' and has only one courtyard. As usual everywhere, the shrine to Mohā Ganapati is in the south-west corner, the walls of which as also those of the *Ardhamanṭapam* contain inscriptions. The northern wall has great *Nāga* trees grown over it and these should be removed. The inscriptions as deciphered by the Epigraphist date to the reign of the Chōla King Vikrama Chōla (1118 to 1135 A.D.). The annual income including the Government contribution is said to be about Rs. 1,000 and no amount can be spared for the maintenance after leaving a fair margin for *pūja*, etc. The tank to the east, a few yards from the only eastern entrance to the temple "*Sivagaṅga*" is *purāṇically* connected with the temple, and is said to be holy. This requires slight repairs in its western side where the flight of steps exists.

The *śatapurāṇic* version is that in the Chōla country on the bank of the Cauvery was a territory known as '*Nechulāpuri*'. King *Kalmashapātaka* who reigned towards the close of *Dvāparayūga* had no sons, and when he consulted his family Rishi *Sandilyar*, he was advised to bathe in holy waters and worship the *linga*. This holy work he commenced and asked the Sage *Agastya* as to which is the most holy place and was told that to the south of the Cauvery is a place known as *Unnatapur* where his presence is always felt, and was advised to go there. Not satisfied with this, he questioned the Sage as to how he came to be always present there and was told that one *Asūra Sōman* finding that the *Dēvās* were powerful on account of their possession of the *Vēdas* with *Brahmā* which they adored, took them away from them and entered the ocean. Immediately the *Dēvās* went and complained to *Viṣṇu*, who promised to overcome the *Asūra*. In the shape of a fish he went into the ocean and on defeating the *Asūra*, drank his blood, but he thereby became very ferocious. When the *Dēvās* saw this, they became afraid and went to *Siva* and applied to him for help. He with his consort went in a boat and took in *Viṣṇu* fish and brought him round. But the fish being too powerful, the waters swelled and the whole world was in flood. At last the fish was overcome and *Viṣṇu* resumed his proper form and all of them emerged from the ocean. At that time they noticed this part of the land above water-level which was hence called *Unnatapuram* and all alighted there. In commemoration thereof, *Siva* left his *linga* there and disappeared. Thence the temple and town came into prominence.

¹ *Nichulapuri* is another name for *Uralyur* in the *Trichinopoly* District (page 121 of the "*Indian Antiquary*" Vol. XI, Part DVII).

The necessary repairs to be done are the removal of vegetation, the resetting of the stones after their removal in the northern wall of the courtyard, and repairs to the steps on the west of the tank in front. The finances of the temple do not admit of the work being undertaken in its entirety and the Trustees have therefore agreed to enter into the usual agreement under the Act and pay a half of the contribution towards the works.

The original *Vimāna* over the *Garbhagriham* has not been interfered with, but painting work has been done throughout. In all other respects, the temple is in a fairly good state of preservation and nothing beyond those suggested above need be done. Some slight repairs have already been done by the Trustees, and these fortunately have not interfered much with the antiquity of the temple.

This small *Chōla* temple has a single courtyard measuring 200' × 100', and stands on an artificial hillock at a distance of 3 miles to the west of the Nannilam Railway Station. The front *gōpura* has almost disappeared, probably on account of the havoc committed by vegetation. The structure is of brick and plaster, and may have been erected during the times of a *Chōla* king.

Mathuvane-
stara
temple,
Nannilam.

Beyond what has been said on page 16 of last year's annual report about the *purāṇic* history of this temple, it has been ascertained that the building was constructed during the days of *Kōchanga Chōla Rāja* of *Tanjore*, and that this is one of 72 temples constructed by him. The version is that the epider connected with the great *Jambukeśvaram* shrine, an opponent of the elephant at that place, when dying, had a prayer to construct more temples and that accordingly it was born as *Kōchanga Chōla* who erected some 72 temples.

The beehive which is of a peculiar formation in this temple appears over a niche on the right side of the *Līngam* in the *Ardhamantapam*. The bees do no harm to any one, and as they are considered holy, *pūja* is also done to the hive with the bees in it.

The only repairs necessary at present are the removal of vegetation and the replacing of the stones that have fallen on this account. Should Government have pleased to undertake the work on entering this in the list of Ancient Monuments, the trustees agree to pay a fifth contribution.

This small *Chōla* temple has a *Vimāna* of the type of the *Tanjore* temple, and is at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the west of the Nannilam Railway Station. There is a ditch enclosing the temple on all the three sides except the east where the entrance to the temple is. The northern wall of the *mahamantapam* has inscriptions that are deteriorating, and the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy has been asked to copy these at the earliest possible date. One of the pillars of the *mahamantapam* has a figure in relief of the *līngam* being worshipped by the goddess, which is in accordance with the *purāṇic* origin of the temple.

Pasupatti-
vara
temple,
Tirukandis-
varam.

The version is that in the course of a conversation at *Kailas*, the god got displeased with the goddess and immediately disappeared. She proved, but was informed that he would go down to the nether world, i.e., *Bhuloka*, and that she, in the form of a cow might seek for him. Accordingly, she alighted at *Pōlagam*, a village 7 miles distant, and went in search of him. At this spot, when with her horn the earth was dug, the *Svayambhu līngam* was noticed. The horn struck on the *līngam*, and the mark is seen even to-day and blood oozed therefrom, and the ditch all round is in proof of it. The goddess (being in cow form), then bathed the *līngam* with her milk and stopped the flow of blood.

The temple does not find a place in the List at present, and the revenues are said to be insufficient for the undertaking of any repairs. The *vimāna* etc., being in good condition, nothing need be done at present, but attention should be paid to the ditch which surrounds the temple being kept in good order. Arrangements may be made to put this in the List, as this is one of the oldest temples of the typical *Chōla* style.

This irregularly planned palatial building, covers a large extent of ground within the fort and contains amongst other buildings two Darbār Halls, an armoury and *Krishnavillās* (bathing tank), etc. The construction of a part of the building must have been anterior to A.D. 1614, as *Vijaya Raghunātha Nāyak* is said to have been enthroned in the *Lakshmi Vilās* of this palace now commonly known as the *Nāyak* Palace, *Tanjore*.

Durbār Hall. This inference is supported by an entry in the *Saṅgitaratnākaram*—a work written by Yegyanārāyaṇa Dikshitar, son of the famous Gōvinda Dikshitar, Prime Minister of the Nāyaka Kings.

The armoury, which is built in the shape of a *vimāna*, has a square receding succession of storeys one over the other, tapering towards the summit. Over the top storey is a *stūpi* as is usual in *vimānas*. The plaster figures over the Nāyaka Durbār Hall and the *Krishṇa Vītala* are of good workmanship. Besides these, the arcades placed all round the building typify the style of work adopted in those days. A portion of the several storied tower has been removed.

Government having in 1891 declined to order the inclusion of the palace in the list of Ancient Monuments, nothing in the matter of conservation was done by this Department. But during the present year the Consulting Architect on a reference from the Public Works Department requested advice on a proposal to convert an existing thatched shed in the Nāyaka Durbār Hall into a permanent structure. On inspection, it was noticed that already the plaster figures over the face wall had been slightly injured when fixing rafters to put up the present thatched shed. It would be better to do away with any sheds either temporary or permanent. But if one is necessary, as seems to be the case, a permanent construction one would be preferable, as a fire at the thatched structure might cause immense damage. In order that no further damage may be done to the ornamental stucco work, it would be desirable to construct the proposed verandah so that it will not extend above the capitals of the pillars which are of sufficient height for this purpose. By so doing, the figures on the arches are not likely to be injured. In case this is done, glazed or wooden panelled screens should replace the bamboo batties that at present close the arches above the verandah.

Besides these, other repairs to the armoury, etc., are said to be in progress by the Public Works Department, but the circumstances under which the building went into the hands of the Public Works Department have not been ascertained.

Government on the recommendation of this Department have now ordered its inclusion in the List of Ancient Monuments.

Ghrittha-
Parivarar
Temple,
Tūlāsthā-
nam.

This shrine is situated at a distance of nearly 8 miles, north-west of the Tanjore Railway station. There is a good metalled road leading to it and it is one of the *Saptasthalams* or seven holy places connected with the great temple of Tiruvādi, which stands nearly one mile to the east of it.

Inscriptions exist all over the walls of the *sanctum* and by the sides of the doorway leading to it. All these are reported to have been copied by the Epigraphical Department. They relate to the gift of lands, etc., to the temple by the kings of various dynasties including the Pallava, Pāṇḍya and Chōla.

One of the lintels supporting the eastern *gōpura* is broken and requires immediate resetting. To lessen the cost of replacing the broken granite lintel, it would be well to support the present one from below with iron girders or rails. The flooring of the south *prākāram* adjoining the *garbhagrāham* has been so displaced that rain water collects therein, and this has resulted in the wall close by sinking and the roof becoming leaky. These matters require attention, and the removal of vegetation over the *maṭapam* of the goddess shrine should also be seen to. The temple finances are insufficient to meet the whole expense, and it will be necessary for Government to undertake either the whole or a great part of it. The trustee has agreed to execute the usual agreement under the Ancient Monuments Act.

The *vimāna* over the *sanctum* is of *Kailas* shape, and on the south of it is a niche with the figure of *Dakṣiṇāmūrti* in a standing posture. This is peculiar to this place, and it has a mythological connection which will be explained later on. The people not understanding this, and in the belief that the sculpture of *Dakṣiṇāmūrti* did not exist there, have set up a subsequent addition and placed therein another figure in a sitting posture as is usually the case elsewhere.

The purāṇic version connected with this shrine is, that when Īśvara in a standing posture was engaged in preaching to his disciples in *Mynākaparvatam*, the mates of the holy cow *Kāmadhēnu* let fall from Heaven their excreta on his head. As the result of his curse immediately, they had their colour changed and when they applied to him for relief therefrom, he is said to have ordered them to worship him in his

Śvayambhuva, i.e., the self-created *lingam* form, existing at this holy place. Thereafter they did so by bathing the *lingam* with their milk which contained fat (ghee) and hence the name of the god (Ghrithapriśvar). In proof of this, there exists a figure in relief over one of the pillars in the northern *Maṇṭapam*, and the figure *Dakṣina-mūrti* in the standing posture most probably represents the preaching.

This great Dravidian temple stands on the banks of the Canvery at a distance of nearly 7 miles to the north of the Tanjore railway station. It is the chief of the *Sapthasthalams* mentioned above, and is held in much reverence by the Brahmins of Southern India. Panchana-disavar temple, Tiruvadi.

In the first courtyard on entering the temple by the eastern *Gōpuram*, we have on the south a shrine "*Dakṣana Kailās*" and a similar one in the north "*Uttara Kailās*" both of which are of the *Kailāsa Vimāna* form, after the model of those existing in Tanjore and Gangaikondasholapuram. There are some well sculptured pillars in blackstone on the east of the *Dakṣana Kailās*. The *Periamanṭapam* in the second courtyard is a subsequent addition as also are some other portions in the temple, though the original *Garbhagriham* is said to date from the time of the sage *Naimiṣa*. The other additions were executed during the days of Govinda Dikṣadar, the famous minister of the Tanjore Naick Rajas and Parayappa Mudaliar of Madras charity fame. The third *Prakara* has in the south three large oval-shaped marks representing the foot prints of a bull, the *purāṇic* explanation of which will be subsequently referred to.

Inscriptions exist all over the two *Kailāsas*, the *sanctum* of the god and the shrine of the goddess at the north-east of the temple. The inscriptions on the sides of the entrance to the deity's inner shrine are covered with plaster and portions of the plaster had to be removed to find them. Though some of these have already been copied by the Epigraphical Department, I am doubtful if those over the walls of both the shrines have been copied; these require early notice, as this temple is said to date from a very early period.

The flooring around the *Kailāsas* is in such a bad state that rain water accumulates and as this may cause the walls to sink, the attention of the custodian should be called to this at once. The roofs of the *Jappiśar* and *Naṣarāja Maṇṭapams* are also slightly leaky. The temple is said to have a very fair annual income and is under the management of the *Tambirān* of the *Dharmapuram Mutt* in the *Māyavaram taluk*. The Collector may be requested to arrange for these works either being executed by the custodian, or to obtain his consent to reimburse the cost on its being estimated by the Public Works Department. Besides, there exists a drainage channel to carry away the rain water of the *Amman* shrine and this extends to a few yards in *Kilaridi* and a little away from the temple precincts. But thereafter it has been blocked up, and the consequence is that as water cannot freely run away, it soaks into the ground below the walls of the temple. This may at a future date damage the walls; and the Collector should be requested to impress this on the authorities of the place, so that they may have the channel cleared right through. Again, at the south-west corner of the outer court wall in the road, a drainage pit has been excavated and in this is collected the dirty water of a house close by. It has no outlet, and being near the temple wall, causes it to sink. This also requires the notice of the Collector.

The legendary formation of this temple is, that the god who resided there in the form of *Śvayambhulingam* at one time ordered the sage *Naimiṣa* to have a temple constructed over him. When the sage was in some perplexity for want of funds, the god is said to have told him that treasure and building materials lay below the ground close by him, and that he would find them under the foot prints of his bull. On the *Nandi*. The oval-shaped pits now seen are said to relate to this incident. On the completion of the erection of the structures over the *lingam*, other additions are said to have been made during the time of subsequent devotees such as *Santha-Malārāja* and the great *Saivite* devotee *Appar*. A Brahmin named *Dharmattu* from *Gōlāvari* who took the bones of his deceased father to *Īlām-varam* is said to have seen them converted into a *lingam* at this holy place, and on account of this fact, many people even to this day, throw the bones of their deceased relations in the *Canvery* river near this place.

Though this building, which is one of the most extensive and best preserved palaces in the South, has long found a place in the List of Ancient Monuments, repairs or alterations to it were carried out by the Public Works Department without any reference to the Archaeological Department and without the estimates being forwarded for inspection to that Department as is the case with all other ancient monuments. This was due to the buildings being entirely occupied by public offices. It was, however, considered advisable that the procedure adopted elsewhere should be followed here also, and on a reference to Government, the suggestion was approved and adopted.

Some works which were suggested by the District Judge were inspected, and they are as detailed below :—

(1) The removal of a large iron cage from one of the back rooms to another in front. This cage, measuring $7' \times 11' \times 16'$, could easily be removed, as the parts are connected by bolts, and reset at the other place as wanted.

(2) The erection of large sheet iron or wooden windows for the window openings in the back room mentioned in item No. 1 *supra*. The provision of windows to the openings is absolutely necessary, as without these, rain water may get in and thus damage the plaster on the walls, etc.; and therefore these must be provided with wooden windows as in other places.

(3) The provision of iron bars for the openings between the walls and the roof of the front room mentioned in item No. 1 *supra*. This is applied for, in order to safeguard the valuable articles to be placed within the cage to be removed there, and may be sanctioned; but when time comes to remove the modern walls erected between piers to locate offices all these will have to be done away with.

(4) The temporary blocking up by brick work of two doorways in a long room. Both these door ways are those that have been opened within recent years, and not those that existed from the beginning, and as such the proposed blocking up of these is welcome, as by so doing the building in those parts will be to some extent brought to its original condition.

(5) The conversion of a window into a doorway in a room. This is said to be necessary to give access to another room. Though it is undesirable to effect such alterations, yet considering the necessity for its introduction and the fact that the window is already $4\frac{1}{2}' \times 3\frac{1}{2}'$ in dimensions, it may be converted into a doorway. It was seen that the roof on the south-east corner of this room is leaky. This must be set right, in order that the wall may not get soaked with water during rain.

(6) The estimate received from the Public Works Department was returned countersigned to enable the works being taken up at an early date as requested by the District Judge.

Mettupatti
cave on
Siddhar-
malai.

The cave is situated at a distance of nearly 13 miles on the south-west of Ammayanayakanur, i.e., the Kodaikanal Road Railway station, and at the foot of the hill Siddharmalai (Sage's Hill), is the village of Mettupatti near which is the Peranal dam under the charge of Public Works Department. There is a rest-house also for the sojourn of inspecting officers.

Much sanctity is attached to the hill on account of the tradition that sages lived in the cave there, which has rooms said to have been occupied by the Pāṇḍavas of yore. There are inscriptions on the walls and also some in the Śiva temple, the latter of which appear to belong to the 14th century. One Aruṇāchala Kavandan, aged about 70 years, gives the following version in connection with the temple, as having been handed down to him by his forefathers. It seems that one Pambaramuttu Nāyak, a local chieftain of those days, had a large number of cows which were sent out for grazing in the forest by the side of Siddharmalai. The udder of one of his cows was black. Such cows are known as *Kārāmpasu*, and are considered sacred as the milk thereof is said to be holy and fit only for being offered to god; and they are generally made a gift to temples. This cow alone of Pambaramuttu Nāyak used to get up this hill, and after a stay there for some time used to get down again and go to its quarters late. On observing this for some time, the Nāyak grew curious to know why this cow alone came late, and accordingly one day he followed it with a view to trace where it went. Finding it standing near a bush on the hill, he threw

a stone at it. The stone fell on the head of a *lingam* from which blood oozed out, and the Nāyak immediately became blind. On praying, he got back his visionary powers, and found the existence of a *lingam* there; and the tradition is that the cow went there daily and as soon as it reached that spot, its milk poured down voluntarily on the *lingam*. On regaining his sight, the Nāyak is said to have built a temple on the spot—which is the one that now stands there—and performed *pūja* daily. It appears that his kinsmen declined to give any of their daughters in marriage to him, as he was an ascetic, and to get out of this difficulty, he gave some lands to a sect of men known as “Kannadians” and got himself married. Even to this day, their descendants perform *pūja* and enjoy the *mīmams*, i.e., lands given on favourable rent. In token of loyalty to the Pamhāramuttu Nāyak family, even now-a-days, the priest, after performing *pūja* before the distribution of holy ashes, calls out thrice “Pamhāramuttu Nāyak” and if such men are present, they are first given the holy ashes and then others. A few of these still exist in villages close by. The *linga* is named the *Mahālinga* and worship is performed, though irregularly. It is also said that cars went round the foot of the hill and there were bazaars, etc., to sell the requisites for worship, but these do not exist now. *Kāvadis* are also reported to have been taken to the god in plenty in days gone by. Besides, a natural cleft of water known as *Elakadal*, i.e., seven oceans, also exists there from which water is taken to get the god bathed. The cave faces due south, measures 31 feet east to west to a height of 6 feet, and is below an overhanging rock. Within this, are the beds of the five Pāṇḍavas cut out of the sheet of rock below the beds indicating that the head rested on the east and the foot on the west. Mud walls have been subsequently put up, and these require being removed to keep the cave free and in a sound condition. Inside, there is a big vault of nearly 10' in height. The cave, from north to south, measures nearly 100' and extends on the west to a distance of nearly 50 feet. Out of the 5 beds, 4 nearly measure each 6' × 2' and one alone on the northernmost $4\frac{1}{2}' \times 2'$. The resting for the foot cut out at the entrance measures 10' × $4\frac{1}{2}'$, and is over a lotus pedestal.

The northern wall of the *Garbhagriham* of the temple has inscriptions in good condition, and the eastern and southern walls also have inscriptions, but in a mutilated state.

A cart-track might be made from Mēṭṭupatti village round the Siddhar hill to a convenient point on the south of it where it faces the cave, and then a ghat foot-path from the foot at the south to the cave entrance with a railing at places where it is absolutely necessary. A notice board should be put up at the foot of the hill. The overseer present was informed of the necessity of the above repairs. As the Zamindar of Ammayanāykanūr claims the cave, the Collector should be requested to have the question of ownership settled.

This temple, placed on a hillock, lies at a distance of 45 miles on the north-east of Madura and on the east of Tirupatur of the Rāmnād district at a distance of nearly seven miles. Though there is no railway communication, there is a metalled road connecting the important villages. This temple has recently, on the suggestion of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, been recommended to the Government for inclusion in the List of Conserved Ancient Monuments, as there are inscriptions of the Pāṇḍya and Chōla kings relating to the period between the 9th and 12th centuries. There are still inscriptions within the strong room of the rock-cut shrines at the foot, and over the sanctuary on the top, and these require being taken up by the Epigraphical Department at the earliest opportunity.

The temple is of archaeological importance, according to the *purāṇic* version the hillock is known as *Mayūragiri* (i.e., Peacock-Mountain) from its resemblance to a colossal peacock (Subrahmanya's *vāhanam*). At one time *Aura*, *Sūran* and others, are said to have performed penance in holy Conjeevaram with the object of becoming *vāhanams* of the god Subrahmanya. Inasmuch as this object could not be achieved without dethroning the then existing peacock, they are said to have adopted a contrivance by which the peacock was induced to devour the *vāhanams* of Brahma, Viṣṇu and other *Dēvās* who were in the habit of worshipping the god Subrahmanya on Mount *Kailas*. On Subrahmanya's knowing it, he ordered the peacock to disgorge all the devoured animals and cursed him to be turned into a

Subrah-
manya
svami
temple,
Kunthak-
kudi

mountain in the *Arasa* (*Ficus religiosa*) forest on the east of the holy Tirupattūr shrine which then was said to be at half a *yōjana*, i.e., five miles, with the assurance that subsequently he would appear and free him from that sin. It is, in accordance with this, that the lillock is said to represent the peacock, and the image of Subrahmanya on the top of it is in token of his having come there.

Besides the shrine on the top of the hill, there are three rock-cut shrines on the south at the foot, with great *lingams* within, cut out of the original rock. There are on the sides of these shrines some sculptures of great mythological and sculptural interest representing Brahma, Vishnu, Rudra and Kālithāndavam with eight hands, besides the figures of the King and Queen who had these carved. These had thick coats of coloured plaster all over them. The inscriptions can be seen on the base of the sculptures as well as on the monolithic pillars and the rock-cut shrines. There are also natural caves within boulders here and there, with masonry partition rooms and walls.

A story is current with regard to the formation of these rock-cut shrines, as well as other similar ones in these parts. One Nandirāja, the third after Uttanga Mahārāja and Tribhuvana Chakravarti, when a minor, had a valuable cloth purchased for his mother Queen who had been kept aloof by his father on account of his fancy for a cobbler woman; one of the sons of the cobbler woman attempted to dethrone him. He is said to have ascertained the fact and to have calmly submitted allowing the cobbler brother to succeed him. At the time of the separation, he ordered such rock-cut shrines being constructed without *Somasāsthas*; for, insects may, by the holes therein, get over the *lingams* within and pollute them. In accordance with the dictates, the cobbler brother is said to have created 18 such rock-cut shrines with inscriptions thereon showing his lineage, etc., wherefrom he was born. The resemblance even in the minutest details of several of these rock-cut temples in different places, is due to the fact that they may have been excavated in this man's time.

Vegetation growing all over the stone walls of the temple on the top of the hill requires being removed to the very root, and the stones reset. The terrace of some of the *maṇḍapams* over the flight of steps leading to the temple on the top were found to be leaky. Mud covers their floors and there is a luxuriant growth of weeds over them. As these growths are objectionable, they must be cleared and the walls kept in good condition. Some stone lintels and beams in the front *maṇḍapam* of the sanctuary on the top of the hill are broken, and coconut pillar props have been erected. These require immediate attention, as it is dangerous to allow such things to continue. Masonry partition walls, and a strong room have been subsequently erected within the rock-cut temples mentioned above. These not only disfigure their appearance but also hide the valuable inscriptions and sculptures, and require being removed. The temple is said to have a very good income with a local Pandarasannathi at its head.

The Collector may be requested to arrange with him for the repairs suggested above, either by himself within a reasonable time, or to obtain the full contribution that may be estimated by the Public Works Department in order that the work may be taken on hand by the Government.

This famous temple, which was recently the subject of extensive demolitions in its interior and earliest of the structures has been, of late, included in the list of Conserved Monuments.

The very town of Rāmēśvaram owes its name to Rāma, and the sanctity of the place is due to the establishment of a *lingam* there by Rāma. Its sacredness has been recognised from the earliest of times by all sects of the Hindu community. The *purāṇas* have it, that to purge himself of the sin of brāhminicide (*Brahmahatya*) committed by Rāma by his slaying of Ravana who was the son of a Brāhmin by a Rākshasa woman, Rāma was advised by Rishis to establish a *lingam* on Gandhamadana hill whereon Rāmēśvaram now stands; that for the establishment of a *lingam* there, Rāma fixed an auspicious occasion and sent Hanumān to Mount Kailās to bring a *lingam* from there; that Hanumān did not return within the auspicious time, and Rāma therefore, on the advice of the sages that the auspicious time should not be allowed to pass, established within that time a *lingam* of sand that had been prepared.

Ramanatha
swami
temple.
Rames-
waram.

by Sita. Hanumān afterwards returned with two *liṅgams* from Mount Kailās, and finding that a sand *liṅgam* had been already established, grew angry. Rāma advised him not to grieve over the matter but to fix his *liṅgam* a little to the north of that established by him, and that it should be known after him as *Hanumān liṅgam*, while that established by him should be known as Rāmaliṅgam or Rāmanātha, and that all honours should be paid first to the *Hanumān liṅgam* and only afterwards to the Rāmaliṅgam. Not satisfied with this, Hanumān wanted Rāma to remove his *liṅgam* and establish in its place the place of that brought by him, but Rāma playfully said that if Hanumān could remove the *liṅga* established by him, he would substitute in its place that brought by Hanumān. Hanumān tried to remove it but failed, and then twisting his long tail around the *liṅgam*, he jumped up into the air and tried to pull it but failed. Marks of the monkey's tail in three rows, are even now visible on the Rāmaliṅgam. Thus the *liṅgam* brought by Hanumān was established in a place near the Rāmaliṅgam and is worshipped even to this day.

Several sacred wells or *śrīthas* exist here, numbering about 24, and 14 of these now stand within the temple buildings; the construction of which must have been much later than the establishment of a *liṅgam* there by Rāma, and during the reign of some of the later kings. The first *prākaram* around the *garbhagriham* is said to have been constructed by a Rāja of Kandi, i.e., Ceylon; the second by the famous Tirumal Nāyak of Madura, and the third and outermost by Muthu Rāmaliṅga Sēṭupati, one of the kings of Rāmnād.

In the outer wall of the third and outermost *prākaram*, some of the sandstone blocks are missing, while others have been here and there disturbed from their original position. These are in the east of the southern gateway and require early replacement in order that the stability of the walls may not suffer. A portion of the wall to a length of about 200 feet on the west of the southern gateway has fallen, and this requires rebuilding, as also do the fallen copings in some places. The *gōpuram* over the gateway was not built originally, and the temple authorities contemplate shortly taking up the work, which may be hastened, if the original foundations will bear the added weight of the proposed superstructure. It should be remembered that the foundation is sand with perhaps a structure of coral rock below, and that the *gōpurams* which were completed by the original builders are built of light coral stone to the very summit, and not of brick, which is immeasurably of greater weight. This should not be lost sight of in any such completions of the superstructure.

The vegetation growing over the western *gōpuram* must be removed, and also attempts made to touch up the plaster stucco figures that have been mutilated, in such a way that the new insertions do not modernize the figures. The wall on the northern side to the east of the gateway has to be rebuilt to a length of nearly 250 feet and raised to some height at other places. The upper part of the *gōpuram* on this side has never been built, and it is said that this is now under contemplation. It would be desirable to take this up also, under the precautions noted above. Portions of the courts have been enclosed on the west and north sides for a breadth of 20 to 30 feet with iron railings with a view to cultivate a garden therein. This is similar to what is seen in the Madura temple and is a source of pleasure to all visitors. It has been in existence for many years, but has latterly been improved. To about 300 feet on the west and 600 feet in the north, the work of renovation has been completed. It seems that there is some difficulty in completing the work on account of some houses having been built abutting on the walls in some places, mostly on the eastern and southern sides. These houses ought to be removed, if the temple authorities can prevail on the occupiers to surrender their rights. But if they could not easily do so, the Collector of Rāmnād may be requested to acquire the houses under the Land Acquisition Act, as such portion of land adjoining the site of an ancient monument, as may be required for fencing or covering in or otherwise preserving such monument comes within the purview of the definition of an "ancient monument," the cost of the acquisition being paid by the temple authorities who have got enough funds for the purpose. The inside of the third *prākaram* is in a very good condition, with stone piers and high colonnades. There are figures on the breast of both throughout the sides. In some places leakage seems to exist in the terraced roof, and these are being examined by the

authorities. This *prākūram* stands a little apart from the inner one and there is a space of about 15 feet between them which is now covered with rubbish. If it is not proposed to connect the second and third *prākūrams* during the repairs and rebuilding now in progress, the rubbish should be removed, and provision made to carry away the rain water falling therein. Gardening in a useful way may also be made in this space. At the south-west corner is a tank, the *Mādhavapushkaraṇi*, which is maintained in good condition. Pointing in some places is necessary, so as to prevent the growth of weeds. The flooring near the shrine of Sētumādhava is not in good condition. This requires attention. The rain water collecting therein should be made to run into the drain close by without soaking into the adjacent ground. In some shrines which are built of sandstone blocks, the action of age and the atmosphere has caused portions to peel off, and with a view to prevent any further deterioration, the use of a stone preserving compound may be suggested to the custodians.

The portions which have been demolished, viz., the whole of the first *prākūram* including a *sanctum* of the goddess and a portion of the second *prākūram* on the west and north require early rebuilding. The sanctuary of the other important deities within, including the *vimāna* are in a very sound condition, being built of granite as will be seen from the photographs that have been taken, and do not require to be interfered with in any manner. There are inscriptions over the walls of the *gurbhagrihams* of the *Rāmanāthasvāmi* and *Haṇumān līngams* and over these, heaps of stone chips have been thrown, and as these may injure the inscriptions, the custodian may be addressed to remove the accumulation and order the work of the stone masons being done a little distance away.

The deed of agreement, dated the 1st July 1905, relating to the renovations of the temple, between the Manager and certain others who have undertaken the repairing works in the course of 35 years was perused. It has been therein agreed to, that alterations of *mantapams*, etc., may be made at the discretion of the repairers, and that the measurements may be either in excess of or below the original ones. This is a serious blunder which must be guarded against. The measurements in those days have been adopted on principles laid down in *āgamas*, and these must be strictly adhered to even in renovations of the sort now in progress.

The sacred waters in places not yet demolished require being preserved *in situ* even when portions containing these are demolished. The attention of the manager may be drawn to the above remarks in order that he may, in future, be guided by them and also obtain the advice of this Department with regard to further demolitions, etc., as already promised by him, and inasmuch as this temple has also now been brought on the List of Conserved Monuments.

This is one of the monuments now on the List. It is nothing but a stone-pillared *mantapam* said to have been constructed by the Rājā of Tanjore as a feeding house for the pilgrims visiting Sētū. The building is now in use for this purpose, and is under the District Board, Tanjore, who look after its upkeep through the District Board Engineer, Madurai. Besides the stone-pillars, the like of which is seen in plenty everywhere, and the fact that it was constructed at no distant date by the Tanjore Rājā, and that its conservation is properly looked after, there seems to be no real necessity to allow its remaining on the Conserved List of Ancient Monuments, and Government may therefore be addressed in the matter.

This small deserted temple is at a distance of nearly 3 miles to the west of Dhanushkōṭi and 8 miles on the east of Rāmēśvaram railway station. It is on the sea beach immediately to the south of the present railway line.

On inspection, only the walls of the *sanctum*, 10 feet square, with the adjoining *arīhamantapam* of similar dimensions remain. The *vimāna* over the sanctuary has disappeared on account of neglect. To point out the probability that at one time Dhanushkōṭi should have been here and that in front of this shrine bathing should have taken place, this was recommended for inclusion in the list in 1890. The facing stones of the outer walls which are built of coral stone blocks have fallen and are not now traceable. Inasmuch as it has been deprived of its importance, through the disappearance of the *vimāna*, there seems to be no further necessity to allow its retention in the List of Conserved Monuments, and Government will therefore be

The Tanjore
Maharaja's
chattram,
Rames-
varam.

The Matha
Rameswara-
devam,
temple,
Rames-
varam.

requested to permit its being deleted from the List and thereafter the notice board put up by the Public Works Department may be allowed to be fixed elsewhere. In its stead, a tablet may be put up to the effect that this site once marked the spot of Dhanushkoti. In the meantime, the question of repairs to this monument, about which an estimate was received from the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, and returned countersigned by this office for execution may be kept in abeyance.

This is at a distance of nearly 2 miles, north of the great Rāmanāthasvāmi temple and is otherwise locally known as Gaṇḍamadana *parvatam*. It is under the charge of the temple authorities. The *maṇṭapam* stands on a raised platform over a sand hillock, which is said to be part of the original hill whereon Rāma was advised to establish a *lingam*. The footprints of Rāma carved on a stone are placed in the centre of the lower storey, and to these *pūja* is performed. Somewhere during the early formation of Sētu, a ridge of sand banks or hills known as Gaṇḍamadana seems to have sprung into existence alongside of and in the direction of Sētu, and what is now the island of Rāmeśvaram was probably the site then occupied by that hill.

The two storeyed maṇṭapam, Rāmeśvaram.

Over the steps on all the sides of the raised platform, weeds appear, and these require immediate removal, and the pointing in colour of the points between stone and stone to harmonize with the adjoining masonry is necessary. Some inscribed stones are seen in the flight of steps, whereas none exist at the other sides. They are not also continuous, thus showing that they may have been brought from some other place and made use of here. They do not appear to have been as yet noticed by the Epigraphical Department, and when next any of that staff visits the vicinity, these may be inspected. The base of the eastern side has sunk a little, and this requires underpinning. In doing any plaster or pointing work, the temple authorities should be advised to colour them in such a way that the appearance may be in harmony with the surroundings, as the present white plaster work over the parapet wall on the upper storey is not only very ugly in appearance but also tends in a way to modernize the building. Close by this monument, is a Śiva temple in good condition with dense vegetation ruining over the *vimāna*, and also the ruins of the palace of the Sētopati, who at one time had their capital here before they removed the seat to the present town of Rāmnād.

This fort, now in complete ruins, is at a distance of nearly 8 miles on the north of the Tutupārai railway station. The district of Tinnevely wherein this is situated and the adjoining Madurai district were long ruled by the Pāṇḍyan kings who first had their capital in Korkei at the mouth of the Tāmaraparani river. These were succeeded by the Nāyaks of the Vijayanagar line early in the sixteenth century, and the origin of the Poligars of both these districts is traced to this period. Though all the Poligars may not have settled here at the same time, yet to strengthen the supremacy of the Nāyak kings they probably established themselves one by one. It is at the end of their period that the Nāyaks are reputed to have removed from Madurai to Trichinopoly. Between 1766 and 1763, most of the Poligars are said to have risen in rebellion against the Nāvā, who began to exercise his sway in the country; and when the English interfered in 1800 or so, the Poligar of this fort became troublesome, necessitating some military expeditions against him. Several of the military officers perished and their remains lie interred in two places near the fort—one at a distance of half a mile on the north-west and another at 1½ miles on the south. The walls of this fort were then said to have been 12' in height with square bastions having guns mounted on them, and the whole surrounded by a thick hedge of thorns without any ditch. Considering the difficulties the British had to encounter then, the fort was then ordered to be levelled to the ground with no remains to mark the spot.

Rained Fort, Panchala-kurichi.

The Public Works Department suggested a sum of Rs. 585 being spent towards the conservation of the ruins of this fort during this year, and in accordance therewith, this amount was provided in the budget; and the site also was tentatively included in the List of Monuments published recently. But, on inspection, it was found that no trace of the fort was visible, except the foundation walls of some rooms, and it was not known how the Public Works Department were going to utilize

the amount. The estimate was not received in this office by the time of inspection, and it would appear that the only means by which this could be spent would be by enclosing by wire fencing the plot of land on which there are traces of foundation walls. The owner of the land is the Raja of Ettiyāpuram who may or may not agree to this proposal. At any rate, inasmuch as very little of any wall or building is now seen, it does not seem desirable to lay out any money on this. On a reference to Government on the subject, it has been ordered that the monument should be removed from the List.

A. REA,
Superintendent.

PART II.—STATISTICAL.

APPENDIX A.

Office Expenditure during the year 1910-1911.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay of Superintendent	9,800	0	0
Travelling allowance of Superintendent	1,582	8	0
Pay of establishment inclusive of temporary staff	4,159	7	0
Compensation for dearness of food-grains	81	5	3
Travelling allowance of establishment inclusive of temporary staff	3,462	7	3
Supplies and services	3,174	11	4
Contingencies	2,695	8	5
Total ..	24,955	15	3

APPENDIX B.

List of places visited during the year 1910-1911.

District.	For conservation.	For excavation.	For inspection of ancient sites, antiquities, etc.
Vizagapatam	Saripalli, Anakapalli ..	Rasmathiratham ..	.....
Goddavari	Rajahmundry .. .. .	.....	.....
Kistna	Beswada, Kondapalli ..	.....	.....
Cuddapah .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
Bellary	Ballary, Adoni, Hampi and Chippigiri.	.....	Marthandapuram, Harinar, Hampasagar, Nigala, Tangaradone, Idukki, Pedda kumbura, Kambaladine, Naraniki, Nadiyalkadler, Kogri, Kuddutham, Hadagally, Rangapuram, Hazari, Bimanahalli, Haragondana, Hampasagar, Angar, Harpanahalli, Arasakarai, Hosakota, Uchangdurgam, Nagalapur and Paddathambalam.
Anantapur	Gooty and Lepakshi ..	.....	Kasipuram, Kalyandurg, Valasa, Chinnampalli, Palera, Bondaladandi, Malayavaram, Tadimarri, Santkondapuram, Kairora, Malayapur, Kariganipalli, Sattor, Vepugunta, Seetharampalli, Nagasamudram and Gadikunta.
Chingleput	Conjeevaram, Mahabali- puram, Sadras, Tenali and Vayalur.	.....	.....
North Arcot	Chandragiri and Devika- puram.	.....	Chittoor and Wandiwash.
Salem	Namakal and Sankari- durg.	.....	.....
Coimbatore	Vidyanthangalem, Mettu- patty, Perur and Bhavani.	Kanyampandi ..	Aravasi, Tirumanganpoodi.
South Arcot	Gingee, Cuddalore and Chidambaram.	.....	.....
Tanjore	Kumbakonam, Vathivara- nkoil, Tanjore and Tillasthapanam.	Cauverypatnam ..	Tiruvaduthurai, Tiruvankadu, Shiyali, Pattuvaram, Melattur and Nanniam.
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly and Jambu- keeravaram.	Pothur .. .. .	.....
Madura	Madura and Mettupatty ..	.....	.....
Tinnevely	Patehalakorichi .. .. .	.....	.....
Ramnad	Namavaram, Dandakodi and Kunnakudy.	.....	Peryapatnam.
Malabar	Calicut, Palghat and Tellicherry.	Terungulam ..	.....

APPENDIX C.

Expenditure incurred on conservation of ancient monuments during 1910-1911.

Serial number.	Name of monument.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.	
1	The Asoka rock inscription	Jogudi ..	Berhampore ..	Ganjām ..	81 0 0	
2	The Siva temple on the hills near Bugada.	Kotakolla ..	Goomsoor ..	Do. ..	855 0 0	
3	The Buddhist Monastery	Hamathirtham.	Vizianagaram.	Vizianagaram.	55 0 0	Pay of watchman.
4	The Buddhist remains	Seokaran ..	Anakapalle ..	Do. ..	55 0 0	Do.
5	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	205 0 0	
6	The Buddhist caves	Gantapalle ..	Ellore ..	Kistna ..	50 0 0	
7	The Siva temple	Ghantasale ..	Rundar ..	Do. ..	143 0 0	
8	The Caves in Bezvada hill	Harwada ..	Bezvada ..	Do. ..	42 0 0	
9	The Cave on the back of Mogairajapuram.	Mogairajapuram.	Do. ..	Do. ..	13 0 0	
10	The Hill Fort	Kondapalli ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	228 0 0	
11	The Buddhist Stope	Amaravati ..	Sattenapalle ..	Guntūr ..	11 0 0	Repairing the watchman's shed.
12	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	55 0 0	Pay of watchman.
13	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	35 0 0	The work was necessary.
14	The Hill Fort	Udayagiri ..	Udayagiri ..	Nellore ..	389 0 0	The lapse is reported to be due to the non-completion of the work within the year and the illness of the officer in charge.
15	The Fort	Gurramkonda.	Vayalpad ..	Cuddapah ..	78 0 0	
16	The temples on the Pushpagiri hill	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	Do. ..	954 0 0	
17	The Fort with the ancient buildings enclosed therein	Siddhavattam.	Siddhavattam.	Do. ..	294 0 0	
18	The Veihandaramastams temple ..	Vonimutta ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	171 0 0	* Pay of watchman.
19	The Fort with the enclosed ancient buildings	Gandikota ..	Jammalamadugū.	Do. ..	807 0 0	
20	The remains of buried Jain temples.	Denuvalapad ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	24 0 0	
21	Ancient wall Ranganadi Basti ..	Rajampet ..	Siddhavattam.	Do. ..	320 0 0	
22	Large ruined temple	Anantasayagudi.	Hospet ..	Bellary ..	62 0 0	
23	The Well	Maikpanagudi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	218 0 0	
24	The Kadikala Ganesh temple ..	Humpi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	83 0 0	
25	Tower opposite Putaba Rdmarvams temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	204 0 0	
26	The Underground temple	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,474 0 0	
27	The Mahanarasimha dibba	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	850 0 0	
28	The Achyutanarayanaswami temple ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	237 0 0	
29	The Ancient Monuments	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	388 0 0	
30	The Jain temple	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	2,541 0 0	
31	The Malayavants Rangantha temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..		
32	The Ancient Monuments	Adoni ..	Adoni ..	Do. ..	503 0 0	
33	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	105 0 0	
34	The Mohars	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	145 0 0	
35	The Kaman Bhais	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	4 0 0	
36	The Powder Magazine at Jambunatham hill.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	189 0 0	
37	The Krishna temple	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	41 0 0	
38	The Fort and its buildings	Gooty ..	Gooty ..	Anantapur ..	894 0 0	
39	The Chintarayana temple	Tadpatri ..	Tadpatri ..	Do. ..	201 0 0	
40	The Ramaswami temple	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	237 0 0	
41	The Munrow's Bangalow	Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	Do. ..	283 0 0	
42	The Munrow's Well	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	273 0 0	
43	The Gahana Mahal	Penukonda ..	Penukonda ..	Do. ..	122 0 0	
44	The Sher Ali's Mosque	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	35 0 0	
45	The Virabhadraswami temple	Lepakshi ..	Handapur ..	Do. ..	21 0 0	
46	The Rdmarvams temple	Nelvey ..	Vellore ..	North Arcot ..	281 0 0	
47	The Rdmarvams temple	Meleda ..	Chittoor ..	Do. ..	321 0 0	
48	The Somanada temple	Vellore ..	Vellore ..	Do. ..	434 0 0	
49	The Fort	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	414 0 0	
50	The Hindu temple within the Fort ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	432 0 0	
51	Port with its buildings on the hill and the lower one with the two palaces.	Chandragiri ..	Chandragiri ..	Do. ..	465 0 0	
52	The Delhi gate	Arcot ..	Arcot ..	Do. ..	48 0 0	Pay of watchman.

Expenditure incurred on conservation of ancient monuments during 1910-1911—cont.

Serial number.	Name of monument.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
53	The Delhi gate	Aroor ..	Aroor ..	North Arcot ..	Rs. A. P.	Union tax.
54	The ruined temple	Thimmaparam ..	Chandragiri ..	Do. ..	3 0 0	
55	The Siva temple	Vappanpattin ..	Vallure ..	Do. ..	40 0 0	
56	The Hill Fort	Sankaridurg ..	Vimohengoddu ..	Salem ..	5 0 0	
57	Do.	Namakkal ..	Namakkal ..	Do. ..	435 0 0	
58	The Badrakali amman temple ..	Padiyar ..	Utharapuram ..	Coimbatore ..	75 0 0	
59	The Fort	Hukkalidurg ..	Coonoor ..	Nilgiris ..	15 0 0	
60	The rock cut carvings	Tandoni ..	Kavur ..	Coimbatore ..	30 0 0	
61	The Jain temple	Vijayamangalam ..	Erode ..	Do. ..	45 0 0	
62	The Fort	Tellicherry ..	Kottayam ..	Malabar ..	134 0 0	
63	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	215 0 0	
64	Do.	Palghat ..	Palghat ..	Do. ..	73 0 0	
65	Do.	Tellicherry ..	Kottayam ..	Do. ..	290 0 0	
66	The Jain temple	Sultan's battery ..	Wynaad ..	Do. ..	91 0 0	
67	The Fort	Bekal ..	Kasaragod ..	South Canara ..	42 0 0	
68	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	600 0 0	
69	Do.	Palghat ..	Palghat ..	Malabar ..	20 0 0	
70	The Varkuntapuram temple ..	Conjeevaram ..	Conjeevaram ..	Chingleput ..	10 0 0	
71	The Matanguram temple	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	72 2 7	
72	The ancient structural remains ..	Mamalepuram ..	Chingleput ..	Do. ..	846 14 11	
73	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	12 0 0	
74	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	56 0 0	
75	Do. (shora temple).	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	230 0 0	
76	The Somanathaswami temple ..	Somengalam ..	Conjeevaram ..	Do. ..	651 0 0	
77	The Fort	Gingee ..	Tuturam ..	South Arcot ..	847 0 0	
78	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,341 10 0	
79	The Fort St. David	Cuddalore ..	Cuddalore ..	Do. ..	143 8 9	Pay of watchmen.
80	The Little Fort	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Do. ..	90 0 0	
81	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Tanjore ..	2,578 1 7	Pay of watchmen.
82	The Dansborg Castle	Tanjore ..	Majavaram ..	Do. ..	155 15 3	
83	The Giriswami temple	Tillaiyanam ..	Tanjore ..	Do. ..	12 11 1	
84	The Dansborg castle	Tanjore ..	Majavaram ..	Do. ..	70 0 0	
85	The Fort	Aranthangi ..	Pettukhottai ..	Do. ..	157 0 0	
86	The Dutch cemetery	Negapatam ..	Negapatam ..	Do. ..	743 2 0	
87	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	735 5 0	
88	The Subterranean passage ..	Nidamangalam ..	Mannargudi ..	Do. ..	52 0 2	
89	The Preston's Battery	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	10 0 0	
90	The lower cave on the Rock Fort ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	584 0 0	
91	The upper cave on the Rock Fort ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	134 0 0	
92	The temple, tank and mantapam ..	Valikonda ..	Perambalur ..	Do. ..	19 0 0	
93	The Brihadiswaram temple ..	Gangukonda ..	Udaiyarpalayam ..	Do. ..	895 0 0	
94	The Fort near Valikondapuram ..	Valikondapuram ..	Perambalur ..	Do. ..	312 0 0	
95	Notice boards to Ancient monuments Trichinopoly district.	....	....	Do. ..	374 0 0	
96	The Koranganathan temple ..	Srinivasanallur ..	Mueiri ..	Do. ..	338 0 0	
97	The temple	Koilpatti ..	Mdér ..	Madura ..	65 0 0	
98	The Fort on Rock	Dundigul ..	Dundigul ..	Do. ..	4 0 0	
99	Do.	Nettipatti ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,374 0 0	Pay of watchmen.
100	The Mettupatti cave in Sithermelel ..	Tanamalai ..	Madura ..	Do. ..	72 0 0	
101	The Narasimhaswami temple ..	Arakkonam ..	Srivikuntam ..	Tinnevely ..	20 0 0	
102	Frahieloric remains	Alwarthirunagiri ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	80 0 0	
103	The Varkuntapuram temple ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	100 0 0	
104	The Varkuntapuram temple ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	100 0 0	
105	The Fort	Anjengo ..	Anjengo ..	Anjengo ..	20 0 0	

STATEMENT showing the amounts surrendered and transferred out of grant in the Conservation Budget of 1910-1911.

Amount	From what work taken.	Amount.	To what work allotted.	Remarks.
120	Fort, Dindigul	20 100	<i>Naresimhaśrmi</i> temple, Yennamalai. <i>Vaishnathpathy</i> temple, Srivakuntam.	Transfer effected by the Public Works department.
130	Shore temple, Mahabalipuram.	150	Asoka's inscription at Jogude ..	Rupees 1,167, out of the resumption, has been added to the urgent contingencies and Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, requested to utilise the grant to the Gungakondasholapuram, as per this office recommendation.
150	Fort, Arantangi	36	Fort, Tellicherry	
150	Grove temple, Bugada	35	Rock Fort, Trichinopoly	
170	Fort, Tellicherry	66	Fort, Dindigul	
25	Palace, Mudbidri	65	<i>Keraikamathan</i> temple Srinivasanallur.	
250	Temple, tank and <i>manipam</i> , Valikondapuram.	200	Nettopatty cavern Siddharmalai.	
40	Rock fort, Trichinopoly ..	20	Fort, Anjengo	
287	<i>Brihadiswaram</i> temple at <i>Gangakondasholapuram</i>	4	Kollipatty temple, Madurai division.	
555	Fort, <i>Panchalakuruchi</i> , Tinnevely Division.	450	<i>Somasudha</i> temple at <i>Somasgiam</i>	The excesses on completing the work, of the sanctioned grants, have been recommended by the Public Works department to be utilised over the other works.
200	<i>Vaikuntapuramakkottai</i> , Conjeeveram.			
280	<i>Kathakavaram</i> temple, Conjeeveram.			
500	Hampi ruins			This has been transferred by the Public Works department to other works. As an outbreak of plague occurred in Hampi, the amount was not spent.
200	Temple, Gandikota	200	Temple, Vontimitta	Transfer recommended by the Public Works department.
560	Do. Pushpagiri	140	<i>Eligankulam Edur</i> , Sidhout ..	The excess sums of the resumption have been surrendered by the Public Works department without any reason being assigned.
450	Do. Vontimitta	137	Dansborg at Tranquebar ..	
600	Fort, Sidhout	30	Watchman little Fort, Tanjore ..	
300	Monuments at Adoni			
800	<i>Virohadraśrmi</i> temple, Lepakshi.			
1,991	Dansborg, Tranquebar	71	Buddhist stupa at Amaraavaly ..	The excess of the resumption has been surrendered, as the repairs were inconsistent with the instructions issued by this department.
250	Hill Fort, Kondapally			
150	Jain temple, Dansavaloped ..	1,560	Temples, Pushpagiri hills ..	Transfer effected by Public Works department.
1,000	Monuments in Bellary Division.	1,260	Do. Vontimitta	
		30	Fort, Gurremkonda	
		200	<i>Mahura</i> at Adoni	
		16	<i>Namas Ebari</i> , Adoni	
63	Fort, Gooty	300	Powder magazines on Jambunathan hill.	
180	<i>Virohadraśrmi</i> temple, Lepakshi.	45	<i>Krishna</i> temple, Adoni	
66	<i>Chatalayadadmi</i> temple, Tadpetri.	340	Ancient monuments, Adoni ..	
400	<i>Rameswaram</i> temple, Tadpetri ..	1,474	Underground temple, Hampi ruins.	Transfer effected by the Government.
800	Monuments, Adoni	204	Fort, Hampi	
5,795	Hampi ruins	2,340	<i>Rameswaram</i> temple	
		218	Wall at Malapragada	
		65	<i>Anantaganga</i> temple	
40	Fort, Udayagiri	100	<i>Ganga</i> temple	
		494	Jain temple, Hampi	
		256	Manro's bungalow, Anantapur.	
		273	Do. wall	
		135	Gagan Mahal	
		45	Eber Ah's mosque, Pennkonde.	
820	Shore temple, Mahabalipuram ..			This surrender is reported to be due to the non-completion of the work.
				Surrendered as the scheme is reported to be unsuccessful.

APPENDIX D.

Expenditure on the excavation of the ancient remains at Ramathiratham, Vizagapatam district, as made out by the Accountant-General, Madras

RS. A. P.

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APPENDIX E.

Estimates countersigned and returned.

From whom received.	Name of monuments.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount of estimate.
Executive Engineer, Ganjam.	Asoka inscription	Jagoda ..	Berhampur ..	Ganjam ..	Rs. 160
Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam.	Buddhist monastery	Sankaram ..	Anakapalle ..	Vizagapatam ..	200
Do. do.	Buddhist remains	Ramathirtham ..	Vizianagaram ..	Do. ..	125
Executive Engineer, Kistna, Central.	Ramanuja Bilam	Berwada ..	Berwada ..	Kistna ..	60
Do. do.	Akkana and Madanna caves ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	93
Do. do.	Gomda cave	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	40
Executive Engineer, Nellore ..	The Natural cave	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	10
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.	The <i>Velupagalasamy</i> temple ..	Osseripalli ..	Udayagiri ..	Nellore ..	17
Executive Engineer, Cuddapah.	The <i>Jannah Masjid</i>	Megalam ..	Hadagalli ..	Bellary ..	560
Do. do.	The <i>Begudani Bhava</i>	Koltigulla ..	Kadiri ..	Cuddapah ..	560
Do. do.	The <i>Sompalli</i> temple	Rajampet ..	Siddhavattam ..	Do. ..	500
Executive Engineer, Bellary ..	The <i>Malikarjunaswami</i> temple ..	Sompalli ..	Madanapalle ..	Do. ..	1,050
Do. do.	The Anantashayana temple ..	Halvagala ..	Harpanahalli ..	Bellary ..	250
Do. do.	The group of Jain temples ..	Anantashayana ..	Hospet ..	Do. ..	86
Do. do.	The <i>Perrabadrachari</i> temple ..	god. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	780
Do. do.	The <i>Kudikala Ganesi</i> temple ..	Hampi ..	Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	1,200
Do. do.	The <i>Ramaswami</i> temple	Hampi ..	Hospet ..	Bellary ..	100
Do. do.	The Palace	Kalpi ..	Ponkonda ..	Do. ..	860
Do. do.	The <i>Rama Brui</i>	Bukkapatnam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	30
Do. do.	The Wall	Ponkonda ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	380
Do. do.	The Mahara entrance, <i>Janna Masjid</i> ..	Adoni ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	82
Executive Engineer, North Arcot Division.	<i>Kannan Bhairavi Venkanna Bhavi</i> ..	Adoni ..	Adoni ..	Do. ..	800
Do. do.	The <i>Vellore Fort</i>	Vellore ..	Vellore ..	North Arcot ..	400
Do. do.	The Hindu temple	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	450
Do. do.	The Palace	Chandragiri ..	Chandragiri ..	Do. ..	470
Do. do.	The temple	Thramapattam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	40
Do. do.	The <i>Banaswami</i> temple	Nelvo ..	Vellore ..	Do. ..	224
Do. do.	The Fort	Vellore ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	490
Do. do.	The <i>Hawwar</i> temple	Sholepattam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	860
Executive Engineer, Salem ..	The Hill fort	Padaved ..	Polar ..	Do. ..	170
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore.	The Jain temple	Namakal ..	Namakal ..	Do. ..	75
Do. do.	The Rock cut carvings	Vizianagaram ..	Krode ..	Salem ..	150
Do. do.	The Hallikudrag fort	Tendry ..	Do. ..	Coimbatore ..	85
Executive Engineer, West Coast.	The Fort	Hullikudrag ..	Kern ..	Do. ..	50
Do. do.	Do.	Tellicherry ..	Coonoor ..	Nalgunda ..	40
Do. do.	Do.	Do. ..	Kottayam ..	Malabar ..	290
Do. do.	Do.	Palghat ..	Palghat ..	Do. ..	80
Do. do.	Do.	Tellicherry ..	Kottayam ..	Do. ..	60
Do. do.	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	300
Do. do.	The Jain temple	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	48
Do. do.	The <i>Mangaladri</i> temple	Sultan's Battery ..	Wynaad ..	Do. ..	1,370
Do. do.	The Fort	Mangalore ..	Mangalore ..	South ..	10
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.	The <i>Bri Vedarapuram</i> temple ..	Palghat ..	Palghat ..	Canara ..	100
Do. do.	The <i>Karthavesarawami</i> temple ..	Turakkallattal ..	Kombakonam ..	Malabar ..	670
Do. do.	The <i>Saravani</i> temple	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	2,200
Do. do.	The <i>Jagannathswami</i> temple ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,200
Do. do.	The <i>Kannapuram</i> temple	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	800
Executive Engineer (Chinglepat).	The ancient monuments	Musalapuram ..	Chinglepat ..	Chinglepat ..	920
Do. do.	The Siva temple	Tiruvalem ..	Saidapet ..	Do. ..	340
Do. do.	The Larger Siva temple	Tamir ..	Conjeveram ..	Do. ..	1,300
Do. do.	The Lesser Siva temple	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	940
Do. do.	The <i>Fastivavasaikaperuvai</i> temple ..	Manthangam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	850
Do. do.	The Siva temple	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	130
Executive Engineer, Canary.	The Little Fort	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	10
Executive Engineer, Vannar.	The Subterranean passage ..	Nidamangalam ..	Manargudi ..	Do. ..	390
Do. do.	The Masjid	Kodiyakadu ..	Tirutturaiyandi ..	Do. ..	475
Collector of Tanjore district ..	Sri Rameswami temple	Kambakonam ..	Kambakonam ..	Do. ..	475

Estimate countersigned and returned—cont.

From whom received.	Name of monuments.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount of estimate.
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.	Fixing notice boards at Ettaiyagiri ..	Palni	Palni	Madura ..	Rs. 27
Do. do.	The Siva temple	Sankaranainar-kovil.	Sankaranainar-kovil.	Tinnevely ..	1,500
Do. do.	The Vishnu temple	Findupatti ..	Tirumangalam ..	Madura ..	120
Do. do.	Do.	Turaiyur ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly.	1,000
Do. do.	The three storied building	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	1,630
Do. do.	The Vishnu temple	Alwar Tirunagiri.	Srivaikuntam ..	Tinnevely ..	600
Do. do.	The temple	Gangaikonda-sholapuram.	Udayarpalayam ..	Trichinopoly.	1,000
Do. do.	The Vishnu temple	Konassalam ..	Muziri	Do. ..	620
Do. do.	Do.	Krishnapuram ..	Tinnevely ..	Tinnevely ..	700
Do. do.	The Srivaikuntapathy temple	Srivaikuntam ..	Srivaikuntam ..	Do. ..	1,300
Do. do.	The Sethumutha Ramalingaswami temple.	Rameswaram ..	Ramnád ..	Ramnád ..	410
Do. do.	The Srivaikuntapathy temple	Srivaikuntam ..	Srivaikuntam ..	Tinnevely ..	600
Do. do.	The Vishnu temple †	Pelayakayal ..	Do.	Do. ..	6
Do. do.	The temple ‡	Gangaikonda-sholapuram.	Udayarpalayam.	Trichinopoly.	600
Do. do.	The Mahakali temple	Sameyapuram ..	Trichinopoly ..	Do. ..	80
Executive Engineer, Madura.	The cavern	Mettopatty ..	Dindigul ..	Madura ..	315
Do. do.	The Tirumalai Naick's Palace † ..	Madura	Madura	Do. ..	445
Do. do.	Do. ‡	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	1,200
Do. do.	Do. §	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	50
Do. do.	Do. §	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	2,200

* As these are not in the list, reference sent to that effect.

† Estimate returned for cancellation.

‡ Old estimate.

§ As the repair mostly relates to the necessity of locating public offices therein the expenditure must go to other heads.

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	Ganjām ..	Berhampur ..	Pardiya	Asoka's inscription at Jangado.	23rd Jan. 1911.
2	3	Do. ..	Goomsur	Kottaholla Govern- ment Village Map No. 93 in the Adipur group.	1. Monuments of Gangadharaswami. 2. Jagadeswaraswami	16th Mar. "
3	5	Vissagapatam	Anakipalle ..	Śankaram	Buddhist remains at Śankaram Hills.	2nd Apl. "
4	6	Vissagapatam	Vissangram ..	Kamathiratham ..	Buddhist remains ..	3rd Nov. 1910.
5	13	Goddavari ..	Rajahmundry ..	Rajahmundry ..	Mosque	23rd Mar. 1911.
6	29	Elitna ..	Ellore	Guntapalli	Five Buddhist rock cut caves, structural Chaliya and stupae lately excavated and a number of mounds covering stupae, etc.	29th " "
7	77	Anantapur.	Hindapur	Gorantla	Madhavarayani temple.	11th " "
8	78	Do. "	Do.	Lepakshi	Virabhadraswami temple.	6th April "
9	79	Do.	Do.	Do.	Basavanna (Hall) ..	Do.
10	82	Do.	Madakasira ..	Hamavathi	Sculpture on and near the ancient site.	....
11	83	Do.	Do.	Madakasira ..	Hill Fort .. . .	....
12	84	Do.	Do.	Do	Two large bastions and gateway (re- mains of the forti- fied wall, etc.)	....
13	85	Do.	Pondur	Ratnagiri	Fort enclosed green- ary wall, etc.	....
14	86	Do.	Pattapattanam ..	Pattapattanam ..	Pattapattanam palace	....
15	87	Do.	Do.	Kalga	Rameswami temple	....

DIX F.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Mr. O. Narayana Row, Sub-Engineer, Berhampur, and Mr. R. A. Sreenivas, Dyangat, Executive Engineer, Berhampur.	November 1910..	The roof over the inscriptions was blown off during the cyclone of 1909 and it was replaced during the year 1910. No more repairs necessary now. The inscriptions are in fair condition. G. NARAYANA ROW, Sub-Divisional Officer. The monument is in good order. The letters are being obliterated by the scaling of the rock on which they are inscribed.	
H. R. Dogra, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Russellkonda Sub-division, Russellkonda.	Nil.	The surfaces of the two temples have been pointed, the wide cracks that were present well grouted and the vegetation on them removed. The floor of the upper temple has been levelled and the floor of the mantapam in front of the lower one has been roped and levelled.	
Mr. M. K. Sreenivasa Aiyar, Overseer, Public Works Department, Tellamanchali.	March 1911 ..	Filling in cracks in eaves and repairs, stupas and dagobas and clearing the above vegetation. Repairing steps. The monument is in fair order generally. The west hill stupas require petty repairs and a shed for a watchman also seems necessary. It will be better if the watchmen be given about 12 gallons of "scrub eradicator" every year charging the amount to annual maintenance and repairs estimate. Estimate for general repairs prepared at inspection referred to for Rs 100. Further excavations now being made by the Archaeological department.	
Sergeant H. C. Codd, Overseer, Public Works Department, Vizianagaram.	....	It has not been repaired during the past three years. The present condition is rather bad. On all the walls there are big trees deeply rooted. The probable cost of repairs that it requires at present will be about Rs. 500. All the trees should be uprooted at once. The question of repairs is under correspondence.	
E. Venkatarthi, Overseer, Rajahmundry.	Not repaired since it was brought under the Act in 1910.	Clearing vegetation about the eaves, cutting a new pathway to the caves; a notice board was fixed. Condition of caves fair. Amount spent this year Rs. 50. Works to be done— Rooting out all vegetation by applying scrub eradicator. Approximate amount required Rs. 150. Providing a fence. Approximate cost Rs. 500.	
M.R.Ry. M. Oopala Aiyar, Overseer, Ellore Section, Ellore.	March 1911 ..	No repairs for the last three years. In fair order. Vegetation to be removed and sundry repairs to be carried out which will cost Rs. 50.	
Mr. R. Kalewara Aiyar, Overseer.	Not known ..	No repairs hitherto done. It is in a ruined condition. An estimate is under execution.	
Mr. R. Kalewara Aiyar, Overseer and Conductor J. S. Mahony, Sub-Divisional officer.	Do. ..	No repairs done. It is in good order. Compound wall requires repairs which will cost Rs. 50	
Do.	Not inspected ..		
Conductor J. S. Mahony and C. N. Sivarama Aiyar, Overseer.	Not known ..	Inspected and detailed measurements taken for estimate.	
Do.	Do. ..	Do do	
Do.	Do. ..	Do do	
Mr. T. R. Pattabhi Rama Aiyar, Overseer.	Do. ..	An estimate has been sanctioned by the Executive Engineer of a fund to Sub-Divisional office for execution.	
Do.	Do. ..	Sanctioned estimate will be put to work shortly	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	Ganjām ..	Berhampur ..	Papdiya	Asoka's inscription at Jagado.	23rd Jan. 1911.
2	3	Do. ..	Goomtur	Kollakolla Government Village Map No. 98 in the Adipur group.	1. Monuments of Gadgadbarsawami. 2. Jagadeasawami.	16th Mar. "
3	5	Vizagapatam	Anakipalle ..	Sankaram	Buddhist remains at Sankaram Hills.	2nd Apl. "
4	5	Vizagapatam.	Visianagram ..	Ramathartham ..	Buddhist remains ..	3rd Nov. 1910.
5	13	Goddavari ..	Rajahmundry ..	Rajahmundry ..	Mosque	23rd Mar. 1911.
6	29	Kistna ..	Ellore	Guntapalli ..	Five Buddhist rock cut caves, structural Chaitya and Stupa lately excavated and a number of mounds covering stupas, etc.	25th " "
7	77	Anantapur.	Hindupur ..	Gorantla	Madhavareyan temple.	11th " "
8	78	Do. "	Do.	Lepakshi	Virabhadraswami temple.	6th April "
9	79	Do.	Do.	Do.	Basavanna (Sull) ..	Do.
10	82	Do.	Madakadira ..	Hamavathi ..	Sculpture on and near the ancient site.	....
11	83	Do.	Do.	Madakadira ..	Hill Fort .. ..	....
12	84	Do.	Do.	Do.	Two large bastions and gateway (remains of the fort-2nd wall, etc.)	....
13	85	Do.	Do.	Ratnagiri	Fort enclosing granary well, etc.	....
14	86	Do	Penukonda ..	Bukkapatnam ..	Bukkapatnam palace.	....
15	87	Do.	Do.	Kalipi	Ramaswami temple ..	....

DIX F.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Mr. G. Narayana Row, Sub-Engineer, Berhampur, and Mr. R. A. Sreenivas Aiyangar, Executive Engineer, Berhampur.	November 1910..	The roof over the inscriptions was blown off during the cyclone of 1903 and it was replaced during the year 1910. No more repairs necessary now. The inscriptions are in fair condition. G. NARAYANA ROW, Sub-Divisional Officer.	
H. R. Dogra, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Russellkonda Sub-division, Russellkonda.	NH.	The surfaces of the two temples have been pointed, the wide cracks that were present well grouted and the vegetation on them removed. The floor of the upper temple has been levelled and the floor of the mantapam in front of the lower one has been repaired and levelled.	
Mr. M. K. Sreenivas Aiyar, Overseer, Public Works Department, Tellemanahalli.	March 1911 ..	Filling in cracks in caves and repairs, stupas and dagobas and clearing the above vegetation. Repairing steps. The monument is in fair order generally. The west hill stupas require petty repairs and a shed for a watchman also seems necessary. It will be better if the watchman be given about 12 gallons of "scrub eradicator" every year charging the amount to annual maintenance and repairs estimate. Estimate for general repairs prepared at inspection referred to for Rs. 100. Further excavations now being made by the Archaeological department.	
Sergeant H. C. Codd, Overseer, Public Works Department, Vizianagram.	....	It has not been repaired during the past three years. The present condition is rather bad. On all the walls there are big trees deeply rooted. The probable cost of repairs that it requires at present will be about Rs. 500. All the trees should be uprooted at once. The question of repairs is under correspondence.	
K. Venkateshwar, Overseer, Rajahmundry.	Not repaired since it was brought under the Act in 1910.	Clearing vegetation about the caves, cutting a new pathway to the caves, a notice board was fixed. Condition of caves fair. Amount spent this year Rs. 50. Works to be done— Rooting out all vegetation by applying scrub eradicator. Approximate amount required Rs. 150 Providing a fence. Approximate cost Rs. 500.	
M.R.Ry. M. Gopala Aiyar, Overseer, Ellora Section, Ellora.	March 1911 ..	No repairs for the last three years. In fair order. Vegetation to be removed and sundry repairs to be carried out which will cost Rs. 50.	
Mr. R. Kalewara Aiyar, Overseer.	Do. ..	No repairs hitherto done. It is in a ruined condition. An estimate is under execution.	
Mr. R. Kalewara Aiyar, Overseer and Conductor J. S. Mahony, Sub-Divisional Officer.	Do. ..	No repairs done. It is in good order. Compound wall requires repairs which will cost Rs. 50	
Do.	Not inspected ..	..
Conductor J. S. Mahony and C. S. Sivarama Aiyar, Overseer.	Not known ..	Inspected and detail measurements taken for estimate.	
Do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	
Do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	
Mr. T. R. Pattabhi Rama Aiyar, Overseer.	Do. ..	An estimate has been sanctioned by the Executive Engineer and sent to Sub-Divisional officer for execution.	
Do.	Do. ..	Sanctioned estimate will be put in hand shortly.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	88	Anantpur ..	Penukonda ..	Penukonda ..	Five ancient wells ..	....
17	89	Do.	Do.	Do.	Pasurakari well ..	....
18	90	Do.	Do.	Do.	Abdul Hussain mosque.	....
19	91	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fort .. ..	....
20	92	Do.	Do.	Do.	Gangana Mahal ..	....
21	93	Do.	Do.	Do.	Itwara temple ..	....
22	94	Do.	Do.	Do.	Two detached pavilions in the field.	....
23	95	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ancient gopuram ..	....
24	96	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rama's bastion ..	....
25	97	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kalchattigra ..	....
26	98	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tombs near the palace ..	....
27	99	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rameswami temple ..	....
28	25	Elstna ..	Bandar ..	Ghautasala ..	Jalakewaramwami and Visweswarawami temple.	21st March 1911 and 9th April 1911.
29	26	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ruined Buddhist stupas in mound.	Do.
30	27	Do. ..	Do. ..	Bandar ..	Dutch cemetery ..	21st March 1911.
31	31	Do. ..	Godivada ..	Godivada ..	Lunga Datta with remains of Buddhist Stupa and the ancient village etc.	8th April 1911.
32	32	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Siva temple with Jaina image and inscription.	Do.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with headquarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Mr. T. R. Pettibhi Rame Aiyar, Overseer and Conductor J. S. Mahony, Sub-Divisional Officer.	Not known	.. In good order. An estimate for Rs. 20 will be worked out.	
Do.	Do.	.. In good order.	
Do.	Do.	.. Do.	
Conductor J. S. Mahony.	Do.	.. Too extensive to repair.	
Conductor J. S. Mahony and T. R. Pettibhi Aiyar.	Do.	.. In good order.	
Conductor J. S. Mahony.	Do.	.. Estimates on lines suggested by Archaeological Superintendent will follow.	
Do.	Do.	.. In good order.	
Do.	Do.	.. Do.	
Do.	Do.	.. The sanctioned estimate will be worked out.	
Do.	Do.	.. In good order.	
Do.	Do.	.. Not found.*	
Do.	Do.	.. In good order.	
Mr. F. C. L. Clift, Assistant Engineer, Southern sub-division, Madras.	1910-1911	.. Repairs carried out during the past two years are as follows— 1909-1910 103 1910-1911 143 Present condition and repairs required. The front wall under the terrace just removed leans forward a good deal, it is 7½" out of plumb in a height of 9 feet. This will be watched and if there is any further movement, a couple of buttresses may be found necessary. The brick wall just round the front door of the temple is in a bad state, the bricks being all exposed and these are being acted upon by the weather and are crumbling away. It might be advisable to point or plaster the brick work with cement renewing carefully portions hollowed out; there is also a gap of about 50 feet in the compound wall which looks very untidy. The cost of restoring the compound wall and of pointing with cement as shown above will be Rs. 100.	* These are known as the two pavilions. A.R.
Do.	....	There are two of these mounds in Ghantala, one close to the village, a rough conical mound about 70 feet diameter at base 20 feet at top and about 20 feet height. The original brickwork is seen here and there, above the earth of which the mound is mainly composed and it is not worth while doing anything to conserve this. The other mound about a mile from the village is very irregular and like the first is mainly composed of earth, the old brick walls showing above the surface here and there.	Nothing is necessary except so to prevent the removal of any portion of the old structures that exist below the mound. A.R.
Do.	....	This is in good condition, but there is one grave that requires a little cement plastering below the stone slab, this can be done at a small cost.	
M.R. By. K. Narayana Hebbar, Supervisor, in charge, Guduvada sub-division, Guduvada.	....	This is a mound of earth and brick foundations of ancient building. The site is not fenced and in consequence is kept by the neighbours in a most unsanitary condition. There does not seem to be any remains of Buddhist stupas. If the site is worth conservation, it should be properly fenced or walled and descriptive pillar erected on the site. A corner of the site measuring about 40 square feet has been granted by the Revenue department to a Muhammadan and he is living in it. He must be evicted before the place is walled.	Do.
Do.	....	This is in a dilapidated condition. The superstructure was built of brick in mud and bricks are wearing away. Basement and foundation have been supported by buttresses and two sides sometimes back. The upper portion still appears to be bulging out and unless it is repaired thoroughly, it is likely to tumble down in a few years. The Jaina image is in yard of the temple and it appears that it is not in its stipulated place.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list on subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	72	Nellore ..	Udayagi	Udayagiri Durgam	Hill Fort with all ancient buildings	29th Mar. 1911. 2th Sept. ..
34	72 A	Do. ..	Do.	Danripalli	Cave	27th Mar. .. 2nd Sept. ..
35	16	Kistna ..	Beerwala	Beerwala	Mallikarjuna temple with inscriptions	25th November and 14th December 1910.
36	17	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	All Humain Durga.	Do.
37	18	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Cave west of Beerwala.	Do.
38	19	Do. ..	Do.	Do. . . .	Mallikharjuna temple.	Do.
39	20	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Nagdwara temple.	Do.
40	21	Do. ..	Do.	Do. .. .	Rock cuttings on the hill including five caves, viz — (1) Govinda cave. (2) Ramanuja hillam. (3) Caves near Kanaka Durga temple. (4) Akhanna Madanna caves. (5) Twin caves south of Akhanna Madanna Hills.	Do. Do. Do. Do.
41	24	Do. ..	Do.	Mogalrajapuram ..	1. Cave opposite to Napier's Bungalow. 2. Cave on the back of Mogalrajapuram quarry. 3. Cave to the south of Mogalrajapuram village. 4. Cave to the east of Mogalrajapuram village.	16th April 1911. Do. Do. Do.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during the past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.Ry. D. Venkatesh Aiyar, Overseer, Public Works department, Atmakur.	1910-1911 ..	<p>1908-1909 Rs. Nil.</p> <p>1909-1910 445</p> <p>1910-1911 380</p> <p>The probable cost of repairs for the year 1911-1912 is Rs. 450. The terrace of the gates leading up hill and the mosque at extreme top of the hill are in strong condition.</p> <p>Three monuments (1) Granary, (2), Ramabugga and (3) 100 steps are proposed to be repaired during the year 1911-1912. In the roof of the granary the out-stone roof over an area of 18' x 8' has fallen. The wells supporting this have also fallen down. A portion of the walls of Ramabugga has fallen down. The bottom portion 30 feet of 1,000 steps has gone.</p>	
M.R.Ry. M. Nilakshanta Aiyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer and Sub-Divisional Officer, Sangam, Buchireddipalem.	Do. do. Do ..	<p>1908-1909 49</p> <p>1909-1910 Nil.</p> <p>1910-1911 Nil.</p> <p>The cave is in good condition. No repairs are considered necessary.</p>	
M.R.Ry. S. Venkatasudri Nayudu, Assistant Superintendent, Head-quarters, Baswada.	Private .. ..	....
Do. Do.	Do. .. ..	....
Do. Do.	1910-1911	Rock cutting forming pathway and removing shrubs. Present condition good.	
Do. Do.	Private .. ..	....
Do. Do.	1906-1907	No work was done for the last three years. The monodapa outstone roof is all gone. This is to be renewed. (2) Removing vegetation	
Do. Do.	1906-1907	No repairs were done for the last three years. Removing rock that cracked on the front head portion, making proper pathway and removing vegetation. Estimate for Rs. 40 has been sanctioned for 1911-1912.	
Do. Do.	1909-1910	Estimate for Rs. 60 has been sanctioned for 1911-1912 for constructing pillars repairs to cracks and removing vegetation.	
Do. Do.	1906-1907	No work has been done for the last three years. In good condition.	
Do. Do.	1909-1910	Estimate for Rs. 93 has been sanctioned for removing rubbish on the top of monodapa and repairing the same with concrete masonry mortar and making proper pathways and removing vegetation.	
Do. Do.	Not repaired	Estimate for Rs. 47 has been sanctioned for removing large portion of rock debris fallen down in front of the opening and clearing shrubs, but payment not made for want of funds.	
M.R.Ry. K. Narsinga Rao Pantulu, Assistant Superintendent, Head-quarters, Baswada.	1906-1907	1. Clearing shrubs and painting. No repairs required for the present.	
Do. Do.	1910-1911	1. Clearing shrubs and strengthening front pillars painting. No repairs required for the present.	
Do. Do.	1909-1910	3 Strengthening the pillars and earth work to drain off rain water. Probable cost Rs. 30	
Do. Do.	1909-1910	Clearing shrubs. No repairs required for the present.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list on subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42	23	Kistna ..	Beswada	Kondapalli ..	Hill fort and palace on the hill.	17th April 1911.
43	33	Kistna ..	Nandigama ..	Jeggayyepet ..	Buddhist remains of a <i>stupa</i> on the hill.	7th April 1911.
44	45	Guntur ..	Guntur ..	Sitanagaram ..	Rock cut cave on the hill (facing the Kistna river).	14th April 1911.
46	46	Do. ..	Do.	Vundavelli ..	Four storeyed rock cut cave.	Do.
46	47	Do. ..	Do.	Do. ..	Isvara temple ..	Do.
47	48	Do. ..	Narasaraopet ..	Chejerla ..	Kupputiswara temple.	2nd Mar. 1911.
48	49	Do. ..	Ongole	Kanuparty ..	Buddhist white marble sculptures	12th Apr. 1911.
49	50	Do. ..	Do.	Do. ..	Isvara temple ..	Do.
50	51	Do. ..	Do.	Do. ..	Mounds	Do.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of Inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during the past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.																				
8	9	10	11																				
M.R.Ry. S. Kodanda-ramayya Nayudu, Sub-Divisional officer, Muniyuru Sub-division, Bezwada.	1910-1911 ..	<p>(i) Outlay incurred during—</p> <table> <tr> <td></td><td>Rs.</td><td>A.</td><td>P.</td></tr> <tr> <td>1908-1909</td><td>144</td><td>4</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>1909-1910</td><td>15</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1910-1911</td><td>228</td><td>2</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total ..</td><td>387</td><td>13</td><td>3</td></tr> </table> <p>In 1908-1909, the gateways of the fort were cleared of vegetation and preserved. In 1909-1910, a notice board was put up at the site. In 1910-1911, prickly-pear was removed from the fort walls at foot of the hill and walls about to fall down were supported. Pointing work was done and fallen portions of the wall in front were made up.</p> <p>(ii) The fort walls at foot of the hill are now in safe condition.</p> <p>(iii) Removing prickly-pear and jungle trees as well as repairing the walls which are about to fall down are required at the gateway near the entrance to the palace on the top of the hill. About Rs. 250 is required for these repairs. The Sub-Divisional officer reports that the Collector, Kistna, has proposed to renew the palace and that this will cost about Rs. 2,000. To prevent accidents, such of the walls of the gates at the entrance of the palace on the top of the hill, as are in a dangerous condition have to be urgently repaired. These repairs cost about Rs. 120.</p>		Rs.	A.	P.	1908-1909	144	4	8	1909-1910	15	5	0	1910-1911	228	2	7	Total ..	387	13	3	
	Rs.	A.	P.																				
1908-1909	144	4	8																				
1909-1910	15	5	0																				
1910-1911	228	2	7																				
Total ..	387	13	3																				
M.R.Ry. S. Kodanda-ramayya Nayudu, Sub-Divisional officer, Muniyuru Sub-division, Bezwada.	Not known ..	<p>(i) A notice board was put up at a cost of Rs. 15-6-0 in 1909-1910.</p> <p>(ii) In good order.</p> <p>(iii) Nil.</p>																					
M.R.Ry. M. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, overseer in charge of Narasaraopet section, Guntur.	Do. ..	<p>(i) None.</p> <p>(ii) Front room leaky, the ceiling is cracked. The rear room is in good condition.</p> <p>(iii) Grouting work for filling cracks is required at a cost of Rs. 10.</p>																					
Do.	Do. ..	<p>(i) None.</p> <p>(ii) The topmost storey is in good condition, other parts leaky. The pillars are also decaying. The rock cut pillars are broken and decaying.</p> <p>(iii) The pillars of the first storey require stopping of cracks, and leakage should be closed, the probable cost being Rs. 20. The pillars broken require to be replaced at a cost of Rs. 100. These repairs seem urgent.</p>	Stone preservative solution should be used forthwith. A.R.																				
Do.	Do. ..	<p>(i) None.</p> <p>(ii) Top of front portion has fallen down and stone pillars are about to fall. Plastering is gone. The temple is in fair condition.</p> <p>(iii) Walls require pointing and front portion requires rebuilding and plastering, all at a cost of Rs. 50. If these repairs are not carried out in time, further deterioration will take place.</p>																					
Do.	Do. ..	<p>(i) None.</p> <p>(ii) The entrance tower and the compound wall are decaying and shrubs growing thereon.</p> <p>(iii) The compound wall, the entrance tower and the shrubs require petty repairs.</p>																					
M.R.Ry. O. G. Kangeeswami Nayudu, Overseer, in charge of Ongole section, Ongole.	Do. ..	<p>(i) None.</p> <p>(ii) Good.</p> <p>(iii) Nil.</p>																					
Do.	Do. ..	<p>(i) None.</p> <p>(ii) The wall has cracked on account of shrubs growing thereon, but the crack is not dangerous.</p> <p>(iii) The vegetation should be entirely rooted out at a cost of Rs. 10.</p>																					
Do.	Do. ..	<p>(i) None.</p> <p>(ii) In good condition.</p> <p>(iii) Nil.</p>																					

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—*cont.*

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.Ry. M. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Overseer, in charge of Narasaraopet section, Guntur. Do.	Not known ..	(i) None (ii) In fair condition. (iii) The walls require replastering at a cost of Rs. 200.	
	1910-1911 ..	(i) The outlay incurred during— <div style="float: right; text-align: right;"> Rs. A. P. 1908-1909 65 0 0 1909-1910 85 0 0 1910-1911 90 11 1 Total .. 220 11 1 </div> (ii) A watcher on Rs. 5 a month was maintained during 1908-1909, 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 and a notice board put up at the site during 1909-1910. The watchers' shed was repaired at a cost of Rs. 11 during 1910-1911. (iii) The watcher has to be continued.	
Do.	Not known ..	(i) None. (ii) No traces of the fort. (iii) Nil.	
Do.	Do. ..	(i) None. (ii) In fair condition. (iii) Nil.	
Do.	Do. ..	(i) None. (ii) The fort, and the walls and roof of nearly half a dozen buildings have fallen down and vegetation grows on them (iii) The cost of maintaining the buildings will be prohibitive	
Do.	Do. ..	(i) None (ii) Nothing is seen here but two heaps of earth. (iii) Nil.	
Do.	Do. ..	(i) None. (ii) Nothing is seen here but a mound of earth (iii) Nil.	
Do.	Do. ..	(i) None (ii) Only three mounds of earth are seen here. (iii) Nil.	
M.R.Ry. M. Anbba Rao Nayudu, Sub-Overseer, Vellatur, Tenali taluk.	1909-1910 ..	An estimate for fixing notice board in front of Lanja Dibba at Battiprolu, Guntur district, for Rs. 20 was sanctioned in Registrar No. 7 of 1909-1910 and Rs. 18 was spent in 1909-1910. No further repairs are now needed (i) None (ii) In fair condition. (iii) The door shutters of the Hamalagaawami temple are rotten and the floor of the hall requires replastering, all at a cost of Rs. 50. The walls of Kanakadargamma temple are cracked and the roof is leaky. Two tanks of historical importance require removal of silt at a cost of about Rs. 100.	
M.R.Ry. K. Venudewa Bhakta, Overseer, in charge of Vinukonda section, Vinukonda.	Do. ..	There is nothing here excepting a small temple in a dilapidated state with a stone <i>dega</i> in. The mound itself does not require any repairs.	
M.R.Ry. K. R. Krishnaswamy Aiyar, Overseer, Vatapalem.	No repairs have been carried out.	A notice board is proposed to be put up to prevent trespass. No further repairs are necessary.	
Do.	....	Lot of vegetation has been allowed to grow. The temple authorities should be requested to remove them and apply scrub eradicator obtainable from Messrs. Fleming & Co., Bombay. All the outside pointing of the temple has gone. A small shrine attached to the temple in the south-west side has been allowed to tumble down. I hear the temple authorities are unable to carry out any repairs. So the Collector may be advised to enter into an agreement with them under section 5 of the Act.	
Do.	....	A notice board is proposed to be put up to prevent trespass. No further repairs are necessary.	Approved. A.H.
Do.	....	The temple authorities should be informed to have the vegetation growing here and there removed effectively by applying scrub eradicator.	The Collector is requested to see to this at an early date. A.H.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with headquarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R. Ry. K. R. Krishnaswamy Aiyar, Oversee, Vellore.	....	The temple authorities should be informed to have the vegetable growing here and there removed effectually by applying scrub eradicator.	The Collector is requested to see in this at an early date. A.R.
M.R. Ry. T. A. Venkataswamy Aiyar, Supervisor, Rajahmundry.	....	The word Nagas are should be Nagardwara. The temple is important on account of the inscriptions cut in granite stones in outer walls of the inner shrine and in outer wall of main temple mounds. The inscriptions are in good condition at present. Some vegetation has grown on the outside wall of main temple and on small terraces over Hanumantha temple and another mandapa at south-west corner of the compound and also here and there on terrace roof which also looks in place. The vegetation should be exterminated by the use of scrub eradicator and the roof repaired. There seems to have been some sinkage in foundations under the whole temple about 10 or 12 years back, due to the excavation of a pond in the vicinity in part in the same compound which seems to have been once filled up. There is therefore no probability of further shrinkage. A small stone beam broken on eastern side of Natchiar temple should be replaced and the joints in the outer wall of main temple should be re-jointed wherever the original pointing is gone. The temple has enough of lands (about 20 acres of wet land) in charge of a temple Archary, who does not seem to utilize even portion of the income for repairs. The District Collector should be addressed to direct the trustees to see to these repairs at an early date.	
A. G. Donald, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Rajahmundry.	No repairs have been carried out.	No repairs needed.	Approved. A.R.
M.R. Ry. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, S.A., Executive Engineer, and M.R. Ry. V. K. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Sub-divisional Officer, Public Works Department.	Under repairs to ..	Compound wall should be built as it has largely fallen down. Main gate requires repairs at the top corners. The buildings appear safe, but no mortar is left in any of the joints and the walls are largely out of plumb. It would be worthwhile repairing this temple as the earnings are good and very old. Rupees 3,000 spent in three years for increasing principal temple, constructing masonry drain for the compound, greasing big cracks, removing vegetation and replacing broken beam and covering slabs of the roof. A few more Hindu stones are found broken in hill temple and two other temples require thorough resting costing about Rs 10,000. Two of the temples are in a very precarious state.	
M.R. Ry. V. K. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Sub-divisional Officer.	Do.	Rupees 1,012 spent on repairs to entrance such as plastering with mortar, repairs to terrace, fort wall all round, such as repacking with old stones underpinning the two mosques Nos. 2 and 3 which is in progress.	
M.R. Ry. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, S.A., S.O.	Just completed ..	The ornamental coping carved stones require to be placed in position and walls built up and vegetation to be removed.	
M.R. Ry. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, S.A., S.O., and work done since that inspection by		Rupees 266 spent on clearing site, removing bushes and prickly-peet. Provision of three Gaddaph slabs in the entrance to allow access and an wall 6 ft by 2 feet 6 inches as protection. Nothing more needed.	
M.R. Ry. V.K. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Public Works Department.			
M.R. Ry. V.K. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Public Works Department.	Under repairs ..	Rupees 1,500 spent till now on repairs to north, south, east gopurams such as plastering, removing rubbish, removing rotten wood and repairing them. Sandry repairs to Malapalle gopuram, Kalyan mandapa, court-yard, Hanuman temple outside east gopuram, have been carried out. The gopuram requires attention, the girders have been received and the work is in progress.	
M.R. Ry. V. K. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Public Works Department.	Not repaired ..	In fair order.	
Do.	Do.	In ruined condition.	

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with headquarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R. Ey. K. R. Krishnasamy Aiyar, Oversee, Vela-palem. M.R. Ey. T. A. Vankalastela Aiyar, Inspector, Bapatla.	....	The temple authorities should be informed to have the vegetation growing here and there removed effectively by applying scrub eradicator. The word Nagaswara should be Nagardwara. This temple is important on account of the inscriptions cut in garba stone in outer walls of the inner shrine and in outer wall of main temple outside. The inscriptions are in good condition at present. Some vegetation has grown on the outside wall of main temple and on small terrace over Hanumantha temple and another staircase at south-west corner of the compound and also here and there on terrace roof which also leaks in places. The vegetation should be exterminated by the use of scrub eradicator and the roof repaired. There seems to have been some sinkage in foundations under the whole temple about 10 or 12 years back, due to the excavation of a pond in the vicinity in rear in the same compound which seems to have been since filled up. There is therefore no probability of further sinkage. A small stone broken section on eastern side of Nakhier temp's should be replaced and the joints in the outer wall of main temple should be re-pointed whatever the original pointing is gone. The temple has enough of funds about 60 acres of wet land in charge of a temple Archaga, who does not seem to utilize even portion of the income for repairs. The District Collector should be addressed to direct the trustees to use to these repairs at an early date.	The Collector is requested to see to this at an early date. A.R.
A. G. Donald, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Bapatla. Do.	No repairs have been carried out.	No repairs needed.	Approved. A.R.
M.H. Ey. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, B.A., M.A., Executive Engineer, and M.H. Ey. V. K. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Sub-divisional Officer, Public Works Department.	Under repairs to	Compound wall should be built as it has largely fallen down. Main gate requires repairs at the top corners. The buildings upper case, but no mortar is left in any of the joints and the walls are largely out of plumb. It would be worthwhile repairing this temple as the carvings are good and very old. Rupees 2,400 spent in three years for retreating principal temples, constructing masonry drain for the compound, grouting big cracks, removing vegetation and replacing broken beam and covering steel of the roof. A few more lintel stones are found broken in Hill temple and two other temples require thorough painting costing about Rs. 10,000. Two of the temples are in a very ruinous state.	
M.R. Ey. V. K. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Sub-divisional Officer.	Do.	Rupees 1,012 spent on repairs to entrance such as plastering with mortar, repairs to larvoo, fort wall all round, such as rejacking with old stones underpinning the two mosques Nos. 3 and 3 which is in progress. The ornamental coping surbed stones require to be placed in position and walls built up and vegetation to be removed.	
M.H. Ey. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, B.A., M.A., and work done since that inspection by M.H. Ey. V. K. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Public Works Department.	Just completed.	Rupees 866 spent on clearing site, removing bushes and brackish water. Provision of three Caddappa slots in the entrance to allow access and in wall 57 feet by 2 feet 6 inches as protection. Nothing more needed.	
M.H. Ey. V. K. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Public Works Department. M.H. Ey. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, B.A., M.A.	Under repairs	Rupees 1,500 spent till now on repairs to north, south, east gopurams such as plastering, removing rubbish, removing rotten wood and replacing them. Bandry repairs to Malayallee gopuram, Kalyana masipam, court-yard, Hanuman temple outside east gopuram, have been carried out. The gopuram requires attention, the girders have been received and the work is in progress.	
M.H. Ey. V. K. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Public Works Department. Do.	Not repaired Do.	In fair order. In ruined condition.	

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—*cont.*

Name and designation of Inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.Ry. V. K. Kappaswami Aiyar, Sub-Divisional Officer, Ondiyah.	Not repaired ..	No work done, overgrown with vegetation and petty repairs costing Rs. 1,000. In fair order.	
M. L. Loom, Esq., Executive Engineer.	1901	Temple premises, compound walls and gopurams have been repaired. For further repairs required, an estimate was submitted for sanction and will be carried out by the special subordinate to be appointed.	
M.R.Ry. G. S. Ocpal Krishna Rao, Supervisor.	1905	In fair order.	
M.R.Ry. Ayadara Aiyar, Assistant Engineer.	1902	In fair order.	
Do.	1910	An estimate has been submitted for certain repairs to the walls.	
Do.	1910	Repairs will be done by the special subordinate to be posted for archaeological works.	
M.R.Ry. D. S. Sankara Aiyar, Sub-Divisional Officer, Proddatur.	..	The roof of this building was made up of cracks. The intrados had big voids and was unsightly. This was plastered with lime mortar. The windows in the two back rooms recently formed were removed and doors substituted in their places to facilitate sweepers entering the building from the back side and also for provision of way for waterman from back side. A rotten window beam above the window just above main entrance was replaced by a new beam and wire-net was provided for openings in the top of the walls to prevent bats coming in and committing nuisance.	
M.R.Ry. D. S. Sankara Aiyar, Sub-Divisional Officer.	..	A wide crack in the terrace of one of the fakir's cells built all round the masjid was closed with concrete in mortar and plastered over. The verandah in front of the cells which had its concrete floor disturbed in places was also repaired and set right.	
Do.	.	Stones, pebbles and rubbish found scattered within the compound were removed and the site made clean. The pillars in front of the temple were in disorder. The retaining walls of pools were built of dry stones, the joints grouted and pointed and the exterior space was filled in with good gravel. The hasps and staples of the front gate were repaired and set right.	
Do.	..	About 60 feet of flooring also found missing from the floor in the inner enclosure were replaced and the hasps and staples of the front gate were repaired and set right. Flat arch work was built to keep the towers from collapsing as the wood work was rotten.	
Do.	..	The body wall of this chavara built of rough stone dry was exposed to the danger of being displaced when the chavara filled. It was found necessary to grout and point the joints of the body wall and this was accordingly done.	
Do.	..	The joints of the walls of the lower portion of this magazine were wide and gaping and it was feared that the walls if allowed in this condition would fall down. The joints were therefore grouted with big chips and mortar and pointed, much adjoining were cleared of vegetation and stone boulders, which were unsightly, and other sundry repairs were carried out to keep the building tidy without giving an unsightly appearance.	
Do.	..	The pigeon holes in the Chattram were in a sad and sorry state of preservation and they were renewed. Some of the displaced stones in the lower portion were filled in mortar and set right.	
Do.	..	This was in a dilapidated condition and the way to the same was overgrown with shrubs and vegetation and the fort way wall adjoining the way was in a dilapidated condition and they were repaired and placed in proper order and the way leading to the same was kept in proper order by the removal of shrubs and vegetation. The parapet wall on the right of the flight of stairs leading up the tower built recently of rough stone in mud was plastered with mortar as it was found necessary to protect it against action of rain water.	
Do.	..	The wall on the right side of the western gate which had fallen down some years ago was rebuilt completely and the steps that were displaced were also repaired and set right.	

-selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.Ry. D. S. Santhara Aiyar, Sub-Divisional-officer, Do.	..	The trees and vegetation all round this ruined palace were removed and site cleared.	
Do.	..	Side walls and steps leading to the same were in a dilapidated and disrepair condition and they were restored to the original state.	
Do.	..	Palmyrah trees and goat foot creepers were grown, but as the former grow slowly casuarina trees were planted and these do not thrive and many plants died as the soil does not appear to be suited to the same and only five have survived. However, camel foot creepers which are grown speedily and existence of babul trees on the Pennar river margin adjoining the Jain ruins are really preventing the drift of sand & present into the excavation of Jain ruins and these are sufficient.	
....	..	An estimate providing honey comb brick work in mortar, repairing ornamental work, mogal plaster cornice of the walls, new brass kalasam, etc., has been sanctioned but work not carried out.	
...	..	An estimate for repairing one mosque such as ruined parts of the walls, etc., with brick in mortar and mogal plaster repairs to floors and clearing of vegetation has been sanctioned but work not carried out.	
M.R.Ry. S. Venkatarathnam Nayada, Supervisor, Public Works Department, head-quarters Siddapuram tank.	It is being yearly repaired	It may require approximately Rs 800 to Rs 1,000 for complete repairs. Since the time of the last inspection (10th April 1910) nothing of any importance has been carried out. An estimate for repairs to the Umanabhiswara temple near the bathing ghut for Rs 250 has since been submitted to the Collector of Kurnool.	
M.R.Ry. A. Raghavendra Rao, Overseer, Public Works Department, Kurnool	Not known	..	An estimate amounting to Rs 540 for the proper upkeep of the monument has been prepared.
P. N. A. Lucas, Esq.	1908	..	Repairs to compound walls, Mahalingapuram temple, kalasam were completed. Further repairs not required.
M.R.Ry. L. Narasimhaswami Aiyar, Overseer, Kalyandurg	..	..	The main temple is in ruins. The estimate received from the Overseer is more for restoration than for conservation. So this will be inspected and estimate submitted in due course.
M.R.Ry. G. Ramaswami Aiyar Ayyal, Assistant Engineer, Anantapur Do.	December 1910	..	Inserting new beams for rotten ones. Restoring the fallen sides of walls, one side of the wall requires rebuilding. The probable cost Rs 90.
Not yet inspected	..	..	The fallen down portions of fort wall were rebuilt. Some vegetation removed. Some more repairs necessary, probable cost Rs 1,500.
Not inspected during the year.	..	..	An estimate for repairs amounting to Rs. 250 has been sanctioned and a copy of it is being sent to the Southern Division for execution as funds have been allotted for the work this year.
M.R.Ry. G. Ramaswami Aiyar Ayyal, Assistant Engineer, Anantapur Do.	10th December	..	Requires only removal of vegetation growing on walls.
Do	Under repairs 1910-11.	..	Two stone pillars were erected supporting broken lintels in Talakota main-gate. No further repairs necessary.
Do	Under repairs. No more repairs are pointed out by Archaeological Department. Repairs to be done; probable cost Rs. 50.	..	The open gapping joints of north gopuram were grouted and arrangements made to draw off rain water. At the entrance to the compound the bulge in the walls has been attended to.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks
8	9	10	11
H. T. Reilly, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Anantapur.	..	(1) Palavakori well. This is much neglected. Walls and steps are covered with growths of all sorts. (2) Seeta Bhatt. Growth on walls requires clearing. (3) Chendraraya Bhatt. This is very much neglected. Large shrubs are to be removed. (4) Narayanappa Bhatt. This is in good order. A lot of small growth and grass are to be removed from steps and walls. Northern wall cracked and it requires repairs. Shrubs on walls require removal. Ooruntla gate-wall is in good repairs but grass and small growth should be removed. This is in good order.	
Do.	..	One pavilion with tomb in it is in good repair	
Do.	..	There are shrubs and grass on the roof. This requires attention.	
Do.	..	Shrubs and grass on the roof require removal.	
Do.	..	The hill fort is at present in charge of Military Works Department.	
Do.	..	The Commanding Royal Engineer, Bangalore, has been addressed with a view to handing over the fort to the Public Works Department. Reply is awaited.	
Sergeant Alexander Young, Overseer, Public Works, Bellary.	Not known	Rs. 200 spent. A sum of Rs. 140 is necessary for further repairs.	
M.R. Ry. T. C. Kuppuswami Sastri, Overseer, Adoni.	March 1911	The additional sum required can be met from the balance of a sanctioned estimate.	
Do.	Do.	(1) Rs. 190 spent. Another Rs. 100 is necessary to meet urgent repairs.	
Do.	Do.	(2) Rs. 210 spent. Another Rs. 75 necessary.	
Do.	Do.	There are balances of estimates from which these repairs may be worked out.	
Do.	Do.	(3) Rs. 50 spent. Another Rs. 150 necessary.	
Do.	Do.	The balance of estimate being insufficient, a revised estimate will be submitted.	
Do.	Do.	(4) No work done yet. Rs. 75 necessary to meet urgent repairs.	
Do.	Do.	None.	
Do.	Do.	The temple is in fairly good condition.	
Do.	Do.	None. Two trees growing near the pillars require to be removed. This may cost about Rs. 5.	This estimate must be sent as soon as possible. A.R.
Do.	Do.	An estimate will be submitted if ordered.	
Do.	Do.	This is in Hospet taluk—vide letter of Alur Tehsildar enclosed.	
M.R. Ry. T. C. Kuppuswami Sastri, Overseer, Adoni.	..	None. About Rs. 100 will be required for restoring the decaying tower and also images, etc., from which the plaster is falling off.	
Do.	Do.	An estimate will be submitted if ordered.	
Do.	Do.	None.	
Do.	Do.	Special report submitted—vide this office No. 463 E., dated 28th February 1911.	Feeling inspection A.R.
Do.	Do.	None. A vegetation has to be removed and petty repairs to be carried out to the extent of about Rs. 50.	
Do.	Do.	Same remarks as against items 5 and 6.	
Sub-Inspector P. H. England, Sub-Divisional Officer, Erode.	Repairs in progress.	Some of the beams are broken and require to be replaced. Estimate sanctioned for Rs. 750 and the work is in progress.	
J. O. Reilly, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Comptroller, Civil Division, Coimbatore.	..	Usual annual repairs, such as white washing, flooring and plastering are done every year prior to the annual car festival by the custodians.	
M.R. Ry. O. Vivantha Aiyar, Overseer, Udumalpet.	..	This was repaired during 1910-1911 at a cost of Rs. 15.	
Sub-Inspector P. H. England, Sub-Divisional Officer, Erode.	1910-1911	This has been recently repaired and is now in fair order.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Talak.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
119	187	Trichinopoly	Kardé	Tandōpi	Rock-cut carvings representing Hanu-mādhavāmi and Narayanaśvami with inscriptions.	25th Mar. 1911.
120	189	Malabar ..	Calicut	Beypore	Siva temple	7th " "
121	190	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Old fort	7th " "
122	191	Do. ..	Do.	Cheruvannur ..	Narayanaśvami temple.	17th " "
123	212	Do. ..	Koṭṭayam ..	Tellicherry ..	Fort	5th " "
124	213	Do. ..	Palghat	Agathathara ..	Ancient temple ..	4th Apl. "
125	214	Do. ..	Do.	Kavacheri	Temple	19th " "
126	215	Do. ..	Do.	Pallavur	Siva temple	19th " "
127	216	Do. ..	Do.	Palghat	Ancient Jain temple	4th " "
128	217	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Fort	3rd " "
129	118	Do. ..	Do.	Thiruvai	Ivra temple	6th " "
130	219	Do. ..	Do.	Thiruvethur ..	Bhagavathi temple ..	4th " "
131	220	Do. ..	Do.	Vadakkamasi ..	Siva temple	18th " "
132	221	Do. ..	Ponnāni	Chalasseri	Two ancient Syrian churches.	11th " "
133	222	Do. ..	Do.	Totiyar	An ancient Syrian church.	13th " "
134	223	Do. ..	Walavanad ..	Kovur	Krishnamurti temple.	9th " "
135	224	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Kannavarasvami temple.	10th " "
136	226	The Nil-giris.	Coonoor	Hellikaldrug ..	Fort	27th Feb. "
137	229	North Arcot.	Arcoṭ	Arcoṭ	Delhi gate	16th Mar. "
138	230	Do.	Do.	Kulaseandal ..	Vishnu temple at Ukkal.	10th " "
139	231	Do.	Do.	Mamandur	Rock-cut cave sculptures and inscriptions.	10th " "
140	232	Do.	Do.	Sarasapalayam ..	Rock-cut caves ..	10th " "
141	233	Do.	Do.	Padupadi	Esadwajēśvara temple.	14th Feb. "
142	234	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vedantayana Perumal temple.	14th " "
143	235	Do.	Do.	Paṭṭahapadaśvami.	Rock-cut sculptures and caves.	4th Mar. "
144	236	Do.	Do.	Ukkal	Vishnu temple ..	10th " "
145	137	Do.	Arni	Devikapuram ..	Bṛhadambal temple.	6th Apl. "
146	238	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kanakagereśvara temple.	6th " "

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—*cont.*

Name and designation of Inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Sub-Conductor F. H. England Sub-Divisional Officer, Erode.	1911-1912.	In fair order. A compound wall recently built, nothing further needed at present.	
M.R.Ry. K. Pandoranga Rao, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Calicut.	Last year	Being kept in fair condition by the owner and no conservation from the public funds is necessary	
Do.	NIL	In ruins.	
Do.	..	In good order and well kept by the custodian and no conservation from public funds is necessary.	In such cases the recommendation of the Public Works Department should be stated.
Sub-Conductor A. G. Hawkins Supervisor, Cannanore	1910	Annual repairs average Rs. 100. Repairs to north-western bastion carried out. Estimate Rs. 40 sanctioned but not executed for want of funds. Condition fair	A.R.
M.R.Ry. V. Venkatasuryanarayana Sarma, Overseer, 2nd grade, Palghat.	..	No measure of conservation is necessary.	
Do.	..	Do.	
Do.	..	Do.	
Do.	..	Do.	
Do.	Last year	Annual maintenance estimate for Rs. 290 will be submitted	
Do.	..	No measure of conservation is necessary.	
Do.	..	Do.	
Do.	..	Do.	
Do.	..	Do.	
M.R.Ry. C. R. Viswanatha Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Tanj.	About 2 years back.	One is in fair condition and the other has two cracks on walls. About Rs. 10 will cost for repairs	
Do.	Not known	No measure of conservation is necessary.	
M.R.Ry. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Melappuram.	Last year	In fair order.	
Do.	Not known	In ruins.	In such cases the recommendation of the Public Works Department should be stated.
Sergeant T. Grant, Supervisor, 2nd grade.	November 1910..	Fort in fair order. The parapet wall to steps leading up to the fort requires a little repair. This being of rough stone pecking only without a coping frequently gets into disrepair through the heavy rains experienced up at the droop and some of these stones get dislodged. Repairs carried out during last year consisted of clearing jungle and undergrowth from path around the fort.	A.R.
M.R.Ry. L. D. Ramachandra Aiyar, Overseer, Ranipet.	1905-1909	In good order.	
Do.	Not known	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	In good order. Slight repairs to floor and compound wall are required.	
Do.	Do.	In good order.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
M.R.Ry. K. R. Subramania Aiyar, Overseer, Polur.	Do.	Is in need of repairs. An estimate for Rs. 1,260 has been sanctioned and sent to the Jagirdar for execution.	
Do.	Do.	Northern boundary wall has fallen for some length. An estimate for these repairs will be prepared and submitted shortly.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
147	239	Chittoor ..	Chandragiri ..	Tirupati ..	Two gopurams on the Tirupati hills (large gopuram at the foot of the hills—Gali gopuram at the top).	3rd Apl. 1911.
148	240	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Srinivasaperumal temple.	3rd „ „
149	242	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chandragiri ..	Fort with its buildings on the hill and the lower one with the two palaces.	17th Mar. „
150	243	Do. ..	Do. ..	Timmamparum ..	Ruined temple one mile east of Chandragiri.	25th Jan. „
151	244	Do. ..	Chittoor ..	Erakampot ..	Perumal temple ..	9th Feb. „
152	245	Do. ..	Do. ..	Melpadi ..	Somanada temple ..	9th „ „
153	246	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Cholavara temple ..	9th „ „
154	247	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vallimalai ..	Jain sculptures and inscriptions on the hills.	9th „ „
155	248	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Subramaniyaswami temple.	9th „ „
156	249	North Arcot	Godiyattam ..	Tirovelli ..	Subramaniyaswami temple.	6th Mar. „
157	252	Do. ..	Polar ..	Ganganallor ..	Ganganallor temple* ..	7th Apl. 1911.
158	253	Do. ..	Do. ..	Tirumalai ..	Jaina rock-cut caves with sculptures and paintings and inscriptions.	7th Apl. 1911.
159	254	Do. ..	Do. ..	Padaved ..	Hanuman temple ..	24th Mar. „
160	257	Do. ..	Tiruttani ..	Tiruttani ..	Temple of Subramanya.	14th Feb. „
161	258	Do. ..	Vellore ..	Abdullapuram ..	Abdul Mihal ..	26th Mar. „
162	259	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nelvet ..	Ramaswami temple ..	28th „ „
163	260	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vellore ..	Fort ..	31st „ „
164	261	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Jalakantavaras temple	31st „ „
165	262	Do. ..	Do. ..	Varinjipuram ..	Marganarayanaswami temple.	2nd Apl. 1911
166	263	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vappampattu ..	Siva temple ..	4th Mar. „
167	263 A	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sholepuram ..	Do. ..	22nd Nov. 1910.
168	264	Do. ..	Wallajapet ..	Mahendravadi ..	Monolithic rock-cut temple.	16th Mar. 1911.
169	265	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sholinghar ..	Narasimhaswami temple.	24th Feb. „
170	266	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nachiar temple ..	24th „ „
171	267	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Padampuram temple.	16th „ „

* On enquiry made of the ryots there is now no such temple in the

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
3	9	10	11
M.R. Ry. M. Ramasaha Aiyar, Over-seer, Chittoor.	Not known	.. <i>Gopuram</i> at entrance is overgrown with plants which will have to be cleared urgently. Cracked at the junction of <i>gopuram</i> with the wall. Sub-Divisional officer has been asked to submit estimate. Second <i>gopuram</i> is in good order.	
Do.	Do.	.. In good order. Plants are sprouting on the outer wall here and there. Attention of temple authorities is drawn to this.	
Conductor G. K. Brand, Sub-Divisional officer, Vellore	1910-1911	.. Petty repairs executed to Mahal Queen's palace, mud palace-vegetation removed. To keep the structures in good order Rs. 300 will be required annually.	
Do.	Do.	.. Vegetation cleared. Building is in ruins. Nothing can be done except perhaps a wall round the ruins.	
Sergeant H. S. Taylor, Supervisor, Ranipet.	Not known	.. In fair condition.	
Do.	1909-1910	.. Fair. Repairs under execution.	
Do.	Do.	.. Good. Repairs recently completed.	
Do.	Not known	.. In fair condition.	
Do.	Do.	.. Do.	
Do.	Do.	.. Good.	
M.R. Ry. K. E. Subramaniam Aiyar, Overseer, Polur.	Not known	.. In good order. Some repairs to the gate and compound wall are required and an estimate will be prepared and submitted.	
Do.	Do.	.. The cut-stone dome over the idol is damaged and requires repairs. An estimate of Rs. 1,701 has been sanctioned and work will be carried out when funds become available.	
Sergeant H. S. Taylor, Supervisor, Ranipet.	Do.	.. In good condition.	
M.R. Ry. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Supervisor, Chittoor.	Do.	.. The wing near the road and on the south is in ruins.	
Conductor J. E. Brand, Sub-Divisional officer, Vellore.	1910-1911	.. In good order.	
Do.	Do.	.. About Rs. 400 will be required annually to maintain the structure in good order.	
Conductor J. E. Brand, Sub-Divisional officer, Vellore.	Do.	.. In good order. About Rs. 200 will be required annually for maintenance.	
M.R. Ry. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Supervisor, Chittoor.	No repairs done.	.. In good order. The small <i>gopuram</i> in rear and <i>mantapam</i> by side of it require repair.	
Conductor G. E. Brand, Sub-Divisional officer, Vellore.	1910-1911	.. Vegetation cleared. The building is in great danger and nothing short of reconstruction of a part of it will save it. Cost will be very great.	The Collector is requested to enquire about the finance and report. A.R.
Do.	July 1908	.. An estimate is sanctioned for repairs. Work will be carried out when funds become available. Correct name is Sholevaram.	
M.R. Ry. Hanumantha Rao, Overseer, Ranipet.	Not known	.. Good order.	
Sergeant H. S. Taylor, Supervisor, Ranipet.	..	.. In fair condition.	
Do.	..	.. Do. All in ruins may be omitted from this list.	

village known by the name. This may be omitted from the list.

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
172	268	North Arcot.	Wallsajpet ..	Sholinghur	Saṅjivirayaśwami temple.	24th Feb. 1911.
173	269	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Rock inscription in the right flank of Sholinghur tank.	24th
174	270	Do.	Wandiwash ..	Siyanangalam ..	Rock-cut temple and sculptures.	22nd Jan. ..
175	271	Do.	Do. ..	Tallar ..	Isvara temple ..	28th Mar. ..
176	272	Do.	Do. ..	Wandiwash ..	Fort	21st
177	273	Salem ..	Krishnagiri ..	Krishnagiri ..	Hill fort	6th Apl. ..
378	275	Trichinopoly.	Namakkal ..	Namakkal ..	Fort and buildings on the hill.	30th Mar. ..
179	277	Salem ..	Tiruchengōdi ..	Śaṅkaridrug ..	Fort and temple on the hill.	29th Mar. ..
180	278	South Canara.	Kearagod ..	Bekal ..	Fort	2nd Feb. ..
181	279	Do.	Do.	Hoswaling Gurpur ..	Hill fort	12th Mar. ..
182	280	Do.	Mangalore	Do ..	Raja's palace known as the "matham" with fine carvings	27th Apl. ..
183	281	Do.	Do.	Mangalore ..	Mangalashree temple.	14th Mar. ..
184	282	Do.	Do	Do ..	Sultan's battery three miles north of Mangalore	14th Jan. ..
185	283	Do	Do	Maddur ..	Old Jain Easvi, pillars in the temple of the Jain priest.	21st Mar. ..
186	284	Do.	Do	Yennar ..	Jain statue, 15 feet high and three Jain Easvi.	22nd
187	285	Do.	Chital ..	Karkala ..	Jain statue, "Gomatesvara" (see)	21st
188	286	Do.	Do	Do ..	Jain temple, "Chandramukha" (see)	21st
189	287	Do.	Do	Hemavalli ..	Gomatesvara ..	14th Apl. ..
190	288	Do.	Chital ..	Gomatesvara ..	Jain temple, "Gomatesvara" (see)	21st Mar. ..
191	289	Do.	Do	Jamunahalli ..	Rock fort	14th Apl. ..

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Sergeant H. S. Taylor, Supervisor, Banipet. Do.	.. 1902-1910 ..	In fair condition. In good condition.	
M.R.By. N. S. Subramanyam Aiyar, Overseer, Wendiwash. Do.	.. 1909-1910 ..	Fair. An estimate of Rs. 650 has been sanctioned and will now be carried out. In good condition.	
Do.	1910 ..	Do.	
M.R.By. W. R. Bashyam Aiyangar, Overseer, Tiruppet-tir.	1907-1908 ..	The fort was completely repaired in 1907-1908. No repairs are necessary at present as it is in good condition.	
M.R.By. P. M. Sankararamawami Aiyar, Overseer, Namakkal.	November 1910..	Only petty repairs were carried out during the last three years. The following works are required:— (1) A gate. (2) Petty repairs in restoring the masonry copings fallen down. (3) Clearing vegetation. (4) Repair to the terrace of the temple at top of the hill. (5) Making the small tanks water-tight and clearing silt. Approximate cost of the above works, Rs. 850. In other respects the fort and buildings are in good condition. Props have been erected under dangerous cracked lintels in the <i>pradivam</i> of Varadarajaswami temple. Prickly-pear and bushes on the bastion walls were removed. Steps were repaired and parapets provided in dangerous places. The monument is in fair condition. The following works are required:— Props are urgently required in ten more places in the temple <i>pradivam</i> . There is still much clearing of bushes and jungle to be done on the bastion walls. Steps require repairs. Approximate cost, Rs. 500.	
M.R.By. S. Seshadri Aiyar, Overseer, Salem.	March 1911 ..	The rebuilding of the further portion of the rampart walls and bastions and removal of wild growth inside the fort. In fair condition. Some more portions of the walls have to be rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 800.	
Mr. S. Saldanha, Sub-Engineer, Mangalore.	1910-1911 ..	In good condition. No repairs have been done within the past three years. The building known as the "old matham" has fallen down and that known as "new matham" is in good condition.	
M.R.By. O. Srinivasachari, Overseer, Udipi.	Not known ..	The rafters and supports of the roof of the outer enclosure of the temple are mostly decayed and an estimate for repairing the same amounting to Rs. 1,570 is sanctioned.	
Mr. S. Saldanha, Sub-Engineer, Mangalore.	1906 ..	Peepal trees are growing on the rampart walls. The steps are all worn out and require renewal. The ends of the rampart parapets are cracked. Cost of repairs, Rs. 150.	
Do.	Not known ..	Present condition good, but weeds are overgrown on many of the pillars on the towers.	
M.R.By. G. Srinivasachari, Overseer, Udipi.	Do.	Present condition good.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	1910 ..	Repairs to the bastions were done by the temple authorities. The present condition of the monument is good.	
Do.	Not repaired ..	The walls of the fort are falling down especially brick walls and trees are overgrown on many portions of the Fort walls.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
192	351	Tanjore ..	Kumbakonam ..	Kumbakonam ..	Kaasisvanathe- swami temple.	4th Apl. 1911.
193	352	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kumbaswaraswami temple.	4th " "
194	353	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Somaswaraswami temple.	4th " "
195	354	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nageswaraswami temple.	4th " "
196	355	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ramaswami temple ..	30th Mar. "
197	356	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sarangapanieswami temple.	30th " "
198	357	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mahamagam tank ..	30th " "
199	358	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Benapuriswaraswami temple.	31st " "
200	359	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chakrapaniswami temple.	31st " "
201	360	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Malligajunaswami temple.	6th Apl. "
202	361	Do. ..	Do. ..	Thiruvethanallur ..	Swathavinsaya- swami temple.	2nd " "
203	362	Do. ..	Do. ..	Therkallithattai ..	Vedapureswara temple.	" "
204	363	Do. ..	Do. ..	Thiruppendal ..	Isvara temple ..	" "
205	364	Do. ..	Do. ..	Thiruvianallur ..	Sivayoganatha- swami temple.	" "
206	365	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kerkatadwarat temple.	" "
207	366	Do. ..	Do. ..	Swamimalai ..	Nwanmaibaswami temple.	" "
208	367	Do. ..	Do. ..	Darsaram ..	Iyavataswarara temple.	6th Apl. 1911.
209	368	Do. ..	Do. ..	Thiruidamuruthur.	Mehalingaswami temple	3rd " "
210	369	Do. ..	Máyavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Dudaberg ..	27th Mar. "
211	370	Do. ..	Do. ..	Máyavaram ..	Mayurnathaswami temple	" "
212	371	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vallalar Coll ..	" "
213	372	Do. ..	Shiyali ..	Valthoravara coll.	Vythianathaswami temple.	" "
214	373	Do. ..	Do. ..	Thiruppuralur ..	Nivulgurathaswami temple.	" "
215	374	Do. ..	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Little Fort and the great temple.	3th Apl. 1911
216	375	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Great temple and inscriptions	Do.
217	376	Do. ..	Do. ..	Thiruvananthapuram ..	Uththapattaswami temple	31st Mar. "
218	377	Do. ..	Do. ..	Thiruvananthapuram ..	Nivulgurathaswami temple	" "
219	378	Do. ..	Do. ..	Thiruvananthapuram ..	Thiruvananthapuram temple	" "

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—*cont.*

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.Ry. C. N. Subramania Aiyar, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Kumbakonam.	Not known ..	<i>Private.</i> —No repairs done during the past three years, but repairs are necessary and estimate will be made out.	
Do.	Do. ..	<i>Private.</i> —Some repairs were done by private charities. Repairs are being done now.	
Do.	Do. ..	<i>Private.</i> —No repairs. Estimate for repairs will be prepared being necessary.	
Do.	Do. ..	<i>Private.</i> —Repair estimate for Rs. 2,200 is sanctioned and will be worked out during 1911-12.	
Do.	Do. ..	<i>Private.</i> —Repairs for Rs. 425 sanctioned and will be worked out during 1911-12.	
Do.	Do. ..	<i>Private.</i> —Estimate for Rs. 6,400 sanctioned and half contribution collected. Work will be started early.	
Do.	2 years back ..	<i>Private.</i> —Repairs being carried out by private charities. No need for Government to spend any money on it.	
Do.	Not known ..	<i>Private.</i> —Repairs for Rs. 1,900 sanctioned and will be executed during 1911-12.	
Do.	....	<i>Private.</i> —Being repaired by private charities. But estimate for repairs submitted. Probable cost Rs. 1,600.	
Do.	Not known ..	<i>Private.</i> —Repairs required. Estimate will be submitted.	
Do.	Do. ..	<i>Private.</i> —Repair estimate will be sent in after inspection. Probable cost Rs. 2,200.	
....	Do. ..	<i>Private.</i> —Estimate Rs. 700 sanctioned for repairs and will be worked out during 1911-12.	
....	Do. ..	<i>Private.</i> —In good condition being maintained by the Mutt.	
....	Do. ..	<i>Private.</i> —In good condition.	
....	Do. ..	<i>Private.</i> —Estimate for repairs sanctioned for Rs. 670 and will be executed during 1911-12.	
....	Being repaired ..	<i>Private.</i> —Repairs and improvements to the temple are being done by Nattakottai Chetties.	
M.R.Ry. C. N. Subramania Aiyar, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Kumbakonam.	Not known ..	<i>Private.</i> —Nothing done for the past three years. Repairs necessary and estimate will be submitted.	
Do.	Being repaired ..	<i>Private.</i> —Nattakottai Chetties are doing repairs to this temple and so no estimate submitted.	
Do.	....	<i>Government.</i> —Repair estimate for Rs. 8,500 sanctioned and work will be commenced shortly.	
....	Under repairs ..	<i>Private.</i> —Nattakottai Chetties are doing repairs now.	
....	Not known ..	<i>Private.</i> —In good condition. Slight vegetation to be removed. The temple is in charge of the Mutt.	
....	....	<i>Private.</i> —In good condition. Pointing in patches is required. Some cracks in Mahamantapam are noticed. Vegetation to be cleared in tank, mantapam and compound wall.	
..	....	<i>Private.</i> —Thoroughly renewed by the Chetties and maintained by them.	
M.R.Ry. R. Annadurai Aiyangar, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Tanjore.	1910 ..	<i>Government.</i> —Estimate for further repairs are being sent up for sanction. Probable cost Rs. 6,000.	
Do.	1910 ..	<i>Private.</i> —Requires eradication of small plants on the tower. Recommended the temple authorities for removal of vegetation on the outer gopuram as it will injure the masonry.	
M.R.Ry. A. Srinivas Sastriar, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Tanjore.	Under repairs ..	<i>Private.</i> —Repair estimate Rs. 70, worked out in 1910-11.	
Do.	Not known ..	<i>Private.</i> —No repairs needed.	
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.Ry. P. Subramanya Aiyar, Sub-Divisional-officer, Mannargudi.	NH	Repaired in 1910-11 and is in good condition.	
M.R.Ry. V. P. Sambasiva Aiyar, Overseer, Negapatam.	1908-1909 ..	Repaired in 1910-11. A portion of the compound wall has fallen down. This requires rebuilding and patch plastering. About Rs. 680 may be required.	
Do.	Not known ..	Repaired in 1910-11. No repairs necessary.	
M.R.Ry. R. Sanderam Aiyar, Sub-Divisional-officer, Negapatam.	Do. ..	The temple is in a fair condition; but the following repairs are necessary:— (1) Nataraja or Sabha Mantapam near the western tower of the temple: This hall deserves to be preserved as a monument of the old architecture. This hall is in a neglected state and does not appear to have been used for the last 10 or 12 years. Trees are allowed to grow and brick masonry are allowed to weather away; (2) 1,600-pillared mantapam. This is a big hall on stone pillars deserves to be preserved. Trees are allowed to grow. Repairs in the shape of banking up of fallen portions, plastering, etc., are necessary. The hall is being converted into several number rooms which may be prevented. (3) Eastern tower. A portion of the wall at the base has been left unfinished. This looks unsightly and may be made up. (4) Northern tower: The timber work requires immediate attention. (5) Kitchen and store-rooms: This is in a neglected state. This also requires immediate attention. (6) The wall close by is being filled in by the falling of the side walls. This also requires repairs. General.—Trees and shrubs are allowed to grow here and there in the walls and turrets. These may be removed.	
M.R.Ry. V. P. Sambasiva Aiyar, Overseer, Negapatam.	NH	The dome and flooring require patch repairs. An estimate for Rs. 250 has been sanctioned in Superintending Engineer's No. 297-N.G., dated 12th April 1911.	
Do.	NH	In good condition. No repairs are necessary	
M.R.Ry. P. Subramanya Aiyar, Sub-Divisional-officer, Mannargudi.	Not known ..	The inner compound wall is cracked in several places; may be repaired at a cost of Rs. 5,000. One Nattankutai Chetty has undertaken to rebuild the whole temple at an estimated cost of two lakhs and more and has commenced work.	
M.R.Ry. V. P. Sambasiva Aiyar, Overseer, Negapatam.	Do. ..	In good condition. No repairs necessary	
M.R.Ry. N. K. Gopala Aiyangar, Overseer, Pattukottai.	....	Repairs are always in progress throughout the year by the temple authorities and private parties. The east side parapet wall of the tank in the temple has fallen down. It is said that the temple authorities have allotted Rs. 30,000 for its repairs.	
M.R.Ry. P. Subramanya Aiyar, Sub-Divisional-officer, Mannargudi.	NH	The portion selected for conservation was repaired in 1910-11 and is in good condition.	
M.R.Ry. N. K. Gopala Aiyangar, Overseer, Pattukottai.	NH	No trace of the outside fort walls is seen, as all have been demolished and the materials perhaps sold in auction. No repairs are necessary except to the Siva temple in the fort which I doubt to be in charge of Government.	
Do.	NH	Flux ahunam plastering to the inner walls of the column in pet-hes and ordinary plastering to the inner rooms outside the column are necessary. May cost about Rs. 1,000.	
M. Mohamed Sikan-der Sahib, Temporary Upper Subordinate with head-quarters at Tindivanam.	1910	Repairs to the extent of Rs. 400 in setting right the fallen walls were carried out. Necessary repairs required have been estimated for and included in the estimate for Rs. 12,203 submitted recently.	

for conservation for the year 1910-1911—*cont.*

Name and designation of Inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M. Mahomed Sikan- der Sahib, Tempo- rary Upper Subor- dinate with head- quarters at Tindi- vanam.	1910 . .	(1) In one granary cracks were closed and is in good order. In the other the domed ceiling has fallen down.	
Do.	Do. . .	(2) In good order.	
Do.	Do. . .	(3) Fallen walls were rebuilt and arches replastered and grouted. Other repairs are included in the estimate submitted recently for Rs. 12,200.	
Do.	1909 . .	(4) Cracks closed and is in good order.	
Do.	Do. . .	(5) In good order.	
Do.	Do. . .	(6) Petty repairs such as closing cracks and plastering were done and is in good order.	
Do.	1910 . .	(7) Filling in cracks and plastering with tinted chunam with grouting were done and is in good order.	
Do.	Do. . .	(1) Closing cracks were done and are in good order.	
Do.	Do. . .	(2) In good order.	
Do.	Do. . .	(3) Do.	
Do.	Do. . .	(4) Cracks in the ceilings were closed. A portion of the terrace was repaired. Necessary repairs are included in the estimate submitted recently for Rs. 12,200.	
Do.	Do. . .	(5) Floor was replastered. An estimate for renewing the parapet walls has been included in the estimate recently submitted.	
Do.	Do. . .	A.—(1) In the estimate recently submitted for Rs. 12,200, provision has been made for closing cracks in the domed ceiling.	
Do.	1908 . .	(2) Cracks in walls were closed and is in fair order.	
Do.	1909 . .	(3) Plastering and pointing were done. Steps were repaired. Two arches renewed and is in fair order.	
Do.	Do. . .	(4) Irreparable.	
Do.	Do. . .	(5) In good order.	
Do.	Do. . .	B.—(1) In good order	
Do.	Do. . .	(2) Vegetation was removed. In good order.	
Do.	Do. . .	(3) In the estimate recently submitted for Rs. 12,200, provision is made for closing cracks and rebuilding two arches.	
Do.	Do. . .	(4) In the estimate recently submitted for Rs. 12,200, provision is made for repairing the entrance and terrace.	
Do.	Do. . .	(1) Cracks were closed. Vegetation removed. In good order.	
Do.	Do. . .	(2) Flooring was relaid and cracks closed. In fair order.	
Executive Engineer.	1910 . .	It was recently closed as an effect of historical importance and greatly pears were removed from the walls at a cost of Rs. 50-5-0. The fort is in bad order and is overgrown with greatly pear and is half buried.	

Report on the condition of ancient monument^s

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
237	329	Madras ..	Madras	Madras	Old Town wall ..	8th Mar. 1911.
238	330	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Cornwallis memorial.	4th " "
239	290	Chingleput.	Chingleput ..	Aripakam ..	Jain images	16th Apl. "
240	231	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Siva temple	15th " "
241	292	Do.	Do. ..	Chingleput ..	"Thermahal" used as sub-jail within the Reformatory School.	8th " "
242	294	Do.	Do. ..	Orekadam	Vadamaiswamy temple.	18th Jan. "
243	297	Do.	Do. ..	Tirukalikundram ..	Orokalmantepam ..	21st Mar. "
244	319	Do.	Madurantakam ..	Kodamalaiputhur..	Cromlecks in and out of the forest reserve at the foot of Parambel Hills.	25th " "
245	320	Do.	Do. ..	Perumbai ..	Tandamaisvar temple.	25th " "
246	300	Do.	Conjeevaram ..	Thenneri	Large Siva temple ..	20th Apl. "
247	301	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Lesser Siva temple ..	20th " "
248	301	Do.	Do. ..	Conjeevaram ..	Airavateswara temple.	3rd Jan. "
249	303	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Jvaraleswara temple.	4th " "
250	304	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Kailasantho temple.	4th " "
251	305	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Tirupurankatesvara temple.	3rd " "
252	306	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Kamatchiamman temple.	19th Apl. "
253	307	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Katchapatesvara temple.	19th " "
254	308	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Muthangaswara temple.	13th Mar. "
255	309	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Varadarajaperumal temple.	4th Jan. "
256	310	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Mukhtesvara temple ..	3rd " "
257	311	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Vaikantaperumal temple.	3rd " "
258	312	Do.	Do. ..	Emperumbudur ..	Madaparaswara temple.	26th Feb. "

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—*cont.*

Name and designation of Inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Mr. P. D. Enright, Assistant Engineer, Madras.	1909	Repaired in 1909. Repairs now required Cement pointing, earth filling, turfing, etc. Probable cost, Rs. 300	
Do.	1908	Repaired in 1908. Repairs now required Colour washing, painting and removal of overgrown vegetation. Probable cost, Rs. 40.	
M.R.By. L. S. Satharishi Aiyar, Overseer, Uttaramerur section.	No	Good.	
Do.	....	Villagers have removed the front verandah by laying stone beams for terrace, plastering, concrete and cornice all round are required. Probable cost, Rs. 125. Estimate sent for general repairs under disposal. The sub-jail has now been removed from the building.	
M.R.By. A. Mahanatha Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Chingleput.	....	
Do.	No	Estimate under disposal. Repairs are necessary to the gopuram terrace and the walls which have cracked or bulged out	
Do.	....	Good order.	
M.R.By. M. P. Viswanatha Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Madurantakam.	....	Do.	
Do.	....	Estimate for necessary repairs sanctioned in Reg. No. 77 of 1909-10 for Rs. 1,280 Will be put in hand when funds are available Funds since allotted.	
M.R.By. S. Srinivasa Aiyar, Overseer, Conjeevaram.	1909-10	In good condition. Nothing is needed at present. Inspected by the Executive Engineer.	
Do.	Not repaired ..	The temple is in ruins with wide cracks in walls and an estimate has been prepared for Rs. 1,300.	
		Inspected by the Executive Engineer.	
Do.	1905-06	In fair condition Nothing is needed at present.	
		Inspected by the Executive Engineer	
Do.	....	In bad condition. Repairs and demolition were undertaken by private individuals and the progress was stopped by Government. The roof stones and portions of main walls removed by them and the work is at a standstill. A repair estimate is under disposal, and the temple authorities are not willing to have the repairs executed by Government	
Do.	1907-08	In fair condition. Wants some petty repairs at a probable cost of Rs. 300.	
Do.	1905-06	In good condition. Nothing is needed.	
Do.	....	In fair condition Wants some petty repairs at a cost of Rs. 300.	
Do.	....	Do. do	
Do.	1910-11	In good condition Repairs being carried out recently	
Do.	Repairs are being carried out every year from temple funds.	In good condition. Nothing is needed at present.	
Do.	1904-05	In fair condition. Wants some petty repairs at a cost of Rs. 100.	
Do.	1910-11	In good condition. Nothing is needed, repairs having been recently carried out.	
Do.	1901-06	Inspected by the Executive Engineer. Wants some petty repairs at a probable cost of Rs. 100. Inspected by the Executive Engineer.	

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—*cont.*

Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.E. Ry. S. Srinivasa Aiyar, Overseer, Conjeevaram.	Repairs are being attended to there and there by rich Dharma-karthas	In good condition	
Do.	1907-08	In fair condition.	
M.E. Ry. A. L. Gnanadikam Pillai, Overseer, Public Works Department, St. Thomas' Mount	1909-10	Terrace in front was renewed and plastered. Present condition is fair. <i>Gopuram</i> required underpinning. Estimate for repairing <i>gopuram</i> and rebuilding south wall of <i>v-randah</i> is submitted to Superintending Engineer for Rs 380. Inspected by the Executive Engineer.	
Do	.. ..	Roofs require to be cleared and walls to be pointed. An estimate of Rs. 900 sent to Superintendent of Architectural Survey. Inspected by the Executive Engineer.	
....	1910-11	Flooring stones repacked. Terrace replastered. Inside wall pointed. Nothing more needed. In good condition.	
M.E. Ry. K. Sreenivasa Aiyar, Conjeevaram.	....	
M.E. Ry. A. L. Gnanadikam Pillai, Overseer, Public Works Department, St. Thomas' Mount	....	Good. Inspected by the Executive Engineer.	
Do.	....	Good.	
Do.	....	..
Do.	.. ..	Repairs done est. Estimate for Rs 920 for rebuilding north wall is sanctioned. Inspected by the Executive Engineer.	
Do.	....	Good. No repairs needed.	
M.E. Ry. A. R. Ramakrishna Aiyar, Overseer, Trivellore.	.. ..	....	Historical.
Do.	Under repairs	Archaeological Repairs to the front portions of <i>Pakama-mantapam</i> are being carried out. The building is, on the whole, in a fair condition. The northern wall especially at the north-west corner, is out of plumb and requires urgent repairs and also the <i>mantapam</i> north and west of <i>Andal Sannathi</i> which is in a very dangerous state. One of the stone pillars in front of <i>Nammalvar Sannathi</i> shows signs of decay and must be replaced. Repairs to the floor of <i>mantapam</i> round <i>Rama Sannathi</i> must be attended to. Flooring here and there in <i>prakaram</i> needs repair. Rs. 500.	
....	
Mr. R. S. P. Enright, Assistant Engineer, Madras.	.. ..	In good order. Revetment to north-west end completed and underpinning portions in front in progress. The rest of the work abandoned as per Superintending Engineer's order in No. 44 C.N., dated 15th November 1910. Inspected by the Executive Engineer	
Do.	....	In ruins	Nothing need be done.
Do.	1910-11	In good condition.	Do
Do.	NIL	Do	Do.
Do.	NIL	Do.	Do.
Do.	NIL	Do	Do.
Do.	NIL	Do	Do.
Do.	NIL	Do.	Do.

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Chingleput.	Chingleput	..	Mahabalipuram or (Seven Pagodas).	(4) Vakayampatai ratha. 17th Mar. 1911.
					(23) Ratha	17th " "
					(39) Arjuna's ratha. ..	17th " "
					(41) Naktula's and Sahadeva's rathas. ..	17th " "
					(42) Bhima's ratha ..	17th " "
					(43) Dharmarajah's ratha. ..	17th " "
273	296	Do.	Do.	..	Selavenkuppam ..	Two caves and a rock-
					(1) Edayampandal mandapam. ..	17th " "
					(2) Edayan panda). ..	17th " "
					(3) Athiremans-chendra Pallava temple. ..	17th " "
					(4) Inscribed rocks—Christian remains. ..	17th " "
274	321	Do.	Ponneri ..	..	Pulicat	Datch cemetery ..
275	299	Do.	Chingleput ..	..	Vayalar	Tirupuleswar temple and inscriptions. ..
276	295	Do	Do.	..	Sadras	Rained fort
						20th " "
277	474	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	..	Bishandarkul ..	Cemetery
						20th " "
						Tirumorthiawami temple. ..
278	475	Do.	Do.	..	Kilpalaver ..	24th " "
279	476	Do.	Masuri ..	..	Konassalam ..	Siva temple with inscriptions ..
						25th " "
						Vankateswaram temple ..
						31st " "
280	477	Do	Trichinopoly	..	Lalgudi	Siva temple
						24th " "
* 281	478	Do.	Do	..	Trichinopoly ..	1911.
282	479	Do.	Do	..	Do. ..	Fort with temple and inscriptions. ..
* 283	480	Do.	..	..	Do. ..	12th April 1911.
						Nathad shah mosques. ..
						Do.
						Nabob's palace ..
						Do.
* 284	481	Do.	....	....	....	Two rock cut caves on Trichinopoly rock. ..
285	482	Do.	..	..	..	Do.
286	483	Do	Trichinopoly	..	Tirappalathoral ..	Thayumanaswami temple. ..
						Siva temple
* 287	484	Do.	Do	..	Tiruvarambar ..	10th April 1911.
						12th April 1911.
288	485	Do	..	..	Tiruvellal ..	Eremi-4wara temple. ..
						12th April 1911.
						Jambunatham temple and rock inscriptions. ..
						16th March 1911.

* These items have also been inspected by H. F. Deccorey, Esq.

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
289	485	Trichinopoly.	....	Tiruvellurai ..	Pundarikaksha Perumal temple with well on the south-west of it.	16th March 1911.
290	487	Do.	Trichinopoly ..	Tiruvanisikaval ..	Small Chola temple of Raja Rajeswara temple north of Jambukeswaram temple.	5th April 1911.
* 291	488	Do.	....	Do. ..	Jambukeswaram temple.	Do.
* 292	489	Do.	....	Erirangam ..	Renganathaaswami temple.	Do.
* 293	490	Do.	Trichinopoly ..	Samsayapuram ..	Bhajeswaraaswami temple.	23rd March 1911.
* 294	491	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ancient site	Do.
295	492	Do.	Do. ..	Alampakkam ..	Siva temple	27th March 1911.
296	493	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Varadaraajaperumal temple.	Do.
297	494	Do.	Do. ..	Samsyperam ..	Nelakajil temple ..	23rd March 1911.
298	495	Do.	Do. ..	Tiraiyer ..	Siva temple	8th April 1911.
299	496	Do.	Do. ..	Virupetty ..	Jain image in Anna-vasal.	12th April 1911.
300	497	Do.	Do. ..	Vellanoor ..	Jain image	7th April 1911.
301	498	Do.	Do. ..	Theruvadankolam.	Siva temple	8th April 1911.
* 302	499	Do.	Do. ..	Ratnagudy ..	Inscription on ancient.	23rd March 1911.
* 303	500	Do.	Do. ..	Uyabonden Tirumalai.	Temple and Cholan-paraal rock with inscriptions.	14th April 1911.
304	501	Do.	Udaiyarpalayam ..	Gangaikondacholapuram	Brihadewarasaaswami temple.	9th April 1911.
305	502	Do.	Do. ..	Near Gangaikondacholapuram.	Karuvellappanooli ..	9th April 1911.
306	503	Do.	Do. ..	Jayankondacholapuram.	Jain statue	8th April 1911.

* These items have also been inspected by H. F. Deconroy, Esq.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.By. S. Subramania Aiyar, Supervisor, second grade, Lalgudi.	Not repaired by Public Works Department.	Removal of vegetation both in the temple and in the well needed and also some petty repairs to the latter. Probable cost of repairs Rs. 500.	
Mr. J. S. Mullen, Sub-Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly.	Do.	From the entrance of <i>gopuram</i> several stones fallen, likewise from the floor of <i>mantapam</i> in front of shrine: portion of compound wall collapsed: vegetation growing in all walls. Estimate for Rs. 225 received from Sub-Divisional officer is under scrutiny. Will be submitted shortly.	
Do.	Do.	It is still under repairs; cost of which is borne by Nattukottai Chetties.	
Do.	Do.	In good condition.	
Do.	During 1902-1910 at a cost of Rs. 30 for the preparation of estimate for repairs to the temple.	Temple in good condition, but vegetation to be removed, compound wall dressed stones on each side have been taken away and the rough stone in chisom only remains. Many gaps in compound wall. Probable cost of repairs Rs. 2,000. Funds Rs. 180 provided in the current year's budget.	
Do.	Not repaired by Public Works Department.	Muthavirswami temple site. Main temple in good order: but vegetation to be removed. <i>Mantapam</i> in front stones fallen; probable cost of repairs Rs. 500.	
Do.	Do.	Half thickness of south wall of <i>mantapam</i> in front of shrine fallen. Large shrubs growing in the roof, in walls and compound wall. Early repairs necessary. Probable cost of repairs Rs. 2,000.	
Do.	Do.	The shrine with <i>mantapam</i> in front looking all over, to be repaired. Large shrubs growing in the top of the roof and wall should be removed. Probable cost of repairs Rs. 1,000.	
Do.	Not repaired by Public Works Department.	The dome of porch in front of temple badly cranked. Estimate Rs. 25 for necessary repairs. Is under extension.	These to be attended to at once. A.R.
M.R.By. S. Subramania Aiyar, Supervisor, second grade, Lalgudi.	Do.	There is heavy growth of vegetation in the whole temple and it presents an appearance of utter ruins. It needs prompt attention and urgent repairs. Probable cost of repairs Rs. 1,000.	
Sub-Conductor J. W. Wilson, Overseer, first grade, Trichinopoly.	Do.	In good condition.	
Mr. J. S. Mullen, Sub-Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly.	Do.	In good condition, but face of image is indistinct owing to weather action.	
M.R.By. V. Aiyaswami Rastri, T. W. S. Weyya-kondan section.	Do.	The <i>mantapam</i> in front of temple looks badly, requires urgent repairs for which an estimate will be submitted shortly, funds Rs. 100 provided in the 1911-1912 budget.	
Mr. J. S. Mullen, Trichinoddy Sub-Divisional Officer.	Do.	In good condition.	
Do.	Do.	Upper portion of compound wall of lower <i>mantapam</i> fallen, shrubs growing in all walls, outcrops edging to tank fallen for length of 16', vegetation in walls requires removal. Probable cost of repairs Rs. 1,000.	
Do.	During 1909 to 1910 at a cost of Rs. 24 and 313, respectively in removing vegetation.	Shrine and <i>mantapam</i> badly damaged and plants growing on walls, upper storey of entrance <i>mantapam</i> collapsed, compound wall badly damaged. Revised estimate for Rs. 1,160 submitted for sanction in this office No. 315, S.E., dated 24th April 1911. <i>Superintending Engineer's Remarks</i> —An allotment of Rs. 400 has been provided in the current year's budget. The estimate is under scrutiny in this office.	
Do.	Not repaired by Public Works Department.	The compound wall to <i>Pasanthi mantapam</i> almost entirely fallen. Shrubs and plants growing in main shrine and compound wall, several cracks in <i>mantapam</i> . Probable cost of repairs Rs. 2,000.	
Do.	Not repaired.	Larger statue in good condition. Small also; some platform stones displaced should be rebuilt properly. Funds wanted to carry out the estimate for Rs. 65 sanctioned in 1909-1910. Funds Rs. 50 since provided in the current year's budget.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
307	504	Trichinopoly.	....	Kamarasavalley ..	Siva temple	25th January 1911.
308	505	Do.	....	Tirumalavady ..	Temple	27th March 1911.
309	456	Do.	Kulitalai	Kulitalai	Kadambar temple ..	19th March 1911.
310	457	Do.	....	Ratnagiri	Ratnēswara temple ..	22nd March 1911.
311	458	Do.	....	Palaya Sangadam..	Īwara temple ..	16th March 1911.
312	459	Do.	Kulitalai	Sandakkeparai ..	Negendra on rock ..	20th March 1911.
313	460	Do.	Do. ..	Sivaiyam	Ratnēswara temple and the sculptured rock.	20th March 1911.
314	461	Do.	Kulitalai ..	Palaya Jayankondam.	Ancient site including Siva temple and Teppakulam.	16th March 1911.
315	462	Do.	Do.	Parabakoshi ..	Siva temple	21st March 1911.
316	463	Do.	Mudiri	Srinivasanallur ..	Koranganathan temple.	2nd March 1911.
* 317	464	Do.	Do.	Mudiri	Īḥḍa alaiḥ, Periaḥkal alaiḥ Nattaḥkal.	11th March 1911.
318	465	Do.	Do.	Tiruppathar ..	Ayḥḥar and Kailaḥsanatha temple.	6th April 1911.
* 319	466	Do.	Perambalur ..	Ranjamkudi attached to Thavayam.	Ranjamkudi fort ..	10th February 1911.

* These sites have also been inspected by H. F. Desnoy, Esq.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of Inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Mr. J. S. Mollen, Trichinopoly Sub-Divisional Officer, D.	Not repaired ..	Some pillars and covering stones of front mantapam fallen. Vegetation to be removed. Estimate for repairs will be submitted shortly.	
M.R.Ry. T. Saba-pathy Madaliyar Aravali, Sub-Engineer, third grade, Musiri.	Not known ..	In good condition, but compound wall 175 feet long fallen and 4 feet in height rebuilt and the remaining height of 16 feet still to be rebuilt. Probable cost of repairs Rs. 1,000	
Do.	Do	No repairs during past three years. In good condition Newly finished.	
Do.	Do	Good. The iron railings at the sight of steps leading to sanctum sanctorum and in Amman mantapam require repairs. Probable cost Rs. 50.	
Do.	Do	Compound walls require rebuilding in places. The coping (brick in mortar) requires to be rebuilt almost throughout. An estimate for Rs. 318 is not carried out for want of funds. The estimate will have to be revised as some more portions of compound wall have since fallen down. Palaya Bangadem seems to be a corruption of Palaya Jayakondam as there is no such village as Palaya Bangadem now in existence. It is suggested that an erratum be issued correcting the name of the village. An allotment of Rs. 318 has been provided in the current year's budget.	
Do.	Do	Nil. In good condition.	
Do.	Do	One of the terrace stones in Ganapathy mantapam is broken crosswise just at the centre and is propped up by a wooden post. The lintel and the side stones of the entrance to Ganapathy's room south of Lakshmi's room fell down, it is said, about 2 years ago and repaired temporarily. The inner prakaram compound wall has fallen down for about 40 feet in length and the coping (brick in mortar) has fallen down for a length of 23 feet. Hundred pillars mantapam and the inner mantapams are all said to be leaky. Vegetation is taking deep roots into the roofings and into some of the walls. All the covering stones over the verandah east of Subapathy mantapam have fallen down and they are kept over the mantapam. There are inscriptions on the east and south walls of mantapam and a few inscriptions in other places as well. No repairs carried out during past 3 years. Estimate for Rs. 450 is not carried out for want of funds. Funds Rs. 225 provided in the current year's budget.	
Do.	Do	Nil. Prickly-pear has to be removed all round the outside of the Teppakulam. Some of the bulls on the sides of the Teppakulam have been mutilated. There is no bird temple in existence now near Teppakulam. There is only one temple north of and about a quarter of a mile from the village of Palaya Jayakondam-sholapuram called Alavandavaram temple. Name of goddess is Annavelle Amman. The condition of this temple is given under serial No. 35 number in printed list is 458. The Teppakulam as to the south of the village and is in good condition. It is suggested that the necessary erratum be issued.	
Do.	Do	Recently repaired by private bodies. In good condition. In a few places, the inscriptions are not distinctly visible.	
Do.	1910	In good condition. Repairs to an extent of Rs. 3,412 were carried out in 1910.	
Do.	Not known	Nil. In good condition.	
Do.	Do	Nil. The compound walls of Agimar kovil require repairs. This temple is kept in a very shabby condition. There are inscriptions all round the inner prakaram. The pedestal of the altar and the flooring of the Kailasapadma temple require repairs. The terrace of molu-mannam also requires repairs. Probable cost Rs. 600.	
Do.	Do	Nil. The whole place is overgrown with prickly-pear and other bushes. Estimate Rs. 600 is in progress and other bushes. Estimate Rs. 375 spent in 1910-1911. The balance of work is in progress.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inscription.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
* 320	467	Trichinopoly.	Perambalur ..	Valekondapuram ..	Montapam containing tombs and Shamas Khan mosque.	10th April 1911.
* 321	468	Do.	..	....	Temple, tank and mantapam.	10th February 1911.
* 322	469	Do.	....	Vallapuram hamlet of Brama desam.	Montapam containing a tomb	10th April 1911.
* 323	470	Do.	..	....	Shamas Khan mosque.	Do.
324	471	Do.	..	Arambavur ..	Siva temple	16th February 1911.
325	472	Do.	Perambalur ..	Adanthorai ..	Do.	21st February 1911.
* 326	473	Do	Do ..	Uttanthoor . ..	Do.	24th February 1911.
327	390	Madura ..	Madura	Anaiyur	Temple .. ..	..
328	326	Do. ..	Do.	Mullipollam ..	Five temples	4th April 1911.
329	399	Do. ..	Do	Yanamalai	Jaina cave inscriptions and other remains.	20th February 1911.
330	400	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Narasimhaswami temple with sculptures and inscriptions on a rock.	Do. .
331	402	Do. ..	Dindigul	Dindigul	Fort on rock	31st March 1911.
332	403	Do ..	Do.	Mettupatty ..	Mettupatty cave in Ketharmallai.	7th March 1911. 20th March 1911.
333	404	Do	Melur	Alagar goli ..	Alagarmalai caverns with paintings - beds (midway between Alagarmalai and Kitaripatty).	4th April 1911.
334	405	Do.	Do.	Do. . ..	Fort	Do.
335	406	Do ..	Do.	Do	Temple with two tanks on the hill.	Do.
336	407	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Chermal Nalk's palace	Do.
337	404	Do ..	Palai	Ethoor	Rock inscription named Pandeparai.	29th April 1911.

* These items have also been inspected by H. F. Deccorey, Esq.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R. By. T. Sabapathy Mudaliar, Avargal Sub-Engineer, III grade, Madurai.	Not known	Nil. Estimate Rs. 750 sanctioned for repairs is not earned out for want of funds. Funds Rs. 750 provided in the current year's budget.	
Do.	Do.	Repairs in progress. Rs. 1,296 spent in the estimate of Rs. 2,770 in 1910-1911. The balance of work is in progress. A sum of Rs. 1,367 has been provided in the current year's budget.	
Do.	Do.	Nil. Flooring and terrace require repairs. Probable cost Rs. 300.	
Do.	Do.	Do. do.	
Do.	Do.	Nil. Estimate for Rs. 400 for necessary repairs submitted for sanction in No. 214 S.E., dated 24th April 1911. This estimate is under reference to the Executive Engineer.	
Do.	Do.	An estimate for Rs. 649 submitted for sanction in No. 315 S.E., dated 24th April 1911. The estimate is under scrutiny in the circle office.	
Do.	Do.	Repairs to flooring and roof of mantapam all round are necessary, silt in the pond attached to the temple is to be cleared. Compound wall requires rebuilding in places. An estimate for repairs received from the Sub-Divisional Officer returned for further information.	Report awaited from Sub-Divisional
....	...	officer, Periyar. Report since received. It is understood that this is sent to Tirumangalam taluk in Madurai Special division. The Executive Engineer of that division has written to Superintending Engineer.	
M.R. By. G. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Andipatty.	..	Superintending Engineer's remarks:—The Executive Engineer, Madurai Special division, has wired to say that the temple is not in his charge but in that of the Executive Engineer, Madurai division. The latter officer has been telegraphed to submit his report on the temple which will be forwarded to the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, on receipt.	
P. S. Subramani Aiyar, Over-seer, Chettampatty.	Not known	Superintending Engineer's remarks:—In the Government Order quoted by the officer (Executive Engineer) the estimation of the monument has not been approved of. Please see Executive Engineer's remarks in the report for 1909-1910.	
Do.	1910-1911	In fair order.	Will be struck off the list under G.O. No. 648, Public, dated 25th July 1910.
M.R. By. M. Ramakrishna Aiyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Dindigul.	Do.	Vegetation removed so also the blackening in the walls at mantapam caused by cooking. The temple authorities have put in iron gratings to prevent cooking being done in future. In good order. Repairs to the extent of Rs. 320 carried out during the year, such as providing coverings to ventilators, clearing tanks, etc. During the previous two years general repairs to the extent of Rs. 1,945 had been carried out.	
G. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Andipatty.	Do.	Cavern cleared of all debris and mud walls as far as possible and steps are being cut in the rocky hill side leading to the cave and where climbing is difficult on an estimate of Rs. 315. The balance of estimate, Rs. 113, will be worked out during 1911-1912.	
M.R. By. C. L. Krishnaswami Mudaliar, Sub-Engineer, Kallandry.	Since included in the list.	In good order. The cavern is not easily accessible, a 30-foot iron ladder is necessary for going up. A little jungle clearance is also necessary.	
Do.	1908-1909	General repairs to the extent of Rs. 164 carried out by Public Works department as a part contribution work. In good order.	
Do.	Not known	The front mantapam and tank require repairs. Estimate is under preparation. Probable cost will be Rs. 300.	
Do.	Do.	In ruins.	
M. R. By. T. S. Subramania Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate.	Do.	Conditions fair.	

Report on the condition of ancient monument

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
338	409	Madura	Pelani	Iyassi malai	Temple on hill, cave and sculpture.	22nd April 1911.
339	410	Do.	Do.	Keranoor	Siva temple and inscriptions.	Do.
340	411	Do.	Do.	Palni	Temple on hill	27th March 1911.
341	412	Do.	Do.	Periakottur	Two old Siva temples with inscriptions	21st April 1911
342	391	Do.	Madura	Kodimangalam	Subramania Swami temple and the ruined Siva temple.	15th April 1911.
343	392	Do.	Do.	Mednre	Mesatchi Ammen temple.	March 1911
344	393	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tirumal palace.	Do.
345	394	Do.	Do.	Do.	Teppakulam	Do.
346	395	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ten pullara	Do.
347	397	Do.	Do.	Tirupparankundam.	Remains on the hill including rock-cut cave and inscriptions.	16th April 1911.
348	398	Do.	Do.	Do.	Cavern with Pancha-pandaval beda on the western slope of the hills and similar beda behind the Sikkendar mosque.	Do.
349	413	Do.	Tirumangalam	Kuppulathatham	Jain sculpture on the Lillock.	8th April 1911.
350	414	Do.	Do.	Sendipatti	Temple	17th November 1910.
351	415	Do.	Do.	Vikramangalam (Koilpatti).	Do.	23rd September 1910.
352	416	Kamnad	Kamnad	Kamdevaram	Tanjore Maharaja's chattram	28th March 1911.
353	417	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ramanathaswami temple.	16th February 1911.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911--cont.

Name and designation of Inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R. Ry. M. Ramakrishna Aiyar, Avergul, Sub-Engineer, Dindigul.	Since included in the list.	In fairly good condition.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Not known being since included in the list.	In good order.	
Do.	Do.	Fairly good, masonry is being displaced by vegetation. It is proposed to remove the vegetation by means of scrub eradicator.	
M.R. Ry. V. Ramachandra Aiyar, Overseer, Madura South section; head-quarters, Madura.	Not known	In fair order.	
M.R. Ry. K. Panchanatha Aiyar, Sub-Division officer, Madura South Sub-division; head-quarters, Madura.	..	The crack in the Aksha Lakshmi <i>manipala</i> and the erected Jinfel beam in the Kalyana <i>manipala</i> were brought to the notice of the District Magistrate. The crack alone has been repaired. The temple was also inspected by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, and Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, and Executive Engineer in February. The temple is otherwise in good order.	
Do.	Yearly maintenance repairs	Repairs and improvement required to make the rooms suitable for offices in the palace are being done in consultation with the Archaeological Superintendent. The building is well maintained. The lightning conductors have been tested and found correct.	
Do.	1905-1909	In fair order.	
Do.	..	Estimate for its 30 for removing the shrubs in the pillars is ready and will be sent to the Archaeological Superintendent for approval.	
M.R. Ry. V. Ramachandra Aiyar, Overseer, Madura South section; head-quarters, Madura.	Not known	In fair order.	
Do.	Do.	The cave requires clearing being full of cobwebs. The temple authorities should be asked to do this at an early date.	
M.R. Ry. T. S. Venkatarame Aiyar, Overseer, Tirumangalam section, Tirumangalam.	Do.	In fair order.	
Do.	Do.	In fair order. Sanitary repairs are required which the temple authorities have agreed to carry out themselves from temple funds—vide correspondence ending with this office No. 124 S.E., dated 19th January 1911, to Superintending Engineer, VI Circle. An allotment of Rs. 120 has been sanctioned in the current year's budget.	
Do.	1909	In fair order.	
M.R. Ry. A. Annachalam Pillai, Overseer, Ramanid section, Ramanid, and M.R. Ry. K. Panchanatha Aiyar, Sub-Division officer, Madura.	1910	In fair order. Orders of Government sanctioning the deletion of this monument from the list of conserved monuments as recommended by the Archaeological Superintendent in his conservation notes No. 1 of 1910-1911 are awaited.	
Do.	Do.	Portico of this temple are being rebuilt by the trustees without reference to this or the Archaeological department. The Collector of Ramanid has not yet replied to this office No. 793 M., dated 27th March 1911, enquiring whether he has arranged with the temple authorities for carrying out the repairs suggested by the Archaeological Department Superintendent in his conservation notes No. VI of 1910-1911. The Collector was reminded on 21st April 1911.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
354	418	Rāmnaḍ ..	Rāmnaḍ ..	Rāmśvaram ..	Two-storied mantapam.	28th March 1911.
355	419	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sethumuthu Rāmalingaswami temple.	Do.
356	420	Do. ..	Do. ..	Devipattam ..	Jagannatha temple ..	5th April 1911.
357	421	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Tēlakēśwara temple..	Do.
358	422	Do. ..	Do. ..	Rāmnaḍ ..	Colossal figures of a horse and elephant at Rāmnaḍ.	.
N.B.—The Director-General of Archaeological department (Doctor Vogel) has inspected items						
359	423	Rāmnaḍ ..	Rāttūr ..	Valliyur ..	Bulramaniaswami temple.	..
360	424	Do. ..	Srivillipattūr ..	Srivillipattūr ..	Tirumal palace, Naik's	22nd January 1911.
361	425	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Andal temple. ..	26th January 1911.
362	426	Tinnevely.	Nāngurī ..	Ewardi ..	Thiruvattōḷawaram Swami temple.	23rd December 1910.
363	427	Do	Do. ..	Kotakurugulam ..	Rajasimhēśwara temple.	29th January 1911.
364	428	Do.	Do. ..	Kalukad ..	Ratayavāsīśwara temple.	1st March 1911.
365	429	Do.	Do. ..	Nāngurī ..	Vishnu temple ..	4th March 1911.
366	430	Do.	Do. ..	Padmaneru ..	Nallajayaswami temple.	1st March 1911.
367	431	Do.	Do. ..	Kadaperai ..	Varagunapadīśwara Swami temple.	31st February 1911.
368	432	Do.	Do. ..	Shemburam-nallur	Jaganmōḷawara temple.	22nd August 1911

-selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of Inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.Ry. A. Aruna- chalam Pillai, Overseer, Rámnád section, Rámnád, and M.R.Ry. K. Pauchanthe Aiyar, Sub-Division officer, Madura. Do.	Not known	In fair order. Reply of the Collector of Rámnád to this office No. 793 M., dated 29th March 1911, enquiring whether arrangements have been made with the temple authorities to carry out the repairs suggested by the Archaeological Superintendent is awaited. Orders of Government on the recommendation of the Archaeological Superintendent to have the monument deleted from the list of conserved monuments are awaited. Pending these orders the execution by Public Works department of the estimate of Rs. 510 for repairs to the temple countersigned by the Archaeological Superintendent is deferred—vide this office No. 792 M., dated 29th March 1911, to the Archaeological Superintendent.	
M.R.Ry. A. Aruna- chalam Pillai, Overseer, Rámnád section. Do.	Not known .. 1909-1910 ..	In fair order. In fair order. Shrubs grown in the temple were eradicated at a cost of Rs. 28. Needs repairs. An estimate for Rs. 330 was forwarded to the Collector of Rámnád with this office No. 493 M., dated 14th March 1911, for execution by the Raj of Rámnád. It would appear that the work has not yet been carried out.	
M.R.Ry. A. Aruna- chalam Pillai, Overseer, Rámnád, and K. Panthana- the Aiyar, Sub- Division officer, Madura.	....	
392, 393 and 395 on 11th January 1911 and items 416 to 419 on 12th to 14th January 1911.			
Captain L. Donaghue, Assistant Engineer, Head-quarters Sub- division. Do.	Not known .. Do. ..	Valliyur in Sálitir taluk. <i>Superintending Engineer's remarks.</i> —This temple is presumably in Nángundi taluk—vide Executive Engineer's report on the last item (see also 39). It is suggested that an erratum be issued correcting the name of the taluk. In very good order and requires no repairs A pavement 5 feet wide all round tower base was laid in order to prevent rain water entering the foundations and causing settlement. Tower only in bad order. Stone beams supporting roof are cracked and veneers bulging out. Probable cost of repairs to building arches is Rs. 10,000. Nil Sundry repairs to the temple were done. Tower over Nachiaragarbaram and the Kurthudanather were repaired and painted. Flooring was done. Nil Nil A lot of repairs to the tower wall all round flooring and other petty repairs were completed.	There is no such village by name .. This temple is presumably in Nángundi taluk—vide Executive Engineer's report on the last item (see also 39). It is suggested that an erratum be issued correcting the name of the taluk. Used as the Taluk office sub-treasury and Munshi's court In very good condition. Needs repairs. Do do. The different decks of the forest tower require repairs and protection. The temple also requires sundry repairs. Sundry repairs to the temple were done. Tower over Nachiaragarbaram and the Kurthudanather were repaired and painted. Flooring was done. No repairs are necessary. Probably taken care of by the mutt .. In very good condition. Needs no repairs. Do. do. It is in very good condition. Requires no repairs
M.R. Ry. F. N. Ath- manatha Aiyar, Sub-Overseer, First grade, Nángundi. Do.	1905 1905 1890	Nil Nil Nil	In very good condition. Needs repairs. Do do. The different decks of the forest tower require repairs and protection. The temple also requires sundry repairs. Sundry repairs to the temple were done. Tower over Nachiaragarbaram and the Kurthudanather were repaired and painted. Flooring was done. No repairs are necessary. Probably taken care of by the mutt .. In very good condition. Needs no repairs. Do. do.
Do.	1910	Nil	In very good condition. Needs no repairs. Do. do.
Do.	1900	Nil	In very good condition. Needs no repairs. Do. do.
Do.	1900	Nil	In very good condition. Needs no repairs. Do. do.
Do.	1910	A lot of repairs to the tower wall all round flooring and other petty repairs were completed.	It is in very good condition. Requires no repairs

Report on the condition of ancient monument-

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
369	433	Tinnevely.	Nāngunūri ..	Tirukarangudi ..	Vishnu temple ..	24th February 1911.
370	434	Do.	Do. ..	Vizianarayanam ..	Alegiamanner temple.	12th February 1911.
371	435	Do.	Ottapidāram ..	Kadamboor ..	Prehistorical burial-ground.	—
372	436	Do.	Do. ..	Kalogumalai ..	Rock-cut temple on the hill.	26th January 1911.
373	437	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Group of Jain figures on the hill.	Do.
374	438	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kalugachalamurthi temple.	26th January 1911.
375	439	Do.	Do. ..	Tuticorin ..	Dutch Church ..	20th March 1911.
376	440	Do.	Do. ..	Agaram ..	Vishnu temple ..	27th February 1911.
377	441	Do.	Do. ..	Panchalankurichi..	Ruined fort ..	20th September 1910.
378	442	Do.	Santharanyinārkōvil.	Santharanyinārkōvil.	Santharanyinārkōvil temple.	26th January 1911.
379	443	Do.	Do. ..	Veerakhamani ..	Rock-cut caves and carvings.	Do.
380	444	Do.	Sriyalakuntam ..	Adichaneller ..	Prehistoric remains..	18th March 1911.
381	445	Do.	Do. ..	Alwarthirunagiri ..	Vishnu temple ..	17th March 1911.
382	446	Do.	Do. ..	Tiruchendūr ..	Valliamman cave with rock-cut sculptures.	12th March 1911.
383	447	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Subramaniaswami temple.	Do.
384	448	Do.	Do. ..	Sriyalakuntam ..	Valkantapattu temple.	17th March 1911.
385	449	Do.	Tinnevely ..	Karavelmangalam.	Vasudevaswami temple.	12th January 1911.
386	450	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Karavelmangalam temple ..	Do.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	(1) Repairs carried out during past three years, (2) the present condition and (3) any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.Ry. J. N. Athmanatha Aiyar, Sub-Overseer, First grade, Nanguneri.	1908	Nil	A buttress wall was built for the south tower.
Do.	1880	Nil	This is not in good condition; but does not require any emergent repairs. It has on flooring. Roof leaks. It requires ordinary repairs.
....	....	Nil	Information has been called for from the Sub-division officer which will be furnished on receipt.
Captain L. Donoghue, Assistant Engineer, Head quarters sub-division.	Were never repaired.	No repairs were carried out for the past three years. In good order. No repairs are necessary.	....
Do.	Were never repaired.	No repairs were carried out for the past three years. In good order. No repairs are necessary.	
M.R.Ry. M. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Supervisor North section, Sri-vaikuntam.	1910	Plastering required throughout. No more repairs needed for about a year more.	
Do.	Not known ..	No repairs for the last three years. The river bank on which the temple stands is being eroded. An estimate for Rs. 80 for a watcher to prevent the erosions by planting mangal will be carried out in 1911-1912. Funds Rs. 20 provided in the 1911-1912 budget.	
Do.	Do. .	....	Ordered to be removed from the list as per G.O. No. 230, dated 3rd March 1911.
Captain L. Donoghue, Assistant Engineer, Head-quarters sub-division, Tinnevely.	Were never repaired	No repairs were carried out for the past three years. In good order. No repairs are necessary.	
Do.			
M.R.Ry. G. V. Lakshminarayana Aiyar, Overseer, South section, Sri-vaikuntam.	1906-1907 ..	The remains are being watched by a watcher and an estimate for Rs. 60 every year. Ru is in good condition.	
Do.	Not known ..	No repairs for the last three years. An estimate for repairing the stone structure round the laminated tree is being worked out. A sum of Rs. 200 has been provided in the current year's budget.	
Do.	Do. ..	No repairs for the past three years. No repairs needed.	
Do.	Do. ..	In good condition.	
Do.	Do. ..	An estimate for repairing the south Pradakshina wall is under execution. An estimate of Rs. 400 has been sanctioned in the current year's budget.	
Captain L. Donoghue, Assistant Engineer, Head quarters sub-division.	Were never repaired	No repairs were carried out for the past three years. In good order. No repairs necessary.	
Do.			

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
387	431	Tinnevely.	Tinnevely ..	Kelakaparam ..	Vishnu temple ..	9th January 1911.
388	432	Do.	Do. ..	Manur ..	Rajagopalaswami temple.	29th March 1911.
389	433	Do.	Do. ..	Tinnevely..	Nattarappan temple ..	10th January 1911.
390	434	Do.	Do. ..	Karukethurai ..	Cape temple of Kalaraswami.	Do
391	435	Qallion (Tinnevely).	Qallion ..	Anjanga ..	Fort	9th September 1910.
392	...	Do.	Nagavetri ..	Valliyar ..	Sudhanaswami temple.	12th March 1911.
393	113	Pallary ..	Harpanchall ..	Begall ..	Kallawara temple ..	8th Apl. 1909
394	114	Do. ..	Do. ..	Halavagala ..	Do. ..	30th .. 1911
395	115	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mallikarjunaeswami temple.	..
396	116	Do. ..	Do. ..	Harpanchall ..	Palligar Hill fort ..	20th Apl. 1911.
397	117	Do. ..	Do. ..	Karavatti ..	Mallikarjunaeswami temple.	30th
398	118	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nalliguda ..	Bhimaswara temple.	3rd Mar. ..
399	119	Do. ..	Do. ..	Uchungsargam ..	Hill fort and palace.	4th Apl. ..
400	120	Do. ..	Hedagalli ..	Havina-Hedagalli.	Fort	3rd May ..
401	121	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kallawara temple ..	3rd
402	122	Do. ..	Do. ..	Rangapuram ..	Narasimhaswami temple.	10th Mar. ..
403	123	Do. ..	Do. ..	Hirai-Hedagalli ..	Kallawara temple ..	2nd May ..
404	124	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nagalam ..	Suryanarayana-swami temple.	10th Mar ..

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	(1) Repairs earned out during past three years, (2) the present condition, and (3) any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Captain L. Doneghue, Assistant Engineer, Head-quarters sub-division.	Were never repaired.	NIL. The roofs leak and mouldings have fallen which require repairs. An estimate amounting to Rs. 700 has been sanctioned for the first item and Rs. 70 is required for the mouldings. Total cost Rs. 770. Funds Rs. 350 allotted in the 1911-1912 budget.	
Do.	1907-1908 ..	NIL. In very good order. Needs no repairs.	
Do.	Were not repaired.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
Sub-Conductor Sheridan, Sub-Divisional officer, Bernmaddi.	1909-1910 ..	Rs. 66, Rs. 70. Walls falling down through action of salt air. Cost of repairs required about Rs. 2,000 (two thousand).	
M.R.By. T. N. Athmanatha Aiyar, Sub-Overseer, First grade, Nāngu- vēr.	1909 ..	Repairs to the roof and other petty repairs (emergent) were completed. This is generally good. The front mantapam of Valluhamman has got cracks in stone beams. This requires repairs and protection.	
M.R.By. O. Rangachari, Overseer, Harpanahalli.	Not known ..	(1) NIL (2) In good order. No repairs necessary.	
Do.	Do ..	(1) No. (2) Fair. (3) No repairs necessary.	
Do.	Do. ..	There is no temple of this name in the village.	
Do.	Do. ..	(1) No. (2) Fair. (3) No repairs necessary.	
Do.	Do. ..	(1) No. (2) Fair. (3) No repairs necessary.	
M.R.By. R. Mahadeva Aiyar, Sub-Divisional Officer.	Do ..	(1) Nil (2) The <i>gopuram</i> stones have fallen down and there is thick vegetation grown on temple. (3) Estimate submitted on 16th March 1911 for necessary repairs amounting to Rs. 365.	The fallen stones should be replaced and vegetation removed. A.R.
M.R.By. G. Rangachari, Overseer, Harpanahalli and Haddali taluqs.	Do. ..	(1) No (2) Fair (3) No repairs necessary. There is a big banyan tree growing over the walls which requires immediate removal.	This must be quickly removed. A.R.
Do.	Do. ..	(1) No. (2) Fair. (3) No repairs necessary; portions falling down.	
Do.	Do. ..	(1) No (2) Fair. (3) No repairs necessary.	
Do.	Do. ..	(1) No. (2) Fair (3) Two of the side walls already rebuilt and two more require rebuilding at a cost of about Rs. 400.	
Do.	Do. ..	(1) No (2) Fair (3) An estimate for Rs. 110 is sanctioned and if executed will make the monuments efficient. Funds are required.	
M.R.By. G. Rangachari, Overseer, Harpanahalli, section.	Do. ..	(1) Nil (2) In good order, slight repairs are needed.	Estimate to an amount of Rs. 17 has been sanctioned for petty repairs required and it is not carried out for want of funds.

Report on the condition of ancient monuments.

Serial number	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
405	125	Bellary ..	Hadagalli ..	Mylar ..	Kallidwara temple ..	12th Apl. 1911.
406	125	Do.	Hoopet ..	Anantanyara-galli.	Large ruined temple	18th Mar. ..
407	127	Do.	Do ..	Mahaganagalli ..	Wall ("Kali-Bavi")	20th " "
408	128	Do. ..	Do. ..	Hoopet ..	Jambhala temple ..	20th " "
409	129	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mohammedan tomba outside the town.	22nd Apr. "
410	130	Do. ..	Do. ..	Thimmalapur ..	Siva temple ..	11th Apr. "
411	131	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Gopalakrishnaswami temple.	11th " "
412	132	Do. ..	Do ..	Hampi ..	All the ancient dilapidated remains— (a) Kadlikata Ganesh temple. (b) Tower on east entrance of the fort opposite to Pattabhi-Ramaswami temple. (c) Underground temple. (d) Mahanaravami Dibba.	.. 15th Mar. 1911. 28th " " 28th " "

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired	(1) Repairs carried out during past three years, (2) the present condition, and (3) any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.By. G. Rangachari, Oversecr., Herpnanahalli section.	Not known	(1) No. (2) Fair. (3) An estimate for supporting a slipped lintel stone will be submitted in a week at a cost of about Rs. 15. The temple is not worth conservation.	
M.R.By. V. Sudarashanachari, Oversecr., Public Works Department, Hospet section	1907-1908	(1) Nil (2) In good order (3) Scrub eradicator has been received and will be used for rooting out vegetation.	
Do.	Not known	(1) Grouting, pointing, removing silt and debris from the wall and plastering were done. Rooting out trees on the monument was also done. (2) In good order. (3) Repairs not needed at present.	
Do.	Do.	(1) In good order (2) Do. (3) Nil.	
M.R.By. R. Mahadere Aiyar, Sub-Divisional Officer, Hospet.	Do.	(1) Nil. (2) The three tombs require underpinning for the walls, arches require grouting and wedging and all the walls require plastering. The fallen partition walls have to be rebuilt. (3) Approximate cost Rs. 300.	
M.R.By. V. Sudarashanachari, Oversecr., Public Works Department, Hospet section.	Do.	(1) Nil. (2) The temple is overgrown with big trees badly dislocating the face stones. Wooden lintels of the gopuram are falling down. (3) There is an estimate of Rs. 1,540 sanctioned for this work. Permission to work out the estimate is solicited.	Immediate attention should be paid to this. A.R.
Do.	Do.	(1) Nil. (2) Main temple and compound walls are overgrown with big jiri trees. Western verandah and portions of south west verandah in the <i>prapancha</i> have entirely fallen down; walls of gopuram are being thrust out of plumb, the joints being badly widened by roots of trees. The front <i>mantapam</i> as a mass shows signs of having bent forward. There is an estimate of Rs. 2,520 sanctioned for this work.	
Do.	....	<i>Note.</i> —In the following list only those that have been examined previously are included.	
Do.	Not known	(1) Rough stone walling to retain earthen <i>darwaza</i> has been done. Pillars of front <i>mantapam</i> have been wedged in with iron chisels to note if there is any further tilting. (2) & (3) Scrub eradicator will be used in rooting out the vegetation by the watchmen employed for the purpose.	
Do.	Do.	(1) Construction of buttresses to support the arches, grouting the arch joints, plastering, etc., were done under the estimate sanctioned last year.	
Do.	Do.	(1) Felling and end bracket lintels have been supported. Drain-out channel has been traced out and completed with necessary provision for soaks and cross drainages. Beam stone and debris have been stacked. (2) & (3) The front <i>gopuram</i> is out of plumb. This has to be removed and replaced. Repairs to a cost of Rs. 300 have to be done.	
Do.	Do.	(1) Ornamental stones have been collected and arranged in lines near the Dikka bottom. eroded stones near Dikka have been arranged in line. (2) & (3) The underground passages in front of the Dikka need to be exposed. The inscription stone at southwest corner of upper basement is to be removed and sent to the Madras Museum. All this can be done under the present estimate. Necessary orders already to remove the inscription stone and send it to the Museum.	This must be done soon. A.R.

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument	District.	Taluk	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
413	133	Bellary ..	Hosur ..	Hosur ..	Akkata Perayana. swami temple.	13th Mar. 1911.
414	134	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ganiga's temple near Kamalapur.	Do
415	135	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Hosur. Hanaswami temple with sculptures and fort walls	17th Mar. 1911.
416	136	Do. .	Do.	Do. .	Jain temple, south of Pampajathi temple.	14th " "
417	137	Do. .	Do. ..	Do. ..	Krishnaswami temple	Do
418	138	Do.	Do. .	Do. .	Malyavantham Nighundthaswami temple	27th Mar. 1911.
419	139	Do. .	Do. .	Do. ..	Monolithic statue of Narasimha.	14th " "
420	140	Do. .	Do.	Do. ..	Pampajathi temple.	26th Jan. 1911.
421	141	Do. .	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pattabi Ramaswami temple.	26th Mar. "
422	142	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. .	Ramaswami temple.	26th Jan "
423	143	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vittalaswami temple.	16th Mar. "
424	144	Do.	Kudligi ..	Amball ..	Kallidwara temple ..	29th " "

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	(1) Repairs carried out during past three years, (2) the present condition and (3) any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R. Hy. V. Nadar-sana Chari Over-seer, Public Works Department, Hos-pet section. Do.	Not known	.. (1) Clearing debris and construction of buttress were done. (2) In good order. (3) Nil.	
Do.	1908-1909	.. (1) Building supports graving floor underpinning pillars and arranging stones done (2) & (3) Petty repairs to an extent of Rs. 300 are required.	
Do.	1909-1910	.. (1) Clearing debris and cleaving pillars inside done. (2) In need of repairs. The crashed up north-east corner of the temple requires support to relieve its weight, the circular lintel requires to be arranged in position; cracked lintels of front verandah requires to be supported with pillars. (3) About Rs. 500 is required to conserve this temple.	
Do.	1907-1908	.. (1) Repacking fallen portion of the temple and providing buttresses for falling portions were done. (2) In need of further repairs. (3) About Rs. 500 is required.	
Do.	1909-1910	.. (1) Removing debris and packing the face stone of the temple done. (2) Gopuram is in a falling condition. Ordered to be left to itself.	
Do.	Not known	.. (1) Supporting the cracked lintel in south gopuram has almost been done. An earthen basement with rough beam stones, retaining wall at the south-east corner is being provided, a buttress has been done to Ramana Jekati; portion of the compound wall has been built up anew with cut-stone, surki plastering has been done to the roof of the temple. (2) & (3) In need of further repairs. Acacia eradicator will be used in rooting out the trees.	
Do.	Do.	.. (1) Nil. (2) & (3) In need of repairs. Collecting and fixing the scattered parts of the idol has to be done. About Rs. 100 is required.	
M.R. Hy. R. Mahadeva Aiyar, Sub-Divisional Officer.	Do.	.. (1) Nil. (2) & (3) The gopuram lintels and the gopuram brick walls have shown big cracks. These require to be supported immediately. Approximate cost, Rupees 2,000	
M.R. Hy. V. Sudar-sana Chari, Over-seer, Hospet. M.R. Hy. K. Mahadeva Aiyar, Sub-Divisional Officer, Hospet.	1907, 1908	.. Building supports, refixing fallen slabs of roof in Kalyana-mantapam and removing debris done. (2) & (3) Repairs to an extent of Rs. 3,000 are required.	
Do.	Nat known	.. (1) Nil. (2) & (3) The front compound requires proper retaining wall with beam stones to prevent scour. An outer enclosure with iron railing is also required. Approximate cost, Rs. 1,000.	
Do.	Do.	.. (1) Nil. (2) & (3) Temple in good condition. But jungle around the temple requires thorough clearance. Removal of debris on the western side and removing and repacking plai around have to be done also in addition to the above. Approximate cost, Rs. 2,000.	
M.R. Hy. S. Raghu-natha Chari, Over-seer, Kudligi section.	Do.	.. (1) Nil. (2) In good order. (3) A good slope all round the temple and gravel spreading with drains to carry rain water will improve the nature and appearance of the temple. Approximate cost, Rs. 500. It is the request of the villagers that the temple should be provided with a compound wall of rough stone in mud in order to protect the temple from being molested with by mischievous boys.	

APPENDIX G.

List of Photographs.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2260	Foll ..	South east general view of Palace and ruined <i>Siva</i> temple.	Chendragiri ..	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2261	Foll ..	East view of 1st gate of Chendragiri fort.	Chendragiri ..	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2262	Foll ..	East view of 2nd gate of Chendragiri fort.	Chendragiri ..	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2263	Foll ..	South-east view of ruined <i>Siva</i> temple near the Palace.	Chendragiri ..	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2264	Full ..	North-east view of the Raja's Palace.	Chendragiri ..	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2265	Full ..	North-east view of the lower corridor in the Raja's Palace.	Chendragiri ..	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2266	Full ..	South-east view of the Queen's Palace.	Chendragiri ..	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2267	Full ..	North-east view of the ruined <i>Fishu</i> temple.	Timmapuram.	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2268	Foll ..	Headless figure from the main shrine of the ruined <i>Fishu</i> temple.	Timmapuram.	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2269	Foll ..	North-west view of the main shrine in <i>Kalyanasankateswara</i> temple.	Mangapuram..	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2270	Full ..	North-west view of the main shrine in <i>Kalyanasankateswara</i> temple.	Mangapuram..	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2271	Full ..	West view of the main <i>gopuram</i> of the main shrine in <i>Kalyanasankateswara</i> temple.	Mangapuram ..	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2272	Foll ..	South-west view of the main entrance of <i>Taji Siva</i> temple.	Calicut ..	Malabar ..	Brick and wood.	Dravidian.
2273	Full ..	South-west view of the 2nd <i>pradara</i> well of the <i>Taji Siva</i> temple.	Calicut ..	Malabar ..	Brick	Dravidian.
2274	Full ..	North-west view of the main shrine in the <i>Taji Siva</i> temple.	Calicut ..	Malabar ..	Brick	Dravidian.
2275	Full ..	Fragments of the Jain images discovered near the Sultan's Battery.	Sultan's Battery.	Malabar ..	Stone	Jain.
2276	Full ..	Foot and armless Jain figure discovered near the Sultan's Battery.	Sultan's Battery.	Malabar ..	Stone	Jain.
2277	Full ..	Another view of Jain figure discovered near the Sultan's Battery.	Sultan's Battery.	Malabar ..	Stone	Jain.
2278	Full ..	View of a beam-stone near the Zamorin's Palace.	Calicut ..	Malabar ..	Stone	Kerala.
2279	Full ..	South-east view of the Jain temple.	Palghat ..	Malabar ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Jain.
2280	Full ..	Images and <i>Naga</i> stones in the Jain temple.	Palghat ..	Malabar ..	Stone.	Jain.
2281	Full ..	North view of fort bastions ..	Palghat ..	Malabar ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Muhammedan..
2282	Full ..	North view of the main gate in the fort.	Palghat ..	Malabar ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Muhammedan..

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2308	Fall ..	Selected pottery	Kaniyampandl.	Coimbatore ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
2309	Fall ..	Treasure trove finds of 3 lamps, 2 trays and a tripod stand.	Chitragiri ..	Bellary ..	Brass ..	Ancient Hindu.
2310	Fall ..	South-east view of deserted <i>Vengopalaswami</i> temple.	Magala ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
2311	Fall ..	South-west view of deserted <i>Vengopalaswami</i> temple.	Magala ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
2312	Fall ..	South-west view of a partly collapsed bastion.	Hisekote ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Hindu.
2313	Fall ..	West view of a partly collapsed bastion.	Hisekote ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Hindu.
2314	Fall ..	East view of a partly collapsed bastion.	Hisekote ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Hindu.
2315	Fall ..	South-east view of a partly collapsed bastion.	Hisekote ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Hindu.
2316	Fall ..	South-west view of a ruined bastion and a roofless hamlet.	Nigalapur ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Hindu.
2317	Fall ..	South-west view of a deserted village.	Nigalapur ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Hindu.
2318	Fall ..	South-east view of the deserted <i>Kalidasa</i> temple.	Angur ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chalukyan*
2319	Fall ..	East view of the main entrance of <i>Kalidasa</i> temple.	Angur ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chalukyan.
2320	Fall ..	Images of <i>Parvati</i> and <i>Parasurama</i> together and of <i>Saraswati</i> .	Angur ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
2321	Fall ..	Images of <i>Parvati</i> and <i>Parasurama</i> and of <i>Dakshapada</i> and his wife together.	Angur ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
2322	Fall ..	North-east view of <i>Uttangdurga</i> 's temple on the top of the hill.	Uttangdurgam.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2323	Fall ..	South view of the ruined palace on the top of the hill.	Uttangdurgam.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2324	Fall ..	South-east view of the ruined palace on the top of the hill.	Uttangdurgam.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2325	Fall ..	North-west view of the ruined palace on the top of the hill.	Uttangdurgam.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2326	Fall ..	North-west view of the interior of the ruined palace on the top of the hill; guard room and parapet walls, etc.	Uttangdurgam.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2327	Fall ..	South-east view of the interior of the ruined palace on the top of the hill, guard room and parapet walls, etc.	Uttangdurgam.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2328	Fall ..	South-east view of the interior of the ruined palace on the top of the hill; guard room and parapet walls, etc.	Uttangdurgam.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2329	Fall ..	North-west view of the <i>Rani</i> palace on the top of the hill.	Uttangdurgam.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2330	Fall ..	North-west view of the interior of the <i>Rani</i> palace on the top of the hill.	Uttangdurgam.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2331	Half ..	Selected pottery discovered in the cave.	Perunkulam ..	Malabar ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
2332	Half ..	Selected pottery discovered in the cave.	Perunkulam ..	Malabar ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2333	Half ..	Iron implements, stand, etc., discovered in the caves.	Perunkulam ..	Malabar ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
2334	Half ..	Flint stone, mortar and pestle discovered in the caves.	Perunkulam ..	Malabar ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
2335	Full ..	Granary on Krishangara hill ..	Gingee ..	South Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Visianagar.
2336	Full ..	Gate way on Krishangara hill ..	Gingee ..	South Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Visianagar.
2337	Full ..	Outer view of the prison house in the Fort.	Gingee ..	South Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Visianagar.
2338	Full ..	Part of the Prison house at the Fort.	Gingee ..	South Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Visianagar.
2339	Full ..	The other part of the prison house at the Fort.	Gingee ..	South Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Visianagar.
2340	Full ..	The 24 Tirukandas at Tirumalai Kanna near the Fort.	Gingee ..	South Arcot ..	Stone ..	Jaina.
2341	Full ..	Idole relating to Treasure Trove case.	Wandivash ..	North Arcot ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2342	Full ..	Idole relating to Treasure Trove case.	Wandivash ..	North Arcot ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2343	Full ..	Idole relating to Treasure Trove case.	Wandivash ..	North Arcot ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2344	Full ..	Idole relating to Treasure Trove case.	Wandivash ..	North Arcot ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2345	Full ..	Western view of Rāmandithasami Vīmāna.	Rāmāsvaram ..	Rāmad ..	Stone and plaster.	Dravidian.
2346	Full ..	Eastern view of Rāmandithasami Vīmāna.	Rāmāsvaram ..	Rāmad ..	Stone and plaster.	Dravidian.
2347	Full ..	Findings removed from the first prākāra of Rāmandithasami temple.	Rāmāsvaram ..	Rāmad ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2348	Full ..	The two storied <i>manapa</i> ..	Rāmāsvaram ..	Rāmad ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2349	Full ..	Plan of the proposed remodelling of the first prākāra of Rāmandithasami temple.	Rāmāsvaram ..	Rāmad ..	Paper ..	..
2350	Full ..	Images of Treasure Trove case.	Viragolur ..	Trichinopoly ..	Metal ..	Ancient.
2351	Full ..	Ornaments in Treasure Trove case.	Pulivalam ..	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Ancient.
2352	Full ..	Sculptures of Kachakayavara ..	Conjeevaram ..	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2353	Full ..	East view of the <i>Idgh</i> or the <i>Ramada Masjid</i> .	Adoni ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Mohammedan.
2354	Full ..	South-east view of <i>Idgh</i> or the <i>Ramada Masjid</i> .	Adoni ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Mohammedan.
2355	Full ..	North-east view of <i>Idgh</i> or the <i>Ramada Masjid</i> .	Adoni ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Mohammedan.
2356	Full ..	North-west view of <i>Idgh</i> or the <i>Ramada Masjid</i> .	Adoni ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Mohammedan.
2357	Full ..	South-west view of <i>Idgh</i> or the <i>Ramada Masjid</i> .	Adoni ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Mohammedan.
2358	Full ..	South-east view of <i>Narasimhaswami</i> temple.	Rangapuram ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chalukyan.
2359	Full ..	North-east view of <i>Narasimhaswami</i> temple.	Rangapuram ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chalukyan.
2360	Full ..	East view of Dolmen ..	Amlapalli ..	Cuddapah ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
2361	Full ..	South-east general view of Dolmen.	Amlapalli ..	Cuddapah ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2362	Full ..	North view of the Prison house at the hill fort.	Goofy ..	Anantapur ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2363	Full ..	South-west view of the Prison house at the hill fort.	Goofy ..	Anantapur ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2364	Full ..	View of a natural stone Naga hood.	Tummanagutta.	Onidapah ..	Stone ..	Natural.
2365	Half ..	East view of the <i>Preopati Rathas</i> .	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2366	Half ..	South-east view of the <i>Preopati Rathas</i> .	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2367	Half ..	South-east view of <i>Ajanta Rathas</i> .	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2368	Half ..	North-east view of Bharmaraja Rathas.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2369	Half ..	South-east general view of <i>Idadava Rathas</i> .	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2370	Half ..	South-east general view of <i>Kalula and Sakiddia Rathas</i> .	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2371	Half ..	View of <i>Mahishasuramardhani</i> panel from the <i>Mahishasuramardhani</i> cave.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2372	Half ..	View of <i>Ranganatheswari</i> panel from the <i>Mahishasuramardhani</i> cave.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2373	Half ..	Interior panel from <i>Preopati Rathas</i> .	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2374	Half ..	View of <i>Edmana Asatir</i> panel from the <i>Fardheswari</i> cave.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2375	Half ..	View of <i>Fardha Asatir</i> panel from the <i>Fardheswari</i> cave.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2376	Half ..	Interior panel of <i>Vishnu</i> from the <i>Trimurti</i> cave.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2377	Half ..	Two <i>Baligittas</i> in front on the west side of the Shore temple.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2378	Half ..	The basement of the <i>Durgasambha</i> on the west side of the Shore temple.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2379	Half ..	Panel of <i>Trimurti</i> in the shrine niche of the Shore temple on the west side.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2380	Half ..	Lion on the south of the Shore temple.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2381	Half ..	Panel of <i>Kali</i> in the <i>Trimurti</i> cave.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2382	Half ..	Panel of <i>Siva</i> in the <i>Trimurti</i> cave.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2383	Half ..	Panel of <i>Brahma</i> in the <i>Trimurti</i> cave.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2384	Half ..	North-west general view of <i>Pandava Rathas</i> .	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2385	Full ..	East view of the eighth entrance of the hill fort.	Goofy ..	Anantapur ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2386	Half ..	<i>Devapattis</i> on the lower cave ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2387	Half ..	Sculpture of the lower cave ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2388	Half ..	Sculpture of the lower cave ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2389	Half ..	Sculpture of the lower cave ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2390	Half ..	Sculpture of the lower cave ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Stone ..	Pallava.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2391	Half ..	Sculpture of the lower cava ..	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2392	Half ..	Sculpture of the lower cava ..	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2393	Half ..	Dancing figure in <i>Pentaj-chalapatissami</i> temple.	Krishnapuram.	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2394	Half ..	Sculpture of <i>Kurma</i> with <i>Naga-pisam</i> .	Krishnapuram.	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2395	Half ..	Sculpture of a <i>Kerava</i> carrying a princess.	Krishnapuram.	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2396	Half ..	Sculpture of <i>Aryana</i> with <i>Pitupa-ditra</i> .	Krishnapuram.	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2397	Half ..	Sculpture of <i>Keratti</i> carrying a prince.	Krishnapuram.	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2398	Full ..	Sculpture of a dancing figure ..	Krishnapuram.	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2399	Half ..	Sculpture of <i>Chattopadissami</i> on a pillar in <i>Ramaswami Kovil</i> .	Kumbhakonam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2400	Half ..	Sculpture of <i>Tandavamurti</i> on a pillar in <i>Ramaswami Kovil</i> .	Kumbhakonam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2401	Half ..	Sculpture of <i>Gajendrakishanam</i> on a pillar in <i>Ramaswami Kovil</i> .	Kumbhakonam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2402	Full ..	Sculpture of Coronation of <i>Ramaswami</i> on a pillar in <i>Ramaswami Kovil</i> .	Kumbhakonam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2403	Full ..	Panel from the north-west corner of the <i>Mahamaya</i> in the <i>Edirra Ramaswami</i> temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
2404	Full ..	Panel from the north-east corner of the <i>Mahamaya</i> in the <i>Edirra Ramaswami</i> temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
2405	Full ..	Arches on the south-east corner of the Council hall (lower story).	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
2406	Full ..	<i>Kallakals</i> on the road to <i>Pethane</i> <i>Virabhadraswami</i> temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
2407	Full ..	<i>Yali</i> on a pillar in <i>Kalyanamangalam</i> of <i>Vijayawasi</i> temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
2408	Full ..	Treasure-trove case bull ..	Ravinuthala ..	Guntur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2409	Full ..	Treasure-trove <i>Septamata</i> or <i>Seven maidens</i> .	Ravinuthala ..	Guntur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2410	Full ..	Treasure-trove <i>Vindayakar</i> , <i>Nagabanga</i> and <i>Sukrahmanyaswami</i> .	Ravinuthala ..	Guntur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2411	Full ..	Treasure-trove <i>Mahakavura-mardhani</i> , <i>Sankarashaya</i> and <i>Brahma</i> .	Ravinuthala ..	Guntur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2412	Full ..	Treasure-trove <i>Vishnu</i> , <i>Kala-kavura</i> and <i>Pitruati</i> .	Ravinuthala ..	Guntur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2413	Full ..	Treasure-trove <i>Pantetrampaswami</i> .	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2414	Full ..	Treasure-trove <i>Lakshmi</i> ..	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2415	Full ..	Treasure-trove <i>Garuda</i> and 3 <i>ajaras</i> .	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2416	Full ..	Treasure-trove case 4 <i>ajaras</i> ..	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2417	Full ..	Treasure-trove 4 <i>ajaras</i> ..	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2418	Half ..	Carvings from an old car of <i>Sorangpudi</i> temple; (1) <i>Dedra</i> on elephant, (2) <i>Pichu</i> on <i>Garuda</i> , (3) <i>Krishna</i> and (4) <i>Siva</i> on bull.	Kumbhakōnam.	Tanjore ..	Wood	Ancient.
2419	Half ..	Carvings from an old car of <i>Sorangpudi</i> temple; (1) <i>Krishnaswami</i> , (2) <i>Tayannasimhaswami</i> , (3) <i>Narasimha</i> tearing <i>Hiranya</i> and (4) <i>Gopaswami</i> .	Kumbhakōnam.	Tanjore ..	Wood	Ancient.
2420	Half ..	Carvings from an old car of <i>Sorangpudi</i> temple; (1) <i>Dedrayalaka</i> , (2) <i>Lakshminarayanaswami</i> , (3) <i>Pachankasatha</i> and (4) <i>Dedrayalaka</i> .	Kumbhakōnam.	Tanjore ..	Wood	Ancient.
2421	Half ..	Carvings from an old car of <i>Sorangpudi</i> temple; (1) <i>Srinivasa</i> , (2) <i>Pichu</i> on lion, (3) <i>Pichu</i> on lion, and (4) <i>Vamagudi</i> .	Kumbhakōnam.	Tanjore ..	Wood	Ancient.
2422	Half ..	<i>Amman</i> embracing the <i>Linga</i>	Pattivaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2423	Half ..	<i>Amman</i> in penance	Pattivaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2424	Half ..	<i>Pindya</i> in standing posture	Pattivaram ..	Tanjore ..	Metal	Ancient.
2425	Half ..	(1) <i>Narasimha</i> , (2) <i>Amman</i> with <i>Siva</i> and (3) <i>Amman</i> alone.	Pattivaram ..	Tanjore ..	Metal	Ancient.
2426	Half ..	<i>Shanmukha</i>	Pattivaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2427	Half ..	<i>Kelassamudramurti</i>	Pattivaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2428	Half ..	<i>Bhaskara</i>	Pattivaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2429	Half ..	<i>Aghoramurti</i>	Pattivaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2430	Half ..	<i>Dakshinamurti</i>	Avur	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2431	Half ..	South-west view of the <i>Vindana</i> .	Avur	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2432	Full ..	South-east view of <i>Siddhanta-tirum</i> .	Vaithavaram Kovil.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2433	Half ..	<i>Mahadeva</i> <i>Siva</i> on the second western <i>gopura</i> .	Vaithavaram Kovil.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2434	Half ..	<i>Ganga</i> <i>Vinayaka</i>	Vaithavaram Kovil.	Tanjore ..	Metal	Ancient.
2435	Half ..	<i>Shikhandaswami</i>	Tiruvankadu.	Tanjore ..	Metal	Ancient.
2436	Full ..	South-west general view of all the <i>vimana</i> within the temple.	Tiruvankadu.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2437	Full ..	West view of the second western <i>gopura</i> with the figure of <i>Aghoramurti</i> .	Tiruvankadu.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2438	Full ..	Impressions of the seals, bronze ring, lead coin, etc., discovered on the <i>Gurubhakthakonda</i> hill.	Ramatirum ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen, bronze lead.	Buddhist.
2439	Half ..	Earthen plaster discovered on the <i>Gurubhakthakonda</i> hill.	Ramatirum ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2463	Full ..	South-west view of brick <i>Chaitya</i> on the top of the <i>Durga konda</i> .	Rāmatīrtham..	Vizagapatam ..	Brick and stone.	Buddhist.
2464	Full ..	North-east general view of <i>Stupa</i> and <i>Chaitya</i> on the top of the <i>Durga konda</i> .	Rāmatīrtham..	Vizagapatam ..	Brick and stone.	Buddhist.
2465	Full ..	View of rock inscription on (<i>Durga cave</i>) <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Rāmatīrtham..	Vizagapatam ..	Stone ..	Buddhist.
2466	Half ..	A Jain image in two pieces on <i>Durga konda</i> .	Rāmatīrtham..	Vizagapatam ..	Stone ..	Buddhist.
2467	Full ..	Ornamental pottery (selected) discovered on the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Rāmatīrtham..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
2468	Half ..	Ornamental pottery (selected) discovered on the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Rāmatīrtham..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
2469	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Rāmatīrtham..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
2470	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Rāmatīrtham..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
2471	Half ..	Plaster discovered on the <i>Durga konda</i> .	Rāmatīrtham..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
2472	Full ..	Stucco ornaments (selected) discovered on the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Rāmatīrtham..	Vizagapatam ..	Plaster ..	Buddhist.
2473	Half ..	Portion of a <i>Nāga</i> head of an image discovered on the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Rāmatīrtham..	Vizagapatam ..	Stone ..	Buddhist.
2474	Half ..	Stone ornaments (selected) discovered on the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Rāmatīrtham..	Vizagapatam ..	Stone ..	Buddhist.
2475	Half ..	Stone articles (selected) discovered on the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Rāmatīrtham..	Vizagapatam ..	Stone ..	Buddhist.
2476	Half ..	A copper coin (front) discovered on the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Rāmatīrtham..	Vizagapatam ..	Copper ..	Buddhist.
2477	Half ..	Copper coin (reverse) discovered on the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Rāmatīrtham..	Vizagapatam ..	Copper ..	Buddhist.
2478	Half ..	North-east view of <i>Śaṅkara</i> temple.	Śeripalli ..	Vizagapatam ..	Stone and brick.	Hindu.

APPENDIX H.

List of Drawings prepared.

1715. Map showing localities of selected ancient monuments in the Madras Presidency.
 1716. Plan of ruined Buddhist Monastery, *Durgakonda*, *Rāmatīrtham*, *Vizagapatam* district.
 1717. Deities of the twenty-seven stars.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from A. R. R. A., Esq., F.S.A. (Scot.), M.R.A.S., Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Southern Circle.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—Madras, the 12th June 1911.

No.—Dis. 243.

I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of this department for the year ending 1910-11 and to place, as directed in Government Memorandum No. 1698, dated the 25th August 1902, the following subjects for the consideration of Government.

2. Instances of damage to monuments such as those reported on pages 3 to 5 are becoming numerous, and these are only the cases that were noticed during inspection by the officers of this department and reported upon by other officers. Besides these, it may be possible that there are other cases that have not been brought to light. It is scarcely necessary to say that it is not possible for me to inspect all the monuments in the course of the year, and that I must only rely upon the reports of the officers of other departments, mostly the Public Works and the Revenue departments. The wilful mischief committed at one of the stone *dagobas* at the ruins of the Buddhist monastery at Ramathiratham calls for serious notice and, if a successful prosecution under the Act is secured, it will probably lead to this part of it being of some service, instead of at present being a dead letter.

3. The recent orders of the Government of India on the storage of negatives in this office, mentioned on page 5, have to be given effect to, and these coupled with the fact that arrangements must also be made on a permanent scale for the preparation of a dark room, etc., for photo-printing, consequent on the increase of work generally, and that which will arise through this department having now to supply the public direct with such photos as may be ordered by them, compelled me to apply for a permanent office building which should be of a plan sufficient for the special needs of this office and thus obviate the damage likely to be done to fragile articles like photo negatives, etc.

4. The question of private contribution to be collected from owners of monuments towards repairs of the latter is one that has not been properly handled till now. To work section 9 of the Ancient Monuments Act means causing detailed enquiries to be made, which can easily and successfully be done by the Revenue department alone; and to bring it into operation will necessitate some funds towards the important work of conservation being collected from the custodians of monuments. On enquiry during my recent inspections, several custodians agreed to pay a portion of the cost, and so if only this is properly arranged by the Revenue department who have greater control over them in every way, Government is sure to be benefited. Unless Government is pleased to extend the working of the Act and issue orders to the Revenue department on the subject, there will be something always wanting in this respect.

5. The excavations of the year detailed on pages 11 to 16 have been, in a way, brought to a close, but I should like to have been permitted to take up some more of this important work, for there are several interesting sites which require being examined properly, and I am certain that the results would be of importance in revealing some lost chapters of the early history of the Presidency. I leave the matter to the decision of Government, and in this connection I may be permitted to quote the order of the Government of Bombay embodied in their G.O. General No. 4, dated 3rd January 1907, issued on the Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, for 1905-06.

6. The additions and alterations to the list of monuments in accordance with my notes under "Conservation" will be separately dealt with.

7. Some of the names in the margin of the text are without vowel marks. I am informed that this is due to the press not having a sufficient number of this size of type in stock. Anyhow, in the body of the report, the transliteration marks have been inserted to a certain extent, though it was impossible to get them done satisfactorily for want of time and the difficulty of getting them uniformly printed at the hands of the press. This, coupled with the preparation of blocks and plan for illustration (*vide* G.O. No. 952, Public, dated 13th October 1910), necessitate my again bringing to the notice of Government that the present time limit for the submission of the report is quite inadequate. I may also be permitted to confess that the reading of large numbers of proofs within such a limited period occupies so much time that I am forced to let the rough notes, put in order at the beginning, remain as they were without consulting reference books which, if done, would prevent the report being submitted in time, though they might make the reports more interesting.

8. I would also suggest the desirability of a slightly-glazed paper being allowed for the printing of the report so that some illustrations might appear in the letter press. I had intended doing this, but the text illustrations had to be struck out and re-arranged in plates owing to the unsuitability of the paper.

ENCLOSURE.

G.O. No. 4 (General Department), dated 3rd January 1907.

8. His Excellency the Governor in Council would be glad to learn that the Superintendent has in contemplation some schemes for the excavation of the historical sites in this Presidency such as Brahmanabad, Shivner, Sonda, Negarhasikeri, Salsette Island and the vicinity of such ancient villages as Halehi, Huli, Aihole and Pavagad. It is understood that the extent of Mr. Cousen's charge leaves him little leisure to devote to work other than the conservation of valuable monuments already listed for restoration. But Government would view with regret the completion of Mr. Cousen's term of service without his undertaking some at least of the important excavation works that seem to promise a valuable harvest. This Government would be prepared to lend their support to a request for some additional staff to relieve the Superintendent of a portion of his conservation work with the object of rendering excavations feasible in the near future.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Ag. Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay.

Order—No. 997, Public, dated 16th September 1911.

Recorded.

2. The report might have been curtailed with advantage and better arranged but like those of previous years it maintains a high level of interest. The section headed "circular letters, etc.," might have been greatly compressed, if not altogether omitted and in the conservation section the details of Puranic legends and stories which probably already find place in District Gazetteers could be excluded with advantage. The Superintendent should deal with his subjects in future in the same sequence and under fixed headings and not vary them from year to year. The paragraphs in the report should also be numbered.

3. *Conservation.*—This branch of work has received much attention. The statement showing the amounts surrendered and transferred out of grants in the conservation budget does not show the actual lapses in the grants and the Superintendent is requested to combine this with the first statement in appendix C in future, to show at a glance the amount sanctioned, spent and lapsed in respect of each work as required in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 536, Public, dated 28th July 1909.

4. The remarks of the Superintendent in the chapter on conservation as regards the use of plaster on monuments and the growth of vegetation will be brought to the notice of the Public Works department. The Superintendent should specifically bring to notice any cases of apathy on the part of the Public Works subordinates at the time when they occur. The attention of the officers of the Public Works and the Revenue departments will specially be drawn to the cases of wilful damage done to the ancient monuments referred to in the report.

5. *Excavation*.—There were some interesting but not particularly important excavations carried on during the year. Government are willing to allow the Superintendent to devote more time to this branch of work when he has the services of an Assistant.

6. The question raised in paragraph 3 of the Superintendent's letter with regard to the fixing of contributions by private owners to repairs of protected monuments should be made the subject of a separate official reference.

7. Orders will issue in the Revenue department on the subject of the issue of licenses by the Forest department for the removal of stone from the rock adjoining the Kodamurutti channel which is mentioned in part VI of the report. The Superintendent will submit for orders separately the question of not granting any further extension of time to the Treasure Trove Syndicate, Trichinopoly.

8. The proposal of the Superintendent to incorporate illustrations in the letter press of the report does not commend itself to Government. Nor can the Superintendent's request for an extension of time for the submission of his annual report be acceded to.

9. Copies of the report and the photographs referred to in appendix G will be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

(True Extract.)

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

—To the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey (with 10 copies).
 „ the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy.
 „ the Superintendent, Government Central Museum.
 „ the Superintendent, Government Press.
 „ all Collectors.
 „ the Public Works department } with notes.
 „ the Revenue department }
 „ the Government of India, Department of Education (with C.L.).
 „ the Chief Commissioner of Coorg (with C.L.).
 „ the Director-General of Archaeology (with 4 copies and C.L.).
 „ Editors' Table (with report, abstract of covering letter and order)

*Forwarded to the Assistant Archaeological
Superintendent for Epigraphy.*

*Homesdendy ✓
For Chief Secretary.*

List of public libraries, etc., to which copies of the Archaeological Survey Reports, New Imperial Series, including the Director-General's Annual Report, Part II, and the Provincial Annual Reports of the Superintendents are regularly supplied.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM.

- India Office Library, London, S.W.
 British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.
 No. (Oriental Department), London, W.C.
 Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 Benda Library at Cambridge.
 Birmingham University Library.
 London University Library, South Kensington, London, S.W.
 Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
 Edinburgh " " Edinburgh.
 Glasgow " " Glasgow.
 Aberdeen " " Aberdeen.
 Trinity College Library, Dublin.
 Folklore Society, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
 National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
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 Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 50, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
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 Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
 " " Edinburgh.
 Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
 National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
 Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
 Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
 Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
 Imperial Institute, London.
 Indian Institute, Oxford.
 Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.
 The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
 Hellenic Society, 19, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.
 Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

FRANCE.

- Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
 Bibliothèque Doucet, 19, Rue Spontini, Paris.
 Institut de France, Paris.
 Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris.
 Société Asiatique, 1, Rue de Seine, Paris.

GERMANY.

- Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
 Königlich Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin, W., 35, Potsdamer Strasse 120.
 Royal Museum for Ethnology, Berlin.
 Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany.

AUSTRIA.

- Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.
 Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

- † Secretary, Rivista di Storia Antica, Padova, Italy.
 Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
 R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.
 British School at Rome, Palazzo Odescalchi, Piazza, S.S. Apostoli, Rome.
 American School of Classical Studies at Rome.
 Società Asiatica Italiana, Firenze, Italy.

* Refers only to Part II of the Annual Report of the Director-General of Archaeology in India.
 † Refers only to Part II of Director-General's Annual Report.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—*cont.*

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen to Amsterdam, Holland.
 Royal Institute of Netherlands, India. The Hague, Holland.
 Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.
 Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.
 University Library, Uppsala, Sweden.
 " " Christiania, Norway.
 British School at Athens, Greece.
 La Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Athens, Greece.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
 Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U.S.A.
 Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U.S.A.
 Newberry Library, Chicago, U.S.A.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
 Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
 Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
 University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
 Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
 Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
 Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.
 Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

Directeur de l'Ecole française d'extrême Orient, Hanoi.
 Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.
 Institut Français D'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
 Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.
 North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai.

JAPAN.

Asiatic Society of Japan, Tokio.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
 Indian Museum, Calcutta.
 * Press Room, Calcutta, Simla.
 Central Library, Army Head-quarters, Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
 University " Madras.
 Public " "
 Presidency College " "
 School of Art " "
 Government Central Museum, Madras.
 Christian College Library " "

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
 University " "
 Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
 School of Art, Bombay.
 The College of Science, Poona.

BENGALE.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
 University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.
 Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
 Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
 Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.
 Mahabibini Society, Baniapooker Lane, Calcutta.
 Goethal's Indian Library, St. Xavier's College, 30, Park Street, Calcutta.

II.—INDIA—*cont.*

(2) PROVINCIAL—*cont.*

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Allahabad.
 University Library, Allahabad.
 Public Library, Allahabad.
 Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
 Sanskrit College, Benares.
 Thomason College, Roorkee.
 Archaeological Museum, Muttra.
 * Panini Office, Allahabad.

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
 Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
 Museum Library, Lahore.
 University Library, Lahore.
 Government College Library, Lahore.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.
 Peshawar Museum, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
 The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
 The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.
 The Vajiranana National Library, Bangkok.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
 Museum Library, Nagpur.

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

Mysore.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.
 The Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.
 Rajkumar College, Indore.
 Bhuri Singh Museum at Chamba.

Rajputana.

Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.
 College Library, Ajmer.
 Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.

Baroda.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.
 Baroda Museum, Baroda.

Travancore.

Travancore Durbar, Trivandrum.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,
SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS,
FOR THE YEAR
1911-1912.



MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRESS
1912

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PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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FOR THE YEAR

1911-1912.

Office Routine.

During the year, Government appointed an Additional Superintendent, together with a tour clerk for him, to relieve me of a part of the conservation work in order to enable me to proceed with the arranging and cataloguing of the antiquities at the Museum. Mr. A. H. Longharst, Superintendent of the Western Circle, accordingly joined me in September 1911, and after some time spent at the recess head-quarters he was asked to proceed to Bellary and its adjoining districts on a tour of conservation inspection. Establishment.

2. The work done by the members of the office was satisfactory, and it must be said that almost all of them had to attend both in and out of office hours to overtake the work of correspondence, etc., which has increased in every direction. The Manager, M.R.B. P. V. Jagadisa Aiyar, made some successful tours, in the course of which much useful information was got, and numbers of ancient wooden and stone carvings, besides some bronze images, were collected. The designation of the clerk on Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 grade has been changed into Head clerk.

3. A temporary clerk was at work arranging the previous records of the office and indexing and bringing them into a satisfactory state for convenient reference. Despite all efforts, however, the work has not yet been concluded. The two temporary draftsmen engaged for inking and completing the unfinished drawings have been continuously at work. But the work is laborious and progress slow and it may take at the present rate several years more for them to bring it to completion.

4. Both His Excellency Lord Carmichael, and Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, the Acting Director-General of Archaeology, inspected the office in the course of the year. They were pleased with the collection of wood carvings and stone sculptures, etc., in the office.

5. The office has been removed to a more commodious building in Egmore, which has been taken on lease for one year with the use of the electric installation available there. Special fittings had also to be made for the outcome of photo work. Office building.

6. Government ordered that about half of my time should be devoted to work at the Madras Museum in arranging the numerous archaeological objects that have accumulated as the result of the excavations conducted during past years, and to enable me to do this, an additional staff, consisting of an assistant, a surveyor and four lascars, have been sanctioned by Government in January 1912. The work has been started, but till the shed for the arrangement of specimens is put up by the Public Works Department, it will not be possible to get on with the work vigorously. Archaeological section. Museum.

were taken out, and these were afterwards declared to be treasure trove. They were examined and found to be ancient and their acquisition for the Museum was recommended.

16. While digging for medicinal plants on the 23rd September 1910 in a *Thidal* (waste land) adjoining the Pernmāl Kōvil temple of the village, one idol was found hidden underground and on further digging twelve more were discovered. These were referred to me for opinion as to their acquisition for the Museum, and on inspection, they were all found to be ancient and as such worthy of being purchased by Government. Patharakudi, Rannad.

17. A bronze idol (plate I, Fig. 1) and some grinding stones were found during some excavations in the temple of Jembukēśvarasvāmi at Vadarangam of the Tanjore district. The digging was in connection with the intended construction of a well within the temple and the work commenced on the 3rd October 1910. On the first day, a copper *gandī* (water vessel) and two brass plates were discovered; but these, on being taken out, crumbled to pieces. On the 4th idem, the idol was discovered at a depth of about 3 feet below ground, and this being ancient its acquisition was recommended. Further excavations have resulted in the unearthing of an old well of brick in mud within which were some stone grinding stones. The well has been found to have a profuse supply of water from an underground spring. Vadarangam.

18. On the 3rd December 1910, the trustee of Markuthināthasvāmi temple, Maruthanthanallūr, Tanjore district, was digging for foundations to erect a *mantapam* on the western *prākāra* and found 32 ancient bronze images of Hindu deities (plate II, Fig. 5 to 9 and plate III and plate IV, Fig. 1) and various utensils buried at about 5 feet underground. The exact places where these were unearthed are on the north-west corner and the centre of the western *prākāra* wall. The temple is said to be a very ancient one, as it finds a place in the Tamil poems, and amongst the objects found is an image of the Tamil devotee Sambandar who is said to have composed poems in honour of the deity of this place. Maruthanthanallūr.

19. All the articles are of antique make and worth acquiring by Government. But, should there be any similar ones already in the Museum and should the Superintendent not require all of them, he was asked to inform me of the fact so that such of them as might be rejected by him might be purchased for other Museums with the funds provided by the Director-General of Archaeology.

20. Treasure trove found at the Melakandathil *paramba* in the Malabar district consisted of a fairly complete set of Hindu domestic brass utensils similar to those in use at the present day. This circumstance of itself would not be sufficient to show them to be modern, for some specimens of prehistoric pottery are almost identical in form with articles used nowadays. The articles were decidedly old; their condition, if not their form, showed them to be such, but they could not be described as ancient. There are now no houses in the vicinity of where they were found, and the present owners of the land, who have been in possession of it for a long period of time, know nothing of them or their having been buried there. No recent events have occurred within the past century, which would have led to their being so hidden, and it therefore seemed not improbable that this must have taken place during one of Hyder Ali's incursions. If a complete set of such Malabar utensils was not already in the Museum, the purchase of these was recommended. A standard lamp in three parts and two hanging chain lamps were noted as curious. Melakandathil paramba.

21. Some old brass and copper vessels relating to a Treasure Trove case in Kalnad, Kalnad, South Canara district, were referred to me for my opinion, and as on inspection they were found to be worth acquiring, their acquisition was recommended. On the mouth of a large vase, an inscription in Telugu characters was noticed, but it was not decipherable and the Superintendent of the Museum may be interested in getting them deciphered.

Antiquities.

22. The Superintendent of the Madras Museum asked if a cannon which was lying half-buried on the road near the temple at Mysipore in Madras was in any way curious and worth acquiring. On inspection, it was found to be of English make of which there are specimens already in the Museum, and so its acquisition was not recommended. Cannon, Mysipore.

once existed to carry water to the moat. In the course of certain diggings by the villagers, stones of various buildings, Hindu and Jain sculptures, stone wells, buildings, etc., have been unearthed. There are many stone built *Ooraries* (tanks) lying deep below. If carefully excavated, probably the fort with the moat may be brought to view. The inscriptions found therein have been referred to the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy to see if any date can be fixed. It may be desirable to give weight to the recommendations by the Collector of Rāmnād to declare it "protected" and to prohibit the villagers and others from indiscriminate excavation without the permission of Government.

Pre-historic sites.
Kadayanallur.

38. These lie at a distance of nearly 15 miles north of Tenkāsi. The village, which at one time is said to have been very populous, has during recent years been shifted to the east at a distance of nearly three miles on account of the trouble caused by wild beasts from the Western Ghats close by.

39. The ancient of *Karuppānadi* in the village is said to have been constructed by king Sri Vallabha for the irrigation of *nañja* lands of the village and there are also found the remains of an ancient Siva temple in a mound on the eastern bank of the river. It is an eyesore as it is, and ruthless destruction has there been, resulting in a large accumulation of ancient pottery found there; and unless immediate steps are taken to save the remaining ruins which may possibly exist in several hundreds, there will be no trace of the history of this ancient village in future years. The inscriptions found on the temples of Siva and Vishnu, Kadakālesvarar and Karriyamānikka perumāl do not appear to have been noticed by the Epigraphical Department and the attention of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy will be drawn to them.

Bazwada Museum.

40. This building stands at a distance of nearly a mile south-east of the Railway station. It was specially built for the purpose and is under the management of the Local District Board. The Buddhist and Jain sculptures and stones bearing inscriptions have all been arranged in the front compound. Some of them have been obtained from Amarāvati, Allūr and other places, while others were found when the Krishna canal was dug. The wood carvings of the district are exhibited in the upper and lower floors. It might be advantageous if the District Board were to take for the Museum some duplicates in the Amarāvati collections at the Madras Museum, for it will be a valuable addition.

Ramaswami temple,
Sherma-devi.

41. About thirty bronze statues of Rāms, other Vishnu forms, Krishna, and Chakrams varying in height from 1' to 3' were found stored in this temple, and these being very ancient were photographed. It is said that these images were found some 30 or 40 years ago underground while digging for foundations near the ruined temple of Nadnappar Kōvil which stands at a distance of a few yards on the east of this temple. The workmanship of these images is very good, and it would be advantageous to acquire some of these for the Museum could the temple authorities be induced to sell any of them, and if funds are available in the budget of the Museum. It is generally said that such finds are frequent although not always reported.

Sculptured Pillar,
Kōta.

42. On a reference from the Madras Museum as to whether certain pillars in the village of Kōta, Nilgiris district, were worthy of being acquired, an inspection was made, and it was found that these pillars had sculptures of the buffalo, snake, fish and a rudo car, besides a Kōta male and female figure, side by side with the names of both written in modern Tamil below their feet. By appearance, they did not appear to be of old date and this coupled with the fact that the figures of a Kōta family with a modern Tamil inscription below, then existed, went to show that a family of the Kōtas may have carved these during recent times for purposes of worship. The place was inhabited in ancient days by the lower orders, and as such the personifications of these animals may have been used in the carving of these pillars for purposes of worship. The pillars being of no historical or antiquarian interest, their acquisition was not recommended.

References and Publications.

Repairs to
Monuments.

43. Estimates were being received occasionally from the Public Works Department for monuments tentatively in the conserved list and for those not included in the list. As expenditure on such monuments is liable to audit objection, a circular letter was addressed to all Superintending Engineers with a view to instructions being issued to their subordinates to confine their attention purely to monuments that are in the list.

permanently, and to send in detailed reports in case of any others requiring attention, to enable this office to make the necessary recommendation to Government after inspection.

44. It has been ordered by Government, on the suggestion of this Department, that notice boards should be affixed to ancient monuments, but that they should be restricted to "protected" monuments, and monuments which are Government property, the boards being of wood and the notices as per draft prescribed in diglott.

Notice
Boards.

45. The annual reports of the Madras Museum were not being supplied to this office. On Government being addressed in the matter, orders were passed for supply of all previous reports, as well as those to be issued in future, and the reports received were kept in a bound volume to serve for future reference.

Museum
Reports.

46. Information was furnished to the Director-General of Archaeology in India with photo illustrations on the exploratory work done during the year 1910-1911, for a preliminary account in the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Journal of
the Royal
Asiatic
Society.

47. The Acting Director-General of Archaeology in India asked for information as to the game of chess in the Madras Presidency and on my making a reference to Collectors, much information of a very interesting nature was received from 131 taluks in all districts of Madras, except those in the Vellore district, where the Collector replied that he did not think that the collecting of information of such a trivial nature, should be added to the duties of hard-worked Tahsildars.

Game of
Chess.

48. During the year under report, Mr. Rustanji Nusarvanji, Munshi of Bombay, was kind enough to favour this Department with a copy of his "History of the Kutb Minar."

History of
the Kutb
Minar.

Excavation.

49. Government not having provided funds for purposes of conducting original exploration, no work of this kind was undertaken during the year. It is a matter of regret that it has been so, but it is likely that, hereafter, this work may be undertaken, as representations pointing out the necessity and desirability of continuing these operations each year have met with approval.

50. The articles unearthed during the past year were sent to the Museum for storage there, along with a sample brick used in the Rāmatirtham Buddhist sites.

Conservation.

51. The expenditure incurred on conservation amounted to Rs. 37,805-1-8 against the Budget grant of Rs. 40,000. There have been large surrenders during the year, but on repeated requests from this Department to utilize such sums on other monuments that needed repairs during the year, so far has been done. Towards bettering the existing state of affairs in the matter of repairs to monuments, two things are necessary: the initiative on the part of the Revenue department to collect all possible sums towards the repairs to monuments that are under the charge of private individuals and that could admit of the whole or part of the estimated cost being recovered, and the attempts of the Public Works Department to do their best in the matter of commencing the works sanctioned in the Budget early in the year and not allowing lapses to occur. On both these points, Government have already issued the necessary orders to the Departments concerned, and it is hoped that the co-operation of all will tend to better the work of this Department during future years.

52. The following monuments were ordered to be declared "Protected" by Government:—

(1) Abdul Wahab Khan's Tomb, Kurnool.

(2) The temples of Narasimhaswami and Redganithaswami on the hill at Nāmakkal.

53. As in previous years, applications were received for the demolition of several ruinous walls in the northern districts, and after obtaining information about the extent and condition of the existing portions, permission was given to dispose of the following:—

Itigi	Bellary district.
Kurekappa	Do.
Pacharahalli	Do.
Bachikondarahalli	Do.
Guddalla	Anantapur district.
Sirigepalli	Cuddasapah district.

Buddhist
Remains,
Sankaram.

54. Several repairs had been done during the year under report to the *dagobas* and blocks repaired in conformity with the old work. There are some more works to be done. The rock stairway on the west of the hill up to the main cave has also undergone repairs by the replacement of missing parts of the steps. There had not been much work done nor was there any necessity for too many repairs to the west hill.

(a) The bill, as it contains many ancient monuments has been declared "protected" under the Act. But of recent years, there have been several disputes between the ryots on account of their having allowed cattle to graze in the adjoining lands which relate to the hill. It will be highly desirable that a peaceful settlement should soon be made and the ryots advised not to use the slopes of the hills which contain the ancient remains, as pasture for their cattle.

Narasimha-
svami
temple,
Simha-
chalam.

55. This temple is built high up the side of a range of hills. There is an extensive flight of steps leading from the base of the hill right up to the temple. Several gateways are observed, in one of which, called the Hanumār gate, there is a bastion, leading to the conclusion that there existed walls round the gates and circumvallating the temple. Vegetation is found on some of the walls which should be removed forthwith. The *vimāna* has been plastered up in such a manner that it blocks up all traces of the sculptures which exist below it. Leakage has occurred through cracks caused by vegetable growths. It appears that fearing the Pindāri invasion in which several temples were mutilated, the *vimāna* sculptures were covered up. The inscriptions found there, apparently have not completely been noticed by the Epigraphical Department, and the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy will do well to carefully note them in his next inspection. Several interesting facts in Indian History are recorded about the Kalinga country such as its conquest by the *Chōla* King, Kulottunga I of Tanjore, who reigned from A.D. 1070-1118, the construction of the central shrine and several other *manṭapams* and the copper plate grant during the days of another Gaṅga King in 1280-1281 A.D., and the planting of pillars of victory by Krishnarāya of Vijayanagar in 1515-1516 A.D. The authorities of the Vijayanagar *Samastānam* may be addressed to remove the plastering so as to disclose the architectural value of the temple *vimāna*.

Buddhist
remains on
hill,
Kambala-
konda near
Daralava.

56. These lie at a distance of nearly three miles north of Simhachalam. There is no direct road leading to the place but only a jungle path between Kambalakonda and the hill of Dēvuduḱonda; the path is narrow and probably this with the physical features of the locality, combined with the existence of a perennial spring, led to the selection of the spot. Gardens have been planted by the Vijayanaagaram *Samastānam* on the sides of the valley. Large bricks, etc., are found at the site and the people of Dāmpālayam at the foot of the pass leading to the ruins every now and then remove them for house building. The remains are Buddhist, but I have not yet had an opportunity of excavating them. The Vijayanaagaram *samastānam* should be addressed with a view to put a check upon those who are carrying off something or other from the ruins. If this custom is allowed to continue, it will largely decrease the results of future excavations by this Department.

Rock-cut
cave on
the hill,
Sitana-
gar.

57. This is about a mile south of Bezvada on the opposite bank of the Krishna. Similar ones exist there on the northern bank of the river.

Four-
storeyed
rock-cut
cave,
Undavalli.

58. This cave is three miles to the south-west of Bezvada, and is one of the earliest of the Brahmanical rock-cut temples. There appear very wide cracks on the terrace of some of the storeys which require being filled in and thus closed. Rain water percolates through the crevices and vegetation appears in several places. Arrangements must be made as early as possible by the Public Works Department to rectify these defects. Many pillars bearing Vaishnava sculptures are broken and require to be replaced by others. In the course of doing so, care should be taken not to interfere with the existing sculptures. The shrines are largely infested by bats and consequently are in a more or less filthy condition.

Temples,
Undavalli.

59. There are two temples, one dedicated to Śiva and the other to Viṣṇu. The inscriptions have been copied by the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle. Some of the inscriptions relate to the history of the Reddy Kings while other Telugu inscriptions give some insight into the history of

Vijayanagar. The people of the place agree to pay Rs. 300 towards their conservation, and hence the Public Works Department of the district may be addressed to do what is necessary in the matter.

60. This temple lies six miles north-west of Gunthakal Railway Station. It is a fairly large one and contains several noticeable parts of architectural workmanship, the chief of them being the pillars of the *kalyānamantāpam* which have many good carvings, the monolithic *dīpaśāmba*, the west entrance *gōpūram* built of huge blocks of masonry, the four-pillared *mantāpam* with a well-carved base and pillars on the south-west corner of the inner court, and the *vaṇṭasāla* or cooking place built of large slabs of stone. Excepting slight repairs, such as removal of accumulated fallen debris and vegetation, nothing need be done at present. The inscriptions relate to the Vijayanagar kings, chief among them being Bukka. The inscribed stone with the date, S.S. 1430, in Telugu, west of the *vaṇṭasāla* does not seem to have been noticed by the Epigraphical Department. The rough rubble filling up the wide doorway of the *arthamantāpam* is very unsightly and should be removed at once. The inside of the *arthamantāpam* has four original piers in square, octagonal round, and 16-sided sections and are of gneiss. The leaky roofs should be repaired. The shrine on the whole is in good order and is built of stone to the summit in receding lines of stone cornices exactly similar to the Jain temples at Hampi.

Chennakēśvaraśvāmī temple, Chippagiri.

61. The style of the temple is similar to the above one (Chennakēśvaraśvāmī temple, Chippagiri). The shrine tower is of stone, covered with plaster. The debris on the floor of the back of the courtyard within the temple, should be removed and the floor levelled. Excepting this, no repairs are necessary.

Hoīsēvara temple, Chippagiri.

62. These are two high towers about 60' in height which were formerly part of the Narab's palace, but now form part of the western wall of the jail buildings. The northern one has been recently repaired in a careful manner and the other tower also should be repaired similarly. The brick building adjoining these towers inside the courtyard is beyond repair, being in a hopelessly ruined condition.

Narab's towers, Cuddapah.

(a) The solitary bastion of the old fort, which once surrounded the palace, is overgrown with bushes. This may be repaired and kept free from vegetation.

(b) The well has an arcade around its four sides under ground. On account of neglect in keeping it in a state of repair, it is needless to do anything to it now, as it would cost a large sum to repair it.

Old well near the Narab's tower

(c) This is a square building with walls about 35' in length surmounted by a large dome in the centre. The parapets of the building contain some good arabesque panels in plaster work and great care has been taken to recover some of the missing parts therein. This is worthy of preservation.

Syed Ahmed Shah's Masjid, Cuddapah.

(d) This is a mosque which is in fairly good condition. It is needless to have it in the conserved list as there is nothing unusual about the building, it being like so many others which occur elsewhere.

The Jamma Masjid, Cuddapah.

(e) The Government grant allotted to it may be used for some other better works such as the Narab's towers.

63. This ancient temple of historical and archaeological interest lies a mile south-east of Gulikāyām railway station. The temple is in a ruinous condition demanding immediate attention. It is not possible to rebuild the missing parts of the outer courtyard as it would be very costly. The gap and the crevices should be properly repaired to prevent leakage. The vegetation on the ceiling of the *rimanas* of the shrines and the prickly pear which exist all over the courtyard should be carefully removed to stop leakage. The temple has no funds, so the expenses of conservation would have to be met solely from provincial grants.

Sagrivēśvara temple, Sarkar, Periyāpalayam.

(a) There are two *nandis* (bulls) here in front of the shrine in place of one only which is the almost invariable rule elsewhere, and this exception is connected with another local tradition. The inscriptions have been noted by the Epigraphical Department and G.O. No. 538, Public, dated 25th July 1909, page 82, gives us a detailed account of them.

64. This building stands at a distance of nearly 12 miles south-east of Tiruppur Railway station. On account of some good sculptures on the piers of the *mantāpam* attached to the temple, it was included in the list of ancient monuments (rule page 2 of the report for 1895-1896). Subsequently however, on the pretext of renovating

"The Bala-rahman Temple," Padiyūr.

the temple, the villagers have pulled down this *mantapam* and most of the other ancient parts of the temple, and there now remains nothing but the ruins to mark the place. Government, on my representation, have ordered the removal of this temple from the list, and the necessary intimation given to the Collector.

Srinivasa
Perumal
temple,
Tirupati
Tirumala.

65. This temple which is situated on a hill composed of seven peaks and standing at a distance of nearly 7 miles on the north-west of the Railway Station has a large income of over six lakhs of rupees. The entrance is through a *gōpuram* at the hill foot. On the way up, there are other *gōpurams* and also several *mantapams* which serve for purposes of rest and shelter from heat and rain to the numerous pilgrims who daily throng to the shrine. The *gōpuram* at the foot has been included specially in the conserved list on account of the sculptured figures which illustrate the scenes connected with the history of the temple. Unfortunately the building has been neglected and the figures have partly disappeared consequent on the neglect in the removal of vegetation. The entrance itself is blocked up by prickly pear and pilgrims are thereby necessitated to take a circuitous road. This is most undesirable and steps should be immediately undertaken to remove the vegetation and open the passage for the public convenience. Slight repairs would mend the damage caused by lightning strokes here and there. An observer of the figures on the abovesaid *gōpuram* would be able to form an idea of the figures and images inside the temple and it is a pity this cannot be done at present.

(a) The *gāli* or wind *gōpuram* is also in the list. Some modern buildings have been constructed so as to completely cover the base and prevent its sculptures being seen. So, even if the existing houses cannot be demolished and the site acquired, the erection of more buildings may be prevented. The vegetation here should be forthwith removed, lest it should in course of time destroy the buildings.

(b) Several of the *mantapams* by the side of the way are in a bad condition. The terrace is full of vegetation. The buildings, since they serve a very useful purpose, should be put in proper condition.

(c) The steps of the tank, "*Sōāmi Pushkarani*" are disarranged and these must be put in order. The silt of the tank also requires clearance.

(d) The statues of the kings in the *mukamantapam* bear inscriptions which have already been deciphered by the Epigraphical Department, while there are many others not investigated. These deserve careful conservation on account of their sculptural work. The modern brick walls built in the *Ranganāyaka* *mantapam* should be at once removed. Some of the flooring in several places has also to be renewed and restored. There are traces of the walls of the *vimāna* and the adjoining walls being at one time covered up with brass plates though at present these exist only in the *vimanam*. As this is a rich temple, the whole of the conservation repairs must be undertaken by the temple authorities to whom the estimate of the Public Works Department may be sent for payment, in advance of the estimated cost.

Remains of
the fort,
Attur.

66. This ancient fort is situated on the northern bank of the Vasishtenathi river at a distance of nearly 35 miles on the south-east of Salem Railway station. The principal entrance is on the east, though there appears to have been others on the three other sides of the fortified walls. A moat at one time surrounded the sides of the fort on the sides opposite to the river and parts of it yet remain.

(a) The outer faces of the fortified walls are formed of great blocks of stone hacked by a broad earthen bank, and still retain much of their original form, though they are densely overgrown with vegetation. The abundance of prickly pear and other plants and trees has caused much damage to the walls and bastions. Yet with the removal of these growths some of the bastions and portions of the fort walls could be brought to a state of preservation.

(b) Of the buildings inside, the graneries for storage of paddy are of large size measuring about 20' x 76' in the exterior, with brick vaulted roofs of sufficient height to contain large quantities of grain. At present there remain three of these, in one of which the arched dome fell about a year ago. Vegetation grows over them, and has already caused cracks in the masonry of the roofs. The preservation of these buildings, which are similar to those at Gingee, depends on the complete eradication of the vegetation. The *kalyāna mahāl* is several storeys in height, but

this is only a part of the original building, as other portions of it have disappeared. It has an ornamental stone base, largely covered with earth, and it would be interesting to expose the whole of it on some future occasion. The interior has vaulted masonry roofs, the cracks in which must be closed to prevent rain water getting into the building and damaging it still further. There are a number of other palatial buildings with vaulted corridors and rooms fully covered with prickly pear. Of the one on the west, the open court-yard in the centre requires examination after removal of the dense vegetation which covers it, as it may expose a tank for storage of water intended for the use of the *zenana*. There are two temples inside the fort, one of which is dedicated to Siva and the other to Vishnu. The former has a good specimen of the Dravidian *vimānam*, and has inscriptions in old Tamil running around the bases of the *garbhagriham* and the *maṇṭapams* in front of it. As these have not yet been noticed by the Epigraphical Department, the attention of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy has been drawn to it.

(c) Most parts of the inside of the fort have been converted into house sites and cultivated fields, and care must be taken to see that the public do not get access to these ancient buildings and thus damage them still further. One of them is at present used as a cattle pen. Iron railed doors should be fitted in all the doorways. The buildings belong to Government, but no department has attended to their preservation though they are fairly complete and of some interest. There is a tomb to Colonel Murray in an enclosure in the fort which is well looked after. It is noticed in Cotton's "List of inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Madras." The Public Works Department must be put in immediate possession of all the fort buildings with a view to see to their proper preservation in future.

(d) The construction of the fort may probably date to the early part of the seventeenth century when this portion of the ancient Kongu kingdom came into the hands of the Nāyaka kings of Madurai, who began to build forts and thus strengthen their new acquisitions. The inscriptions of the Siva temple belong to a much earlier period. Government has been addressed in the matter of putting this building in the list of conserved monuments.

67. This is situated on a hill at a distance of 7 miles south-west of Sankaridrug Railway Station. The hill is traditionally said to have formed part of mount Meru split up from the mother mount in a conflict between Adisēshan and Vāyu. The ascent is by a flight of steps cut in the rock with *maṇṭapams* built at intervals on the north-east of the hill. Inscriptions of Chōḷa, Pāndya and Vijayanagar, etc., kings exist on both sides of the path which speak not only of the gift to the temple but also of the construction of the various parts of the buildings themselves. The temple proper stands within a hollow. There is a figure of a fire-hooded serpent of 35 ft. height on the way to the temple, with a temple dedicated to Aiyasār in ruins and overgrown with prickly pear. The construction of the temple is attributed to a Chōḷa king Kīlī and it would be desirable to put this building in order. The inscriptions have all been copied by the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent in (1905-1906). The *nṛtita maṇṭapam* in front of the god's shrine has well-carved piers with outstanding equestrian figures, and in the ceiling, lotus flowers on the petals of which parrots are sitting. The brassumers are full of carvings representing scenes from the Skāndapurāṇa. The wooden *vimāna* in front of the shrine is supported by stone pillars with a mechanical clock work arrangement in the roof for falling of *Ficus (a-gle marmelos)* leaves on the head of the god, when placed beneath, is worth preservation.

Ardhanari-
svarar
temple,
Tiruchēn-
goda.

(a) The *nṛtita maṇṭapam* in front of the above shrine dedicated to Sahrahmanya has similar well-carved piers and brassumers and ceiling with figures. There is a rough sculptural work representing Mr. Davis, Collector of Salem, in 1823 with hat in hand, placed in commemoration of his replacing two broken stone lintels in two of the *maṇṭapams*. There are also other temples dedicated to Vishnu, Nālvar (Plate II Fig. 1 to 4) (Appar, Mānikkavachākar, Sāndarar, Sāmbandar), Nāgesvarar, etc. The idol of the temple is half man and half woman as the name indicates. The idol, (Plate VI. Fig. 4) is not made of stone or metal with *pīḍam* but stands by itself abruptly on the ground and is said to have been made out of a mixture of some vegetable and mineral compounds by the sages in bygone days. The natural cleft at the foot

of the *devathirtham* which contains a perennial supply of water is said to mark the place where the goddess Pārvati did penance. Modern unsightly walls for storage of grain have been built round some of the *maṇṭapams* which may be removed and iron railings with doors put instead. * This temple is worthy of preservation and on the reference made to Government, it has been ordered to be included in the list. The income of the temple is Rs. 3,000 quite sufficient for the *pūja*, etc. The trustees consent to enter into an agreement under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, if Government should undertake the repairs. The temple is in good repair and the whole and no considerable expenditure on that account is necessary.

Kaṭṭasa-
mathasāmi
Temple,
Taramao-
galam.

68. This temple is situated at a distance of nearly ten miles on the west of Salom Railway Station. The construction of the central *linga* is worth noting; from its peculiar position, the sun's rays fall on the deity twice in a year—once in the *Uttarāyana* and again in the other half of *Dakṣināyana*. There are several well-carved stones near the *devastamba* in front of the temple, which were intended for the construction of a thousand-pillared *maṇṭapam* and which was never completed. There are two sacred tanks east of the temple precincts, one called *Siva-gaṅgai* and the other *Teppakoḷam*. There is a small island in the centre of the latter. The shrine of Sahasralingom has some well-carved pillars. Over the brassmural of the *maṇṭapam* in front of the Viṣṇuāthar shrine here, there are some good sculptures. The brackets of the stone pillars at the entrance to the inner court, are of good architectural workmanship. There are huge pillars in the inner court, bearing sculptures of various forms of gods (Plate VII, Fig. 2); of these the sculpture of Rama observing the fight between Vāli and Sugriva is worthy of notice. The position of the latter is such that the former can observe the latter and not *vice versa*. The massive wooden doors of the front *gōpura* with floral work requires iron straps to be fixed on. The copings of the wall adjoining the *gōpura* have to be repaired. The original entrance on the south wall has been blocked up by unsightly brick work which should be removed, and an iron door may be put up by the temple authorities. The terrace of the island in the *Teppakoḷam* deserves attention. The drainage of the temple is blocked up and should be put into working order. The leakage over the *Tirumālappatti* should be closed and the pavement of the Viṣṇuāthar temple be set right. The stones of the *garbhagriham* are flaking off on account of age, the cracks must be pointed with a mixture, suitable to the existing colour. It will be enough to do the repairs above noted instead of the repairs estimated by the Overseer wherein some items do not relate to this Department. The trustee of the temple agrees to pay one-sixth of the estimated cost and also to execute the necessary agreement under the Act.

The temple of Elumbiśvara is on the north of the above temple and has some inscriptions relating to the Vijayanagar, Hōysala and Pāndiya kings, which have been noticed by the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy in 1899. The mounds surrounding this temple might probably contain some carved stones. The village officers may be instructed to bring to notice any such that may be brought to light during future excavations in the vicinity.

Poimann-
karadu,
Salem.

69. This hill is situated near the roadway at a distance of 10 miles off Salem, (Survey No. 132, 210 acres, 67 cents, Nālikalpatti village) and though from a strictly archaeological point of view not important enough to be included in the conserved list, still it is a fit one for preservation under the circumstance that the figure of an illusory stag with horns which is seen in the reflection of the sun when viewed in a certain position at a distance of 100 yards north from the Salem-Nāmakkal road, may be interfered with by quarrying unless something is done to preserve this. The figure of the stag is only phenomenal and is seen only when the rays of the sun fall on the sides of the cleft or from coloured streaks on the rock presenting that appearance when viewed at a certain angle only. This has some local connection with the Rāmāyana. The Collector of the district may be addressed to put up a board there to prevent quarrying, otherwise one worthy site may lose its value.

Bamar-
Padam,
Aravampala-
yam.

70. This object is nothing but a formation in the semblance of a foot on a rock, and situated two miles on the north of Salem Railway Station. A modern stone *maṇṭapam* has been erected over it. The site is claimed by the Hindus and the Muhammadans who have each a legend of their own, and each in their own way exhibit a peculiar interest and hence it is well preserved. The magnesite visible all over the ground surrounding the *maṇṭapam* has some Rāmāyana interest.

71. Near the above site but high up the hill, there are the remains of fort walls with two bastions in a good state of preservation. Owing to its inaccessibility and its being not possible of inspection, nothing more could be learnt, but the inference that there were traces of a village, tank, etc., at the foot in previous days.

Remains of
Fort walls,
Bastion,
etc., Burg-
vattumalat.

72. This building is interesting from its connection with the Great Epio Rāmāyann, for Rāma is said to have halted here for a night on his return towards Ayōdhya after his victory over the Rākshasas. Recent repairs have been effected and the temple with its tower, *manṭapam*, monolithic *stambam* and *Ānjanēya* shrine are all in such a very good state of preservation that it is needless to include it in the conserved list.

Kothandaramaswami Temple, Ayodhya-patnam.

73. The Collector of Trichinopoly referred the petition of a native of the place to use the temple for purposes of *pūja*, and as this was against the orders in force on the subject, the request was not granted.

Temple, Tandoni.

74. Permission was applied for, to have a breach in the wall of the fort at Hōsdrug, South Cannara district, made, to enable the priest of the temple inside the fort, getting access to it without suffering caste pollution, by having to go by a circuitous path, on account of the location of the police lines. As a small opening in one place would not greatly affect the appearance, permission was granted, with the restriction that the breach should be as narrow as possible, and also that the masonry work done to close the opening made, should be in harmony with the appearance of the surrounding parts.

Fort, Hōsdrug.

75. This temple is situated 6 miles on the west of Kadambar railway station and faces the east though the only large *gōpuram* is on the south. The *vimāna* is of stone excepting the topmost portion which has been restored of late in plaster. The Chōla and Vijayanagar inscriptions that exist on the walls of the main *garbhagriha* have been copied (in 1905) by the Epigraphical Department. The sanction sought by the renovator for rebuilding the shrine has been accorded, as there appears no objection to the proposal. The letters found on the front base of the *manṭapam* within the temple cannot with certainty be said to be ancient.

Tripurarata-
kesvara
Temple,
Kuvam.

76. On account of the abutting of certain wood depots on the wall, it was thought desirable that the spaces of ground on the north and south of the wall should be enclosed with iron railings, be laid with turf and planted with trees and shrubs, making it a miniature park with this monument of early British occupation as a central feature. But Government negatived the proposal as unnecessary except the removal of all improper additions.

Old town
wall, Mad-
ras

(a) An obelisk standing on the north of this wall, at a distance of a few furlongs, was also recommended for being treated as a part of this monument and Government accordingly ordered its inclusion in the list. A private person wished to purchase and demolish it, but this was vetoed.

77. Certain repairs to maintain the Vaithinātheswami temple, Vaithisvarankōvil, Tanjore district, and the removal of some shops within it were found desirable. These were brought to the notice of the custodian, through the Collector, and information has been received that the matter has the attention of the custodians.

Temple,
Vaithisvaran-
kōvil.

78. This temple stands close to Āduthurai, a little north of it. From the figure of a horse appearing here, it is to be inferred that the sun-god was worshipped by Kulōttunga Chōla I, and it is the only solitary instance of sun worship in Southern India. The sun is placed in the centre, and surrounding him are placed the eight planets (Plate V. Figs 5 to 12; and Plate VI, Fig. 3). The sanctum and the *manṭapam* in front, bear inscriptions of Kulōttunga I (1070 A.D.).

Suryanara-
yanaswami
temple,
Suryanar-
kōvil.

(a) The joints between the stones have widened, and hence they should be carefully pointed. The repairs which some parts require should be done.

79. It was reported that a *Pillaiyār* temple in the village of Kāvālkūdam was about to be demolished with a view to reconstruction, and that there existed a stone pillar with inscriptions near the temple. On the matter being referred to the Epigraphical Department, the demolition was permitted with the remark that any further find of inscribed stones, carved figures in stone or copper, or any other objects of such archaeological interest, in the course of repairs, should be brought to notice.

Pillaiyār
Temple,
Kavai-
kudam.

80. Application was received for permission to demolish the *garbhagriham* in the temple of Mahalingasvāmi at Tiruvadamaruthūr and the renovator who applied for this has already renewed several parts within this temple. The walls of this particular portion contain inscriptions dated the 4th year of a Parakēsarivarman, which the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy infers, may be approximately assigned to the 9th century A.D. Subject to certain conditions which the renovator agreed to, and the preservation of these inscribed stones, permission was given.

81. On application received to demolish and reconstruct the Amman shrine in the Māyuranāthasvāmi Temple, Māyavaram, permission was given subject to certain conditions which were agreed to by the renovator. It was also said that any further interference with the ancient structures (Plate VII, Fig. 1) must meet with the approval of this Department.

82. This temple which is five miles south-west of Māyavaram has some *purāṇic* interest in that Śiva appeared in the Bikṣāṇḍavar form with Vishnu for his consort before the sages of Dhārūkāvanam and overcame the elephant created by the sages, (Plate I, Fig. 2; Plate VIII; Plate IX, Fig. 2). Close to the village are Dhārūkāvanam and Pandāravāḍai connected with this *purāṇic* legend. The temple deserves inclusion in the list. The walls of the *garbhagriha* and the *maṇḍapams* in front of it bear inscriptions which have not been noticed by the Epigraphical Department whose attention must be paid to this at once. The parapet walls of the tank within the temple between the *nand* and the god, which is unique, have been almost completely removed. There are also some minor repairs which should be attended to forthwith in addition to restoring the parapet wall of the tank.

83. Owing to the neglect to put wire nettings to the windows, bats got into the dome and cause nuisance. This should be attended to forthwith. The octagonal dais on the middle and the stairs inside on the four corners of the roof should be kept in a good state of preservation.

(a) The vegetation over it should be removed and the joints filled in suitably to the surrounding ancient work.

(b) Rain water percolates through one of the side windows consequent on the ground level having been raised to that height thus weakening the foundations. As it will make the walls sink in case of neglect to repair in time, this should be attended to by putting a dwarf wall near the open window.

(c) The fine plaster figures on the portico require being preserved to prevent further deterioration. The sides should be kept in order.

(d) The flooring is not in good condition and this must be attended to. It is not known why the iron bands recently put in were fixed over the archways instead of through the solid masonry of the piers adjoining them which would give greater strength to resist thrust or tension. The leakage in the south requires being closed. The two domed halls on the west require being carefully preserved. In one, there is vegetation which should be removed and the holes closed, and no modern plastering work must be done on the face of those. The modern brick partition walls in some places may be removed to restore the building to its original appearance.

84. This is a mile east of Pāpānāsam Railway station. The building is in a state of considerable ruin on account of utter neglect. Some of the walls require rebuilding, as also the copings fallen from the top of the walls all around. The curious circular masonry granary built by Hindu kings for the storage of paddy has a circumference of 85' with a doorway measuring 2' 3" x 3' 3". The vegetation surrounding it has damaged the building. Immediate attention must be paid to preserve this building. The inscriptions on the walls of the *garbhagriha* do not appear to have been noticed by the Epigraphical Department and the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy will be addressed in the matter.

(a) The drainage within the temple is not properly maintained and the tank outside of the temple has its steps much dilapidated, and hence attempts should be made to renew them. The series of sculptures on the southern jamb of the outer *gōpura* in bas relief representing Śaivite scenes lead to the inference that it was constructed by some Pāṇḍya king. The Collector may enquire if it is a fact that the temple has no funds. The temple deserves inclusion in the List of Conserved Monuments.

85. This temple stands on an artificial mount 16' high and is at a distance of nearly three miles east of Pāpanāsam Railway station. The temple is at present maintained in good condition though its income is poor. Any future extensive conservation will be impossible from temple funds, though the income of the temple may be quite enough for sundry repairs. This temple deserves inclusion in the List of Ancient Monuments, for its historical, architectural (Plate X, Fig 2) and archaeological interest. The following points deserve notice:—

Kalyana-
sundares-
varasvami
temple,
Nallur.

(a) There are two *lingams* on the same pedestal, one of which is peculiarly bright and changes colour five times a day.

(b) The large tank, *Saptasāgara* which adjoins the temple is considered holy from its Mahābhārata connection, where Kunti, the mother of the Pāṇḍavas is said to have bathed; and it is also in a village record that pearl oysters are found in it.

(c) The ancient granary within the temple has been allowed to fall into decay and is now quite neglected. Such buildings are uncommon, and hence the temple authorities should be made to maintain it properly.

(d) The *vimāna* is of stone as is the case with a few of the Dravidian temples.

(e) On the walls of the shrine around the *lingam* are sculptured representations of Vishnu on the north, Ivara and Pārvasi on the west, Brahma on the south. A bronze Sabhāpati in a dancing posture over an *asura* is a good example of ancient workmanship (Plate X, Fig 1). The sculpture of Kunti worshipping Siva in the interior of the temple is worth attention. The inscriptions are historically important in giving a detailed account about some of the Chōla kings. These have been copied.

86. This small Chōla temple two miles north of Tiruvidamaruthūr has nothing extraordinary or unique to deserve inclusion in the conserved list. It is on account of the inscriptions over the outer *garbhagriha* walls that the Epigraphical Department recommended the temple being put in the list of monuments.

Vedapuris-
varasvami
temple,
Tirukkall-
tattai.

(a) Vegetation should be removed from the small round *gōpuram* in front of the temple, the *vimāna* and the *maṇḍapam*. The fallen stones of the *maṇḍapam* in front of the central shrine may be reset in position in the walls. Immediate attention should be paid to the north-west corner of the shrine which is in a dangerous condition on account of some stones having been uprooted and forced out of position. This portion requires rebuilding. It would be enough for the present, considering the cost of rebuilding, to fill up the gaps alone. The whole terrace of the *maṇḍapam* should be carefully examined and the leakage closed.

(b) Though Rs. 700 was provided in the year's budget for the repairs, yet in consideration of the fact that more money might be needed, the work was not undertaken by the Public Works Department and the amount has been surrendered. With all the impecunious condition of the temple, Rs. 70 was contributed by the temple authorities. It is desirable that the work should be undertaken this year at least and the repairs done to prevent further disrepair.

87. This temple is interesting both historically and architecturally (Plate VI, Figs. 1 and 2 Plate IX, Fig. 1). Its inscriptions show the dates of the Chōla kings, especially of Kulōttuṅga I. The temple derives an annual income of over Rs. 20,000 and is under the Dhamapuram-Ādinam. It is a pity no notice has been taken of the conservation of this ancient shrine and so many things are lost sight of for want of proper care. Hence, the Collector of the district may be addressed to enquire into the matter and collect the full contribution for the following repairs in the site:—

Kampaba-
resvara
temple,
Tribhuvan-
nam

(a) The cracks in the walls of the outer eastern *gōpuram* and overgrown vegetation therein.

(b) The flooring of the second *prākāra* which is not in proper condition.

(c) The western *gōpuram* which is in a dangerous condition on account of the supporting stone beam being broken. This has necessitated the blocking up of the *gōpuram* by an unsightly wall.

(d) Pavement of the inner court.

(e) Leakage in front of the *maṇḍapam* in front of the central shrine.

(f) Several sculptured figures, some of them mutilated, that appear in the *prākāra* and the inner courtyard are of fine workmanship and worthy of being conserved. The temple has not yet been placed on the list of monuments conserved by Government.

Tysgarasasvami temple, Tiruvarur, with the adjoining tank named "Kamalalaya."

88. This is one of the largest of the Dravidian temples in the ancient Chōla country and it stands on the railway line between Māyavaram and Arantāngi. The central *lingam* here is made of earth. This temple is tentatively placed in the list but I would recommend its permanent retention as it is a monument worthy of preservation.

(a) The temple has extensive courtyards with *gōpurams* on each of the outer courtyard walls. The eastern one is the highest. Some stones have been displaced on the inside of the tower.

(b) The *Kamalūlaya* tank on the west of the temple has a central island with a temple built on it but it is much overgrown with vegetation. The brick parapet walls of the tank need repair in many places.

(c) The houses constructed abutting on the south outer wall and the courtyard for a school's latrine, etc., may be acquired if the temple authorities agree to pay the cost of the acquisition as the buildings greatly mar the beauty of the temple.

(d) The stone-car on the north-east with a representation of a figure crushed under one of the stone wheels and a small *manṭapam* with sculptured stone cow and a calf—the sculptured representation (Plate X, Fig. 3 and Plate XI) of an incident connected with the days of the Chōla king who built a part of the temple—deserve careful preservation on account of the existing inscriptions inside which bear witness to the administration of criminal justice in those days. Prickly pear has grown densely near these ancient remains.

(e) There are many inscriptions representing the teachings of Gautama, Nārada-Māskara, Yāgnavalkya, and the abolition of tolls during the days of Kulāstunga Chōla I. There is also a modern inscription relating to the repairs executed by the Mahratta Raja Sarabhōi of Tānjore.

(f) The temple has its date fixed from a Tamil work as the 7th century A.D.

(g) The thousand pillared *manṭapam* has some vegetation growing on the copings which should be removed. Modern unsightly walls intersperse here and there within the temple.

(h) The shrine to the goddess, Kamalāmbāl facing the exact north-east in an attitude of *tapas* (penance) with the fine pillars of the unfinished *vasanta manṭapam* are worthy of preservation.

(i) The flooring of the *prākāra* is very defective.

(j) *Pañchalīngams* exist in the inner courtyard and the one relating to Achālesvara is very ancient having been constructed so early as the 11th century.

(k) The *koṭṭāram* otherwise known as the grain storehouse has some vegetation growing on it. The drainage is not in working order.

(l) The third and the innermost court contains the shrines dedicated to Tyāgarāja and Valmikiśvara. The hells in front are in a dancing posture as the god Tyāgarāja is dancing.

(m) The sculptures of the nine planets (*navagrahams*) are all in a row, unlike those in other places where the one does not face the other.

(n) The ceiling in front of the Valmikiśvara shrine contains the sculptures of *aṣṭadikpālakas* with the deities of the 27 stars. This is worthy of preservation.

(o) In fine, the temple though well preserved, requires some repairs here and there, in the matter of removal of vegetation, replacement of stones, flooring, etc., which should be attended to. This is one of the finest temples in Southern India.

89 This temple is situated one mile north-west of Muttupet Railway Station and is in good condition. The trustees want to have certain portions rebuilt or renewed. There is no necessity at present for such a thing, but if they persist, they may be allowed to do so on the understanding that the parts will be restored after the existing plan without any alteration or addition. In case the present proposed work of the trustees is satisfactorily done, the demolition of the other parts may then be considered. The inscriptions in the temple are historically important. The *linga* here is said to be *śaigambā* and the place itself was originally called Sātavanām.

90. This temple is situated ten miles south-east of Nannilam Railway Station. It has two courts with *gōpuram* on each of the four sides. The eastern *gōpuram* has been closed with brick-walls as the stone beams over the doorway are broken. A complete replacement would be very expensive, but iron stirrups may be fixed as supports. The present supporting masonry may then be removed. The *linga* within the temple

Maniraparavaram temple, Kovilar.

Uttaram-padesvarar temple, Tiruchendur, Guttigudi.

is a very ancient one, and its court floor is at a depth of about 5 feet below the level of the surrounding *prākāra*. The inscriptions found in the *prākāra* walls do not appear to have been noticed by the Epigraphical Department whose attention will be drawn to them. There are sculptures on the verandah on the inside of the inner court of Sirutonda Nāyanār with his family, and many others (such as the Chōla king, Kādavarkōne, and various forms of the dancing nṛ Siva).

(a) The crack on the north of the *gōpūram* should be closed, including the temporary gateway opened north of the east *gōpūram*. The temple on the whole is in a sound condition. The temple agent has consented to pay the cost of repairs if the sum be within Rs. 1,000, and as it will not cost more, the Public Works Department may be asked to send the necessary estimate. There is nothing specially architectural in it except that the temple is an ancient Chōla temple. If the inscriptions therein justify it, the temple may be included in the conserved list. The temple seems to lack management and in spite of it, the income of the temple is about Rs. 13,000 per year.

91. This forms the sole remaining portion of the palace of Queen Mangammāl who reigned at Madura in the 17th century. There are many remnants of the once grand palace such as three large polished nonlaid black stone pilaster bases, boundary wall which formed part of the old palace, with fine circular black stone pilasters and foliated Saracenic arches with stucco ornament, a pillared brick vaulted corridor with an octagonal open room in the centre surrounded by massive, round brick piers. There are also eight massive black stone polished piers inside, and domed roofs and Saracenic arches. The door to the room covering the eight massive black stone polished piers has got some finely carved wood work. There are also other remains of a similar character. Consequent upon the want of care, vegetation has begun to appear on the roofs of several of the domes, which should be removed at once. There are also sundry repairs, such as plastering work to repair some leakage, which should be attended to forthwith. Two cannons, 8' 9" long with 5" bore were found when the drains were dug in 1909, which should also be preserved in the taluk office close by. There is a room adjoining the above structure which is at present used for the municipal stores, which is finely domed and ornamented in stucco work resting on massive piers with Saracenic arches. The peepul tree growing on the roof of the extreme east part of the building, which is used at present as the police station, should be immediately cut down.

Remains
of Queen
Mangam-
māl's
Palace,
Madura.

92. Nothing more need be said about this grand structure, which is important both architecturally and archaeologically, except one passing allusion to the care that should be exercised by the Public Works Department to remove the peepul plants growing on some of the stone buttresses. There are 10 sections of round polished black piers north of the palace, some of which may be sent as specimens to the Museum.

Tirumal
Nāick's
Palace,
Madura.

93. The temple with its various outlying *mantapams* and the ruins of a palace erected by Tirumalai Nāick stand at the foot of some rocky wooded hills, and are enclosed by fortified walls. The buildings directly in use for worship are all in good condition and repairs to them should be done wholly from temple funds. There are several statues of Tirumalai Nāick, especially one within the small temple with a wooden roof inlaid with ivory and ivory lotus pendants. These form unique specimens, being of excellent workmanship, fit for preservation.

Alagarkovil-
Madura.

(a) The *mantapams* surrounding the *Nūperagangai*, a never-failing natural stream on the top of the hill are not in good condition. There are statues of Nāick Kings on some of the piers. There are also some inscriptions on the northern side of the middle court which do not appear to have been previously noticed by the Government Epigraphical Department. Inscriptions appearing on the base of the *Moffekriṣṇan kūcil* and those on the outer walls of the *Srāmi Garbhagriham* do not appear to have received any attention at the Government Epigraphist's hands. The road leading to the two wells on the hill, known as *Harumastriṥam* and *Garudastriṥam* should be widened to afford facility for pilgrims who may resort there. The repairs to the *mantapams* adjoining the wells should be done by the temple authorities, and the well water must be drained. Vegetation has luxuriantly grown over some of the *mantapams* which needs removal.

(b) Near the remains of Tirumalai Naick's palace which requires repair, there is a *manṭapam* which is being claimed by one Alagumayya Kaundam who neither looks after its preservation nor appears to have any connection with the temple now. Unless he produces any documentary evidence to establish his ownership, he may be advised through the Collector of Madura to leave the building in the hands of the temple authorities or the Public Works Department who will look after its conservation. The temple is getting a large annual income of Rs. 10,000 and as such the full or a major portion of the cost of conservation repairs must be paid by the trustees. On framing the estimate, the Public Works Department may ascertain through the Collector, what portion can be got from the temple funds.

Rock Fort,
Dindigul.

94. This fort is situated on a small rocky hill at Dindigul. Some repairs have lately been done to the first gateway as well as plastering of the walls, only it would have been better if the walls had been coloured grey instead of white. There are three cannons mounted on the parapet walls a little above the gateway. Overlooking this, are the ruins of a house which is said to have been the residence of the former Navāhs. The walls of the temple on the summit of the hill have been repaired and rebuilt by the Public Works Department last year in a very effective way, but some plant roots have unfortunately been left, and these are again growing in the newly built walls. There are inscriptions on the east wall of the *garbhagriham* adjoining the shrine. The shrine wall of the extensive pillared *manṭapam* is covered with finely carved pilasters and other work. There has been some displacement of the stones of the verandah of the shrine and leakage in this and some adjoining buildings should be attended to forthwith.

Sundaraja
Perumal
temple,
Tadikomba.

95. This temple is six miles on the north of Dindigul. There were originally three courts though now only two exist. In the outermost one, the walls have almost disappeared except on the west, where some traces exist, measuring nearly 6' in thickness with brick copings. In the second courtyard there are sculptures of the ten *avatāras* of Vishnu. The *manṭapam* in front of the *Andāl* shrine has some good sculptured statues of ancient kings on the face of some of the fronting piers and this fixes the chronology of it. The *Andāl* shrine has sculptures of various forms of Vishnu (Plato IV, Figs. 2 & 3 and Plate XII.) The bronze statue of the central shrine is very ancient. The outer parts of the temple are all in good condition. Except the Government contribution of Rs. 900, there is no other source of income to the temple, and in case Government is pleased to order its inclusion in the list, which I do not consider necessary, its future conservation must be undertaken wholly at the expense of the temple officials.

Ramanatha
swami
temple,
Bames-
waram

96. Representations having been received from the occupants of the houses surrounding the outermost wall of this temple, that these should not be acquired for *Devastānam* use, the site was inspected. It was suggested last year that, in order to complete the work of fencing the ground for a few feet outside the courtyard walls, for the formation of a flower garden around the temple, these houses might be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act if the temple authorities did not succeed in getting possession of these sites. Part of the work has already been undertaken by them, and the position at present stands as follows:—

(a) *East Wall*.—In the northern half, there are private houses inclusive of two *mutts*, one charitable and the other a religious institution. The first of these is an ancient pillared *manṭapam* of the same age as the temple itself, adapted for modern requirements as a choultry, and apart from its charitable uses, its archaeological interest must militate against any suggestion of acquiring and demolishing it. It was not against such ancient buildings as this that the proposal was directed, and if a flower garden is wanted at this particular part, it must be taken round the outside of the choultry so that the latter may not in any way be injured. Except these two *mutt* buildings which are alone tiled or terraced, the rest are thatched. Even in the choultry on the north-east corner, an open space near the wall of about 20 feet exists, but is used as a kitchen for the resident pilgrims. Almost the whole space on the southern half of the east wall is under the occupation of the temple, except one solitary thatched house on the south-east corner.

(b) *South wall*.—The eastern half is vacant ground now under the charge of the temple, while in the western half, there are several thatched houses mostly occupied by private owners.

(c) *West wall*.—The southern half is occupied by private thatched houses, while the northern has already been fenced with an iron railing.

(d) *North wall*.—The whole of this side has already been fenced, except a very little on the north-west corner, wherein two private thatched buildings exist. Thus, it will be seen that a part of the work has already been taken up.

97. This lies at a distance of a few yards south-west of the Railway Station of Kādambūr. The site was acquired by Government during 1910 for the South Indian Railway company for quarrying. Recent inspection shows that parts of the site have been excavated and the articles embedded therein, consisting of pottery, etc., have all been completely destroyed. Other parts of the gravelly ground may perhaps contain a few urns, but in view of the continued removal of gravel by the Railway, it is impracticable to conserve them. Government was therefore advised that the site should be removed from the list, and this was accordingly done. The site is said to date back as far as the 13th century to the days of the Pāndiya kings. No traces of its former importance now remain, except a Siva temple of Perunkāraṇēśvarar with ancient inscriptions which have not been as yet examined by the Epigraphical Department and their attention will be drawn to the matter.

Pre-historic
burial
ground,
Kadambur

98. This temple which is situated on the banks of the Tāmraparani river, Tinnevely District, has no income whatever excepting the amount of Rs. 30 and odd which is contributed by Government. This temple deserves inclusion in the conserved list from an architectural point of view and on account of its ancient nature. The repairs should be solely done by Government. The unfinished tower of the *gōpūram* over the stone base has the masonry in an irregular condition, and the joints require being pointed, in order that further damage may not take place. The damage is the result of long neglect and the temple is in such a low level that all the rain-water stagnates within. This, if allowed to continue will damage the foundation still further and make the walls sink even more than they have done. Arrangements should be immediately made to remedy this defect. It will be too costly to put up the terrace of the second court which has disappeared, hence the existing leakage alone may be closed to prevent further damage. The deep-rooted vegetation on some of the walls should be eradicated forthwith. Some of the Tamil inscriptions on the walls do not appear to have been noticed by the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy. The date of the inscriptions already recorded in other parts of the temple may be fixed at about 500 years ago. Much of the architectural work is anterior to that date. The facing stones of the second court have disappeared and a portion of the northern and western walls has been partially rebuilt. Other minor repairs are necessary throughout the temple.

Bhakta-
vatsalar
temple,
Sherma-
devi.

99. This is two miles north of Ambāsumudram, having many inscriptions which do not appear to have been as yet noticed by the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy. It is not in the list, but the temple authorities keep it in good condition.

Kallasana-
thasvami
Temple,
Brahmade-
sam.

100. This temple is dedicated to Kulasekhara Ālvar who built it, and is similar to the Vaikuntaperumal temple of Conjeevaram in having three storeys one over the other. A portion of the upper wall in the north of the outer courtyard is fallen and this requires re-building. The modern partition walls found in some of the *mantapams* and the whitewashing of the temple are very unsightly. The custodians of the temple must be advised to remove the former and prevent having recourse to the latter in future. The stucco plaster work of the *rimāna* has begun to disappear on account of age and it is desirable to replace it in perfect accordance with the existing ancient work. The inscriptions on the walls have disappeared on account of the neglect to properly drain the rain-water. They were copied by the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy during 1905. Some minor repairs too are necessary. The custodians of the temple may be advised to see to the draining of the rain-water completely. The temple is not now in the list. The trustee agrees to pay the contribution, if Government be pleased to look after the conservation. I see no objection to this being done.

Rajagopa-
lavami
Temple,
Mannar-
kovil.

101. This temple is on the Maniyachi-Quilon Railway line of the Tinnevely District. It is said to have been built by Parākrama Pāndiya who had his capital at Vidaināthakollai three miles north-east of the temple, on account of a vision of God

Vidana-
thasvami
Temple,
Tenkad.

directing him to worship Visvanātha of Bonares there. Hence the name,—Tonkāsi (Southern Benares). The temple authorities agree to pay a contribution toward the repairs noted hereunder, and hence the Government may undertake the conservation of the temple and declare the monument "protected" under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. The sculptures on the pillars of the *balipīṭamantapam* are of good workmanship and extend to a height of 14 feet. The wall of this *mantapam* has begun to sink consequent on the accumulation of mud, thus preventing the free flow of rain-water, which should be removed. The shrine of *kāmakoṭipīṭam* requires under-pinning in places, where sinking has taken place. On account of the unsatisfactory foundations, the stones of the Bairavar shrine have got out of position. The space at least should be pointed. The flooring of the inner courtyard is not in good condition and the joints between some stones must be pointed to put a stop to the percolation of rain-water. The terrace of the *tirumūlappatti* on the south-west is leaky, and the temple authorities have begun examining these. They must be advised to complete the work soon. The front *gōpuram* is greatly damaged and is in a dangerous condition. The masonry on the storeys has almost disappeared. Stonebeams have been broken and doors removed and the entrance is closed at present. It would be better to hind the stonebeams with angle irons to prevent farther damage and then the doors may be fixed and the entrance opened. It would be impossible to attempt any rebuilding. The plaster figures on the *gōpuram* are all mutilated and it is necessary to preserve these at least as they are. Some other repairs in various parts are necessary.

Papavina-
sasvara
temple,
Papanasam.

102. This temple which is six miles west of Ambāsamudram is well looked after, and therefore there is no need for its inclusion in the list of monuments conserved by Government.

Kumara-
svami
temple,
Elangi.

103. This temple lying at a distance of two miles west of Tenkāsi Railway station has two courts. All the shrines are in the inner court. The outer courtyard has been much neglected, with the result that there is a large accumulation of earth. The temple authorities should be advised to remove the earth and also some vegetation over the *vimāna*. The traditional account of the temple is that Śiva at the request of the *Dēvas* told them to worship Kumārasvami there, who will free them from the *Sūropadmās*. The sand *linga* there, said to be the one worshipped by the sage Agastya for two days is worth noting. The inscriptions of the temple have not been noticed by the Epigraphical Department and the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy will be requested to include them in his next tour programme. It is needless to include this in the list but the Collector may be requested to bring the suggestions to the notice of the custodians of the temple.

Kumara-
svami tem-
ple, Tiru-
malai.

104. This temple is six miles on the north of Shencottab Railway station. The entrance is from the south-side of a hill up a flight of steps. An iron railing support has been fixed to one of the sides but it is not in a sound condition, and it is likely to give way before any strong pressure and might thereby cause hurt to the pilgrims going up. The reservoir on the west which is the only means of water-supply is full of moss on account of the water not being baled out. The water should be baled out every year. Sundry repairs such as the stoppage of leakage should be carefully attended to. Though this temple, which has an income of over Rs. 10,000, is not in the list, the Collector might be requested to advise the custodians to see to the completion of the above works in time. The construction of the temple is attributed to one Chinmanangi Thovar, Zamindār of Vadagarai, with a legend of its own. He had a vision to construct this temple and install therein the present sculpture of Balasubrahmanya that lay embedded near a cluster of bamboo trees called Pulik-kattalai. The village of Panpuli containing the Śiva shrine dedicated to Nāgēśvara has on its northern *mahāmantapam* some inscriptions which do not appear to have been copied by the Epigraphical Department. Their attention will be drawn to these.

Fort
Anjengo.

105. This fort was built for the protection of trade in 1684, with the permission of Queen Attīngal of the Travancore State. It was renewed in 1690. A recent estimate for repairs has been sent by me countersigned, and it is advisable that the work should be begun and completed as early as possible. No permanent watchman is necessary for this fort, but the Deputy Tahsildar of the place may be advised to order the menial servants of the village to watch it and to remove vegetation whenever it appears, after the repairs are done. Several portions of the fort require repair.

The only open entrance to the fort is on the east with a watch tower over it, and over the western side facing the sea is another protection wall with loopholes for musketry. The other entrance lies within the fort. On all the four corners raised platforms have been constructed with holes for musketry on the parapet wall. The other portions of the wall around nro of laterite, all plain-built. The well on the north-east built of laterite has an abundant water-supply and ndjoins the underground vaulted cellar. There are earthen pipes of 4" diameter, the purpose of which is not clear except that it may have been for a distribution of the water-supply. The wooden flagstaff should be preserved by an application of wood preservative. The tomb of Daborah, the wife of the Dutch Carnado, who died on September 2nd, 1704, as also another tomb without inscription are on the outside of the north fort wall. The escarp wall on the east facing the sea, with musketry holes, lies buried under sand and requires being cleared and exposed and the missing stones replaced, with mortar joints to suit the colour existing throughout. The door * of the main rampart wall is carved. The steps leading to the previous lighthouse above the underground stone-vaulted room must be carefully preserved. Rain water should not be allowed to get into the above chamber. So, a dwarf wall to the height of 3' or 4' should be built so as to prevent its entrance. The cracks in several parts of the main wall require being grouted and underpinning is necessary.

106. This temple is situated at a distance of nearly 11 miles from Rāmnād Railway station. This was the place of worship of the Sēṭupati kings. One Matturāma-linga Sēṭupati planned to execute two towers, one of which has been finished, the other remains unfinished. The temple has an income of over Rs. 60,000. The walls, excepting those recently built, are in a neglected state, with the facing stones in several places fallen. The mud walls at the south-east corner put up for the storage of straw, and the brick walls in several other places in the inner court should be removed at once as they are very unsightly. There are ancient sculptures in the *naṇḍimantapam* of a height of 3' to 4' which serve as brackets to the stone pillars. The walls of the sanctuary which have been renewed by some Naṭṭukkōṭṭai Chetties are not in conformity with the original measurements. Fortunately the *garbhagriham* of the goddess, the *artha* and the *mahāmantapams* have not been as yet touched. The *garbhagrihams* of the god and goddess are built of granite while the remaining parts of the temple are of sandstone. Some great stone pillars of nearly 30' in height have good floral carvings. These were intended for the *gōpurams* which were never built. During the last renovation of the temple, the inscribed stones were removed and placed at random. It is hoped that this will be rectified at the next renovation. The temple authorities should be advised to store them up for inspection of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy before they are set up. The place has the name of *Adi Chidambaram* (or old Chidambaram) on account of the local tradition that Śiva as represented in the shrine of Natarāja known as *kanagasabai* performed his mystic dance there *in camera* prior to his doing so in public. The stone car with wheels and horse in the north-east of this shrine with the dancing and other figures on it is worthy of preservation. The missing parts must be searched for and reset as far as practicable. The tank at the north-east of the temple known as *brahmatirtham* has its walls sunk in several places. The Collector of the district is said to have issued a notice to the temple authorities calling upon them to maintain it in good condition. The inscriptions on the walls were copied by the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy in 1905. No renewals are necessary for some time to come to the *garbhagriham* as also the *mantapams* in front.

Mangale-
sarasvami
temple,
Uttarakosa
maangai.

107. Information was got that some of the well-carved stones at the tank within the Navāb's Palace, Trichinopoly, had been removed by the Public Works Department to certain other works, and on the Collector being addressed, it was reported that these stones were made use of for a flight of steps to the upper rock-cut cave in the Trichinopoly rock, and that the Executive Engineer has been requested not to remove any others. It was desired that the stones, if any, met with in future, should remain *in situ* and not be utilized for any other works.

Navab's
Palace,
Trichino-
poly.

108. This is situated north of Trichinopoly rock, and is in a fair state of preservation. The monument is fenced with iron spikes, but as it has not been provided with a strong lock by the Public Works Department, it affords facility for nuisance being

Preston's
Battery,
Trichino-
poly.

* One of the counterparts having been lost already, the other has been removed to the Museum.

committed. A warning may be given to the perpetrators of the nuisance, for affixing cowdung to the walls of the monument, and to prosecute them for any infringement under section 16 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. As has been pointed out, in other instances, the vegetation, if not at once prevented will retard the flow of rain-water and thus damage the rampart walls. The Public Works Department should be a little more vigilant in removing vegetation and thereby preserve the monument.

Temple,
Jembu-
kesvaram.

109. Application was received from the renovator of the great temple at Jembukesvaram, Trichinopoly district, for permission to demolish the *Kartar Manupam*, as it obstructs the putting up of certain large modern piers at the place where it stood in accordance with the plan on which he is renovating the place. It was inspected and found to contain nothing of special architectural work. On a photo being taken, the permission applied for was granted and intimation was also given that the demolition of any further ancient parts within the temple (Plato V, Figs. 1 and 2) must be with the consent of this Department.

Do.

(a) The temple was inspected. It has been undergoing repairs by the Chetties for several years past, as can be ascertained from a perusal of previous annual reports. The work is progressing no doubt, but the whole temple enclosures present the appearance of an enlarged mason's yard where the carving of stones is in progress. It seems probable from all appearances that this must continue indefinitely for many years to come. How pilgrims can perform worship at such a place, and how the income of the temple from such sources will suffer or benefit is probably best known to those concerned, but it is to be hoped, that the works, such as extension, demolition and reconstruction now taken in hand, will be brought to completion with all possible speed. Probably the present generation will not see this end attained.

Bojeswara-
swami
temple
Samaya-
param.

110. This temple is situated nine miles north of Trichinopoly. It was built by the Hoysala Bellalas early in the thirteenth century under the name of Vikramapuram in order to commemorate the victory of the Hoysala Kings over the Chōlas. The temple itself is in a state of decay, and only the court yard wall with a gateway and the central shrine, where there are some inscriptions remain intact, the remaining portions having disappeared. The *vimāna* contains good carving and architectural moulded work. In the recent repairs of 15 years ago, care was not taken to renew the stucco plaster figures: It will be enough in future conservation repairs to re-adjust the debris lying inside the court yard in such a way, that by giving a slope to it, the rain-water may not percolate, but run down smoothly into the drain. There is a dense growth of vegetation which, it has been suggested, should be removed forthwith. The leaky terrace roof should be repaired, and excepting this, no other works are necessary.

Ancient
site,
Samaya-
param.

111. This place marks the once extant large fort of the Hoysala Bellala Kings, and for purposes of future excavations this was included in the conserved list. It has been found in recent inspections that the lands adjoining the site are held in *patā* tenure and that the ryots of the place have completely excavated and removed all the foundation stones. Hence, it is submitted that this item, as it may not serve a useful purpose, may be removed from the list.

Muktis-
waraswami
temple,
Mahalikudi.

112. This temple has been totally neglected by the owners and it is almost in ruins, there being scarcely anything worthy of conservation, and even if conservation be undertaken, it would be only rebuilding the temple which does not form the work of this Department. There are some inscribed stones in a displaced condition in the southern wall of the *mantapam* in front of the *garbhagriham* which do not appear to have been examined by the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent, and he must see to these soon. The lands surrounding the site have all been brought under wet cultivation, and in a short time it is likely that the owners of the lands will encroach on the present deserted temple and thus efface all traces of it from the site.

Mahakali
temple,
Samaya-
param

113. This temple, though comparatively less interesting from an archaeological point of view than those mentioned above, is being carefully looked after by the owners and the numerous pilgrims who throng to the temple, and hence it is needless to have it in the conserved list.

Ujjayva-
nathaswami
temple,
Tirakondan
Tirumalai.

114. This small temple stands on a hillock of 35' in height and is now tentatively in the list of monuments. The inscriptions here all relate to the Chōla period and they have been copied by the Epigraphical Department. Besides the stone wall enclosed

in the hillock, there are two courts on the rock itself. There are cracks on the eastern entrance, which have caused the stones to fall in many places. The *prākūras* are kept in such a miserable condition that rain-water cannot drain through them. The stones of the side walls of the tank within the temple are fallen and require resetting. The flag stone terrace around the *garbhagriham* has leakage which requires being closed. The temple authorities do not seem to care about the conservation of the temple and as there is nothing to warrant its conservation by Government, it will be removed from the list.

115. This place, which is 27 miles south-east of Sankaridrug Railway station was one of those built by the Nāick Kings of Madura, who also held sway over the Kōngu country. The joints of the stones of the walls are all very accurately set and the whole fort itself is in a very good state of preservation. Some minor works have been done this year, including plastering but it is a pity that the plastering over the parapets and copings is not coloured. The leaky portions of the temple in the fort should be carefully attended to by the Public Works Department. The powder magazine and several of the water reservoirs are all in good condition. The southern entrance should be closed lest the monument be interfered with by people who may otherwise get free access to it. The rock-cut temple of Narasimhaśvāmi including *Hiranyasamhāram*, *Vaikuṇṭhanārāyaṇam*, *Vānana* and *Trivikrama Avatāram* containing several carvings are worthy of preservation. The inscriptions found in the temple have been copied by the Epigraphical Department.

(a) The monolithic figure of Hanumān is worth preserving. There is also a rock-cut image of Rēṅganātha lying on the hood of Kārkōdaka. It is finely sculptured and is locally said to have been formed by Visvakarma, the celestial architect.

(b) Owing to the excellent carvings within both these temples above mentioned, and their location in the rock, they have been brought in the "protected" list as the custodian agreed to the proposal, and also consented to meet a portion of the cost of future repairs, should any become necessary.

A. REA,
Superintendent.



Fig 1.



Fig 2



Fig 1



Fig 2



Fig 3



Fig 4.



Fig 5.



Fig 6



Fig 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig 9.

PLATE III.



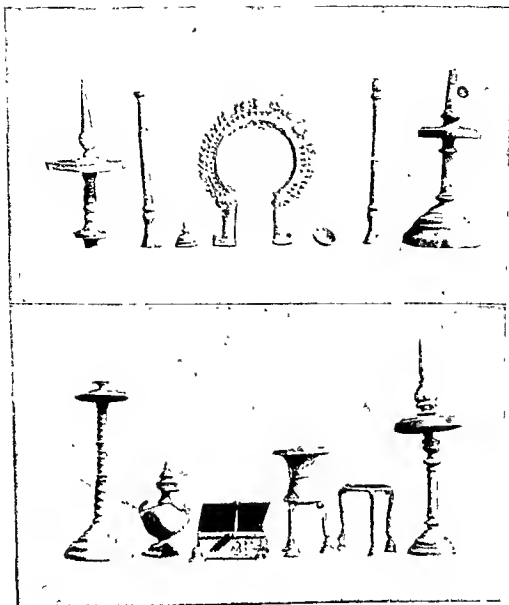


Fig. 1

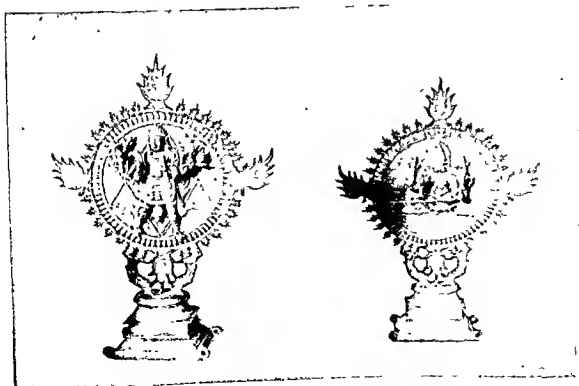


Fig. 2



Fig 1



Fig 2

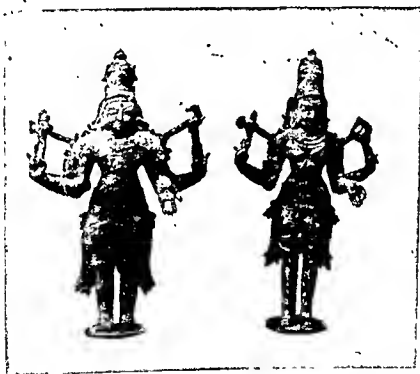


Fig 3

Fig 4

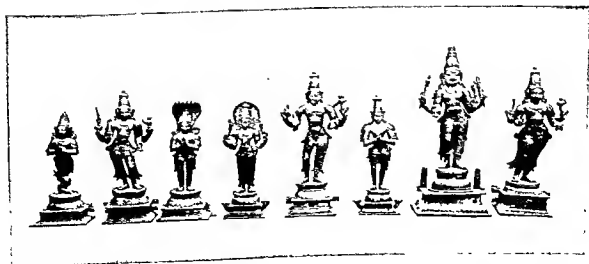




Fig 1



Fig 2



Fig 3



Fig 4



Fig 1

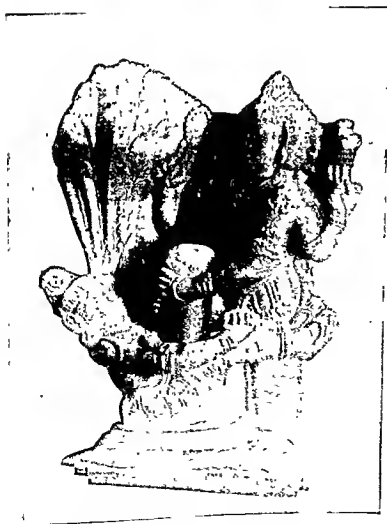


Fig 2





Fig 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

PLATE XI.

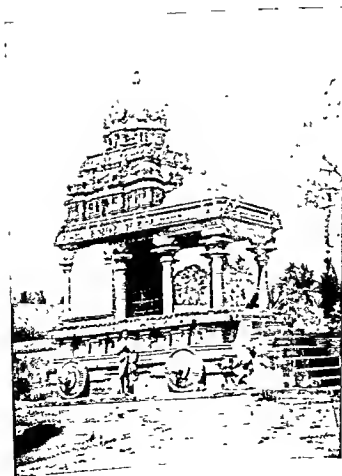
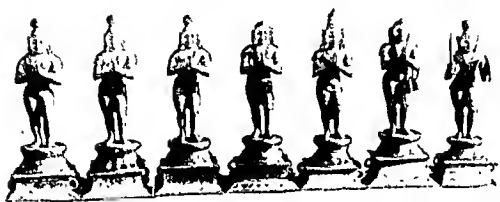


PLATE XII.



PART II.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

Conservation reports from Public Works Department officers, etc.

FIRST CIRCLE.

GANJAM DISTRICT.

(8) *Gangādarasvāmi and Jagadīśvarasvāmi temples on Bugāda hill*, Kottakolla, Goomsur taluk. Repaired last year and are in good condition.

VIZIANAPATAM DISTRICT.

(5) *Buddhist monolithic and structural remains of a monastery on the Bojannakonda hills*, Sankaram, Anakapalle taluk. Repairs were carried out in Marob 1912. Dagohas have been repaired as far as money has been allotted and caroe kept in good order.

(6) *Buddhist structural remains of a monastery on the Bodikonda, Gurubakthakonda and Durgakonda hills*, Ramatirtham, Vizianagaram taluk. The monument was last repaired in October 1911. The path was mended last year and may be done again next.

SECOND CIRCLE.

KISTNA DISTRICT.

(18) *Cave, west of Bezwāda*, Bozwāda, Bezwāda taluk. Rock-cutting, forming and removing shrubs were carried out. Present condition : good.

(21) *Rock-cuttings on the hill including five caves*, Bezwāda, Bezwāda taluk—

(i) *Govinda cave*.—Repairs such as rock-cutting, forming pathways and removing vegetation was done during the year. Present condition is good.

(ii) *Rāmanuja Bilan*.—Rough stone pillars in place of those wanting were constructed and repairs to cracks and removing vegetation done. Present condition is good.

(iv) *Akkanna, Madanna caves*.—Removing rubbish on the top of mantapa, repairing the same with concrete in surki mortar and making proper pathway and removing vegetation were carried out. Present condition is good.

(v) *Twin caves south of Akkanna, Madanna halls*.—Removing large portion of rock debris fallen down in front of the openings, clearing shrubs, etc., has been done. Present condition is good.

(22) *Narasimhasvāmi temple*, Konduru, Bezwāda taluk. Last year, prickly-pear and jungle were cleared by the owners. It is in good condition. No repairs are required.

(23) *Hill fort and palace on the hill*, Kondapalli, Bezwāda taluk. Prickly-pear removed and front gate walls repaired. Some portions near the gate at top have fallen down and require to be made up.

(24) *Caves on the hill*, Mogalrājapuram, Bezwāda taluk :—

(ii) *Cave on the back of Mogalrājapuram quarra*.—Clearing shrubs and strengthening front pillars, etc., were carried out in 1910-1911. No repairs are required for the present.

(iii) *Cave on the south of Mogalrājapuram village*.—Clearing shrubs was carried out in 1909-1910. No repairs are required for the present.

(iv) *Cave to the east of Mogalrājapuram village*. Strengthening the pillars and earth work to drain off rain water will be carried out in 1912-1913.

(25) *Jalakesvarasvāmi and Visvesvarasvāmi temple*, Ghantasala, Bunder taluk. Repairs to the extent of Rs 4 was carried out.

(29) *Buddhist chaityas and stupas and all the rock-cut caves*, Guntapallo, Ellora taluk. The jungle round about the caves has been cleared and the vegetation, roots etc., clinging to the stonework has been removed.

GUNTUR DISTRICT.

(46) *Four storeyed rock-cut cave*, Vundavalli, Guntūr taluk. Repairs commenced in March 1912 for replacing fallen down pillars, stopping leakage, and closing cracks in roofs, repairing the worn out pillars and other sundry repairs. If the above are carried out, the cave will be in a fair condition.

(48) *Kopatesvara temple*, Chejerla, Narasaranpet taluk. Shrubs in compound wall and main temple have been partly cleared and whitewashing done to some portions of the temple by the owner.

(52) *Amarēsvara temple*, Amarāvati, Sattenapalle taluk. Repairs to upper floor and whitewashing have been done. The compound and main walls of temple contain gaps and cracks which require to be closed with masonry and concrete. The walls are overgrown with vegetation which requires to be rooted out and destroyed.

(53) *Mound containing a Buddhist stupa and other remains*, Amarāvati, Sattenapalle taluk. Repairs to watcher's shed done at a cost of Rs. 11 in March 1911. The shed roof is damaged by white-ants. This requires repairs and an estimate for Rs. 55 has been sanctioned for the same for this year.

THIRD CIRCLE.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

(149) *Temples on the Pushpagiri hill*, Cuddapah, Cuddapah taluk. An estimate for Rs. 2,960 has been completed. Repairs to Vimana are necessary. They will cost over Rs. 10,000.

(167) *Fort with the ancient buildings enclosed therein*, Siddhavattam, Siddhavattam taluk. Removal of jungle growth, underpinning the stone lintels broken, repairing the terrace of the main gate, mosques etc., placing in position the large arch head stone, raising them from the moat and fort walls. At present, no repairs are necessary.

(169) *Kōthandarāmāsvāmī temple*, Vontimitta, Siddhavattam taluk. Repairs to the terrace and *gōpura* of Hanuman temple were completed and also the plastering work for the *prākāra* walls including underpinning; the terrace of main temple, *Kalyana mantapa*, *Yagasala*, arcades are also made completely water tight. Girders are ready at site. They should be fitted to support east *gōpura*. At present, no repairs are necessary.

(152) *Fort with the enclosed ancient buildings*. 3, *Ranganāthāsvāmī temple*, Gandikotta, Jemmalamadugu taluk. Graveling the pials in front of the temple, a portion of which remained to be done was completed this year. Grouting and plastering the loosely set retaining walls of pials, a portion of which work also remained incomplete was completed during the year. Actual expenditure incurred during the year on the repairs to Gandikotta temples is Rs. 200.

(154) *Mādhavaperumāl temple*, Gandikotta, Jemmalamadugu taluk. Plastering the cornice, a portion of which work also remained incomplete was completed during the year.

CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

(160) *Vishnu temple and Devajusthambam*, Sōmpalle, Madanapalle taluk. The temple premises, compound wall and *gōpura*, etc., were repaired in 1904-1905. For further repairs required, an estimate for Rs. 1,030 sanctioned since and is put in hand.

(170) *Fort Gurramkonda*, Vāyalpad taluk. Repairs for fort were completed during the year. Most of the repairs carried out were for such items which have added to the interest of the fort and to open up the place more. Present condition is fair.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

(123) *Kallēsvara temple*, Hirehadagalli, Hadagalli taluk. Covering the roof with concrete, re-fitting the displaced stones, and removing vegetation are in progress. The temple is in fair order. No further repairs are necessary, at present except for *gōpura*.

(127) *Well (Sūlaibhavi), Mēlapanagudi, Hospet taluk.* Grouting, pointing and removing silt from well: done. The well is in fair order. A suitable approach from the road with a gateway is necessary. Approximate cost, Rs. 55.

(132) *All the ancient deserted remains, Hampi, Hospet taluk—*

(i) *Ruins of Vijayanagar citadel and Mahārnavami dibba.*—The scattered ornamental stones have been arranged in a line and the dibba cleared. It is in good order.

(iv) *Dibba near Mahārnavami dibba.*—Repairs completed. This dibba has been newly exhumed and the basement repacked. It is in good order. Some more repairs to improve the appearance of the structure have been suggested by the Additional Archaeological Superintendent during his inspection of the structure in November 1911. Approximate cost, Rs. 150.

(v) *Underground chamber, Vāsanta mantapa.*—Repairs just completed. The open yard has been cleared of the fallen beam stones. It is in good order. A parapet wall round the opening is necessary. The inside walls too are in need of repairs. Some minor repairs have been suggested in addition to this by the Additional Archaeological Superintendent. Approximate cost, Rs. 200.

(137) *Krishnasvāmi temple, Hampi, Hospet taluk.* Removing debris and supporting roof with pillars: done. The *gōpura* front entrance is in a bad state of disrepair. It is likely to fall down at any moment. To avoid accidents, this gateway will be closed and a fresh entrance will be opened on the south side. An estimate providing for the same will be submitted.

(138) *Malayavanta Raghunāthasvāmi temple, Hampi, Hospet taluk.* Repairs to main temple *gopura* and *Rāmānujakūta* are completed. Repairs to *Lakshmi Devī mantapa* are in progress. Fallen and falling chip stones have been laid and parapet built. Repairs to parapet are in progress. The monument is in good condition.

FOURTH CIRCLE.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

(182) *Sangamēśvarasvāmi temple, Bhavāni, Bhavāni taluk.* Broken beam stones are being replaced. Terraco was redone where leaky. The monument is in good condition.

(183) *Temple, Pētur, Coimbatore taluk.* Usual annual repairs are being done every year prior to the annual car festival by the temple custodian. The monument is in good condition.

(185) *Jain temple, Vijayamangalam, Erode taluk.* Terrace was repaired where leaky, and broken benm stone replaced. Damaged compound wall was repaired.

MALABAR DISTRICT.

(189) *Śiva temple, Beypore, Calicut taluk.* The monument is kept in fair condition by the owner. Hence no conservation from public funds is necessary.

(191) *Nārāyanamūrti temple, Cheruvunur, Calicut taluk.* This is kept in good order by the custodian and no measure of conservation is necessary.

(206) *Dutch fort, Cannanore, Chirakkal taluk.* Average annual repairs amounts to Rs. 800. The monument is in military occupation and maintained in good condition.

(207) *Mosque, Kunjamangalam, Chirakkal taluk.* The monument is in good condition. Repairs have lately been carried out by the trustee.

(217) *Fort, Pālghat, Pālghat taluk.* Vegetation was removed from the walls. twice and crude sulphuric acid was tried to eradicate the roots. Coloured pointing, etc., was done wherever found necessary. Leakages in the roof of front entrance were closed and a levelling course of concrete laid over cutstone roof. Tank inside was repaired.

(225) *Jain temple, Sultan's Battery, Wynad taluk.* An estimate for Rs. 30 for clearing jungle, etc., was worked out in 1911-1912 and a similar amount will be required this year. The monument is in fair condition. No repairs to the building are required.

NILGIRI DISTRICT.

(224) *Fort, Hullikādrug, Coonoor taluk.* The necessary jungle clearing has been completed for: 1911-1912. The notice board bearing inscription in English and Tamil has been fixed. The monument is in fair order.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

(254) *Hanumān temple, Padaved, Polur taluk.* This is just repaired under an estimate of Rs. 170. The present condition is good.

(259) *Rāmāsvami temple, Nelvoy, Vellore taluk.* The *gōpura* and compound wall were repaired in 1910-1911. It is now in good condition.

(260) *Fort, Vellore, Vellore taluk.* This monument is maintained by the Public Works department at an annual cost of Rs. 400.

(261) *Jalakanṭṣavara temple, Vellore, Vellore taluk.* The temple is kept in order by the Public Works department at an annual cost of Rs. 350.

(263-A) *Śiva temple, Shōlāpuram, Vellore taluk.* The compound wall has been re-constructed and petty repairs done to *gōpura*.

(263) *Śiva temple, Vēppampattin, Vellore taluk.* Vegetation was removed last year.

SALEM DISTRICT.

(277) *Fort and temple on the hill, Sankaridrug, Tiruchengode taluk.* Props have been provided as far as funds permit for dangerous places of *prākāra* of Varadārāja temple and thick growth of bushes and prickly-pear from bastion walls are cleared every year.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

(275) *Fort and buildings on the hill, Nāmakkal, Nāmakkal taluk.* Petty repairs to walls, coping and temple well and clearing vegetation have been carried out.

FIFTH CIRCLE.

NELLORE DISTRICT.

(72) *Hill fort with all ancient buildings, Udayagiri, Udayagiri taluk.* Some of the walls of the granary and Rāmbugga of 1,000 steps have fallen down and are being repaired under an estimate for Rs. 350.

(73-A) *Cave, Dasēripalli, Udayagiri taluk.* Repairs were done for Rs. 10 in the year.

MADRAS.

(329) *Old Town wall, Madras, Repairs done in 1911—Pointing, cement pointing, earth filling, removing vegetation and repairing the face with country brick. Surfing over the entrance of embankment.*

330. *Cornwallis Memorial, Madras, Repairs done in 1911. Colour washing, painting, removing vegetation, etc.*

(G.O. No. 1336, Public, dated the 5th December 1911.) *Obelisk boundary of Old Madras Town wall, Madras. This is being repaired under an estimate of Rs. 35.*

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

(292) *'Thēr Mahal' used as sub-jail within the Reformatory school, Chingleput, Chingleput taluk.* Repairs have been carried out during the year.

(300) *Large Śiva temple, Tenneri, Conjeeveram taluk.* Repairs are being executed. Walls on the northern and eastern sides have been reconstructed. The parapet wall has been renewed. Flooring in *Kalyāna mantapa* has been repaired.

(309) *Varadārājaperumāl temple, Conjeeveram, Conjeeveram taluk.* Patch repairs are being carried out by the trustees themselves every year. Vegetation was being removed.

(320) *Tāndāni Iṣarar temple, Perumbair, Madurantakam taluk.* Repairs have been executed to the temple proper. Plastering with specially-prepared mortar is in progress.

(325) *Siva temple at Trisūlam*, Pallāvaram, Saidāpet taluk. Repairs have been carried out during the year.

(328) *Vishnu temple*, Tiruvallūr, Tiruvallūr taluk.—The northern wall has been repaired. The trustees are carrying out the repairs themselves.

SIXTH CIRCLE.

MADURA DISTRICT.

(395) *Ten pillars*, Madura, Madura taluk. A sum of Rs. 65 was spent in removing the shrubs, etc., in March 1912.

(402) *Fort on rock*, Dindigul, Dindigul taluk. In 1910-11 and 1911-12, the cost of repairs done amounted to Rs. 1,874 and Rs. 28 respectively.

(403) *Mettupatty cave in Sithārmalai*, Mettupatty, Dindigul taluk. Steps in the hill cut and mud walls inside the cave demolished and cave cleared of all debris.

RĀMNĀD DISTRICT.

(417) *Itāmanādasvāmi temple*, Rāmēsvaram, Rāmād taluk. Portions of this temple are being repaired by the trustees without reference to this Department.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

(451) *Vishnu temple*, Krishnāpuram, Tinnevely taluk. Leakages in the roof were closed at a cost of Rs. 700 in 1911.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

(457) *Ratnēsvara temple*, Ratnagiri, Kulittalai taluk. Repairs were executed in December 1911 and January, February and March 1912. Repairs done are:—A fallen parapet wall west of Amman shrine has been rebuilt. A badly-dilapidated parapet near madapalle has been removed and rebuilt. Leaky *manṭapa* has been repaired with concrete, brick-laying and plaster materials for railing have been purchased. Total expenditure Rs. 398.

(462) *Siva temple*, Puratukovil, Kulittalai taluk. Recently repaired by the trustees. The trustees have very well repaired it, leaving the stones bearing inscriptions in their own places.

(463) *Koranganūthan temple*, Srinivāsanaillūr, Musiri taluk. The pathway to it has been recently acquired at a cost of Rs. 3,450.

(466) *Ranjāngudi fort*, Ranjāngudi attached to Tovniyur, Perambalur taluk. Vegetation has been cleared in and about the citadel this year at a cost of Rs. 220.

(467) *Mantapa containing tomb, Shams Khan mosque*, Valikondapuram, Perambalur taluk. Total outlay on repairs spent this year from January to March 1912 is Rs. 310.

(468) *Temple, tank and mantapa*, Valikondapuram, Perambalur taluk. Repairs for Rs. 1,000 were done in 1911-12.

(469) *Mantapa containing a tomb*, Vallāpuram, hamlet of Bramadesam, Perambalur taluk. Work was done in February and March 1912 to the extent of Rs. 30.

(470) *Shamas Khan mosque (Yakkīar masjid)*, Vallāpuram, hamlet of Bramadesam, Perambalur taluk. Floor has been renewed at a cost of Rs. 50, and vegetation has been removed and the tank in front cleared at a cost of Rs. 10.

(475) *Siva temple with inscriptions*, Kilapaluvur, Trichinopoly taluk. Recently repaired in full by the trustees.

(478) *Fort with temple and inscriptions*, Trichinopoly, Trichinopoly taluk. Fencing has been done to the Preston's battery in 1911-12 at a cost of Rs. 110.

(479) *Siva temple*, Tiruppālātham, Trichinopoly taluk. The whole of the inside shrine has been renewed by Chetties.

(485) *Jambunāthan temple and rock inscriptions*, Tiruvellarai, Trichinopoly taluk. Works done since October 1911 are—repairs to roof of main temple, building up the compound wall and collecting materials for *mantapa*. Cost, Rs. 256.

(490) *Bojśvarasvāmi temple Samayapuram*, Trichinopoly taluk. The inside has been sloped towards the drains round the temple and a lead-off drain constructed. Vegetation has been removed. All these were done at a cost of Rs. 170.

(498) *Siva temple*, Tiruvēdangulam, Trichinopoly taluk. Repairs to terrace in *maṇṭapa* in front of amman shrine and svāmi shrine were partly done at a cost of Rs. 285. Vegetation is partly cleared.

(501) *Brihaḍisvarasvāmi temple*, Gangaikondashōlapuram, Udayārpālayam taluk. Some roots were removed in March, 1912.

(503) *Jain statues*, Jayankoodasbōlapuram, Udayārpālayam taluk. The pedestal of one statue that was badly in need of repairs has been rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 17-12-0.

SEVENTH CIRCLE.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

(334) *Remains of Fort Saint David with old tombs, etc.*, Devanāmpatnam, Cuddalore taluk. South-west bastion underpinned and prickly-pears removed. No. 2 bastion and wall partly dug out.

TANJORE DISTRICT.

(354) *Nagēśvarasvāmi temple*, Kumbakōnam, Kumbakōnam taluk. In 1911-12, the compound wall in rear requiring reconstruction has been dismantled and materials are being collected.

(356) *Sāraṅgapanisvāmi temple*, Kumbakōnam, Kumbakōnam taluk. The floors, beams and joists of all floors of the tower at entrance are in a dilapidated condition. Necessary joists and planks were bought during 1911-12.

(353) *Banapurisvarasvāmi temple*, Kumbakōnam, Kumbakōnam taluk. In 1911-12, terracing the roof of the *maṇṭapa* in front with 3" concrete and a course of bricks and plastering over was done.

(359) *Chakrapānisvāmi temple*, Kumbakōnam, Kumbakōnam taluk. *Maṇṭapa* in front of the svāmi shrine is being renewed by private charity.

(360) *Malligārjunasvāmi temple*, Kumbakōnam, Kumbakōnam taluk. Slight repairs to the compound wall inside and plastering to the *maṇṭapa* in front of the svāmi shrine were done by private means in 1911-12.

(366) *Svāmināthasvāmi temple*, Svāmimalai, Kumbakōnam taluk. The temple has been completely repaired by a Chetty and is in good condition. The outer compound wall requires its coping to be made up here and there. It seems that the repairs to the compound wall will be taken up by private persons shortly.

(367) *Airarātēśvara temple*, Dārāsuram, Kumbakōnam taluk. The *vimāna* is being repaired by the trustees of the temple.

(368) *Mahalingasvāmi temple*, Tiruvadamardūr, Kumbakōnam taluk. The temple is in good condition and is being renewed by a Chetty. The *maṇṭapa* round svāmi shrine has been almost completed. In other portions, materials are being got ready.

(369) *Dansborg castle*, Tranquebar, Māyavaram taluk. Plastering was done to all wings of the Dansborg inside and outside. Poreh for south wing was constructed. Pasvago in rear of front gate in fort-wall was plastered. Cement-washing to all wings is in progress. Plastering is required for the fort walls and the ground floor and roof of the Dansborg as it has all disappeared and the bricks crumble to powder by the effect of sea air. The front door in the fort wall also requires refitting. Estimate for Rs. 5,550 was sanctioned and the work completed in 1911-12.

(370) *Māyuranāthasvāmi temple*, Māyavaram, Māyavaram taluk. Renewal of the Amman shrine is being done by a Chetty and for repairs to other portions, materials are being got ready.

(377) *Sivaloganāthasvāmi temple*, Tirupāngūr, Shiyali taluk. The temple has been thoroughly repaired by private efforts.

(378) *Little fort enclosing the great temple, Tānjore, Tānjore taluk.* The two slips of the escarp wall have been taken up and one was finished last year. The other is being rebuilt now.

(380) *Grīlapurīśvara temple, Tillasthānam, Tānjore, taluk.* Supporting the lintel stone of the *gōpura* at entrance on the east side was done in 1911.

(382) *Panchanadēśvarar temple, Tiruvādi, Tānjore taluk.* Stone floors of *maṇṭapas* in front of *svāmi* and *amman* shrines require resetting and are being done by a member of the public.

Tanjore Palace building, Tanjore, Tanjore taluk. (G.O. No. 198 W., dated 3rd February 1912.)

(1) *Sangita mahāl.*—Repaired recently. The building still requires improvements of its floors and also provision of window shutters. Necessary repair estimate will be framed.

(2) *Clock tower.*—Repaired recently. It is in fairly good condition.

(383) *Maṇṭapa and inscribed stone, Kōḍiyakādu, Tiruttūraippūndi, taluk.* Recently repaired. In good condition.

(385) *Siva temple, Vēdāranyam, Tirutūraippūndi taluk.* The trustee of the temple has repaired it in 1911-12. Everything is in good condition.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Office expenditure during the year 1911-1912.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay of Superintendent and Additional Superintendent ..	13,683	12	11
Travelling allowance of Superintendent and Additional Superintendent	3,051	12	0
Pay of establishment inclusive of temporary staff	5,352	0	11
Compensation for dearness of food-grains	166	3	5
Travelling allowance of establishment inclusive of temporary staff	3,149	0	0
Supplies and services	4,596	4	0
Contingencies	3,325	0	4
Coronation bonus	94	0	0
Total ..	33,418	1	7

N.B.—There has been a receipt of Rs. 52-8-0 by the sale of Photo prints to the public.

APPENDIX B.

List of places visited during the year 1911-1912.

District.	For conservation.	For excavation.	For inspection of ancient sites, antiquities, etc.
Visagapatam ..	Anakapalli .. ..	....	....
	Dhārīpālayam .. ..	....	....
	Vinnanagram .. ..	....	....
	Vinnāthram .. ..	....	....
Kistna ..	Undavalli .. ..	....	....
	Berwada .. ..	....	....
	Madurantakam .. ..	....	....
	Neelumaram .. ..	....	....
Chingleput ..	Eriperambodur .. ..	....	....
	Nadambattur .. ..	....	....
	Kuvam .. ..	....	....
	Mañabaliyaram .. ..	....	....
North Arcot ..	Tirumalai .. ..	....	Tirupati.

	Salem .. ..	....	Papanāsam.
	Tarimangalam .. ..	....	....
	Nelegālpatti .. ..	....	....
Salem ..	Ayōdyaapatam .. ..	....	....
	Senkaridrug .. ..	....	....
	Tiruchengodu .. ..	....	....
	Soramangalam .. ..	....	....
	Attur .. ..	....	....
Coimbatore ..	Padiyūr .. ..	....	....
	Pennyapālayam .. ..	....	....
	.....	....	Settipālayam.
	Chippaguri .. ..	....	....
	Hoerpet .. ..	....	....
	Kumalipet .. ..	....	....
	Ilampet .. ..	....	....
	Kottur .. ..	....	....
	Ambali .. ..	....	....
	Ujjini .. ..	....	....
	Harapanaballi .. ..	....	....
	Nilagunda .. ..	....	....
	Elkajali .. ..	....	....
Ballary ..	Madagalli .. ..	....	....
	Nellakhenai .. ..	....	....
	Tābarahalli .. ..	....	....
	Ballary .. ..	....	....
	.....	....	Kapagalla.
	Kaditali .. ..	....	....
	Rayadrag .. ..	....	....
	.....	....	Gollipalli.
	Adal .. ..	....	....
	Awari .. ..	....	....
	Halitida .. ..	....	....

District.	For conservation.	For excavation.	For inspection of ancient sites, antiquities, etc.
	Anantapur .. ..	....	Kalyandurg.
	Kamacharu .. ..	....	Madigalla.
	Tadipatri .. ..	....	....
	Goity .. ..	....	....
	Penukonda .. ..	....	....
	Palamudram .. ..	....	....
Anantapur	Geranilla .. ..	....	Demaketiapalli.
	Chakalapalli .. ..	....	....
	Lepakshi .. ..	....	....
	Hindupur .. ..	....	....
	Madakasira .. ..	....	....
	Bolla .. ..	....	....
	Matnagiri .. ..	....	....
	Agili .. ..	....	....
Cuddapah	Vanavolu .. ..	....	....
	Cuddappah .. ..	....	....
	Trichinopoly .. ..	....	....
	Tiruvallur .. ..	....	....
Trichinopoly	Tiruvannakkaval .. ..	....	Orayur
	Samayapuram .. ..	....	Uyyakondau Tirumalai.
	Srirangam .. ..	....	....
	Tanjore .. ..	....	Nallor.
	Kumbakonam .. ..	....	Tiruvallor.
	....	....	Tirukkattalai.
	....	....	Nannilam.
Tanjore	Tiruvidadamaradar .. ..	....	Vajjovur.
	Maonattgudi .. ..	....	....
	Mayeravaram .. ..	....	....
	Papantham .. ..	....	....
	Madura .. ..	....	....
Madura	Dindigul .. ..	....	Tadikkombu.
	Alagarcovil .. ..	....	....
	Ramanall .. ..	....	....
Ramanad	Ramanavarum .. ..	....	Tenkasi.
	Uttarakotamangul .. ..	....	Coimbatam.
	....	....	Kiangi.
	....	....	Tirumalai.
	....	....	Ambasamudram.
	....	....	Chernidavi.
	....	....	Papantham.
Tinnevely .. ..	....	....	Kadayasallor.
	Quilon .. ..	....	....

	Calicut .. ..	....	....
Malabar .. ..	....	....	Coonoor.
Nilgiria .. ..	....	....	Kotagiri.

APPENDIX C.

Expenditure incurred on conservation of ancient monuments during 1911-1912.

Serial number.	Name of monument.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
<i>First Circle.</i>							
1	Aśoka's inscriptions ..	Jogada ..	Berhanpur ..	Ganjam ..	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Work in progress.
2	The Śiva temple on Engada Hill.	Kotakolla ..	Goomaūr ..	Do. ..	..	6 0 0	Do.
3	Ruined monastery ..	Rāmētritham.	Vizianagrom.	Vizianagpatam.	60 0 0	60 0 0	Pay of watchman.
4	Buddhist remains at Śaṅkaram	Śaṅkaram ..	Anakpalle ..	Do.	60 0 0	65 0 0	Do.
5	Buddhist remains ..	Rāmātritham.	Vizianagrom.	Do.	..	125 0 0	
6	Buddhist remains at Śaṅkaram	Śaṅkaram ..	Anakpalle ..	Do.	..	89 0 0	
<i>Second Circle.</i>							
7	Śiva temple ..	Ghantāḍala ..	Bondar ..	Kistna ..	Nil.	4 0 0	Expenditure up to date, Rs. 250.
8	Rock-cut caves ..	Undavalli ..	Guntur ..	Guntur ..	100 0 0	105 0 0	Work in progress.
9	The Buddhist stupas ..	Amārāvati ..	Battotapalle ..	Do.	85 0 0	60 0 0	Pay of watchman.
10	The Hill fort ..	Boṇḍapalli ..	Bezwada ..	Kistna ..	..	19 0 0	Only up to date, Rs. 247.
11	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	26 0 0	Pay of watchman.
12	Rock cuttings on the hill including five caves.	Bezwada ..	Do.	Do.	..	192 0 0	
13	Repairs to the twin caves situated to the south of Akkanna and Maderna caves	Do ..	Do.	Do.	240 0 0	45 0 0	
14	Buddhist caves ..	Gūṭṭapalle ..	Ellore ..	Do.	150 0 0	133 0 0	
<i>Third Circle.</i>							
15	Kallāṭvara temple ..	Hoerahadagalli.	Hodagally ..	Bellary ..	110 0 0	45 0 0	
16	Ancient deserted remains — Mahārāyami Dibba.	Hampi ..	Hospet ..	Do.	80 0 0	94 0 0	
17	Ancient deserted remains—Queen's bath	Do.	Do.	Do.	130 0 0	180 0 0	
18	Ancient deserted remains—old ground passage near Mahārāyami Dibba.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200 0 0	701 0 0	
19	Water aqueduct ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	170 0 0	162 0 0	
20	Aśvatanārāyaṇasvāmi temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,300 0 0	1,155 0 0	
21	Gaṅḡa temple near Kamalapur	Do.	Do.	Do.	260 0 0	245 0 0	
22	Hesar Rāmāsvāmi temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	175 0 0	107 0 0	
23	Jain temple, south of Paṅṇapatti temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,550 0 0	1,462 0 0	
24	Malavavāni Rāgnāthaśvāmi temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	600 0 0	720 0 0	
25	The Hampi ruins	Do.	Do.	Do.	285 0 0	256 0 0	
26	Rock fort	Goṭy ..	Goṭy ..	Anantapur ..	1,300 0 0	1,390 0 0	Employment of watchmen for clearing vegetation.
27	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	250 0 0	46 0 0	Employment of watchman.
28	Hemavāni temple	Talpatra ..	Talpatra ..	Do.	30 0 0	119 0 0	
29	Manra's bangle-well with well	Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	Do.	210 0 0	30 0 0	
30	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	210 0 0	304 0 0	
31	Maḥākṛṣṇasvāmi temple.	Uravahopda ..	Goṭy ..	Do.	210 0 0	335 0 0	
32	Vīraśaivāśvāmi temple	Lepakshi ..	Hindaga ..	Do.	1,130 0 0	1,023 0 0	
33	Ancient well ..	Penukonda ..	Penukonda ..	Do.	87 0 0	12 0 0	
34	Śākara Mahal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	162 0 0	616 0 0	
35	Śākara Mahal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	162 0 0	616 0 0	
36	Ancient monuments ..	Aḍai ..	Aḍai ..	Bellary ..	..	258 0 0	

Expenditure incurred on conservation of ancient monuments during 1911-1912—cont.

Serial number.	Name of monument.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
<i>Third Circle—cont.</i>							
37	Mahara	Adoni ..	Adoni ..	Bellary ..	Rs. A. P. 55 0 0	Rs. A. P. 15 0 0	
38	Powder magazine on Jambunathan Hill.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	110 0 0	45 0 0	
39	Ancient monuments ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	530 0 0	220 0 0	
40	Kothandaramaswami temple.	Vontimitta ..	Siddharattam.	Cuddapah ..	590 0 0	590 0 0	
41	Medhaperumal temple	Ganjikota ..	Jammalamadga- ru.	Do. ..	250 0 0	199 0 0	
42	Fort	Siddharattam.	Siddharattam.	Do. ..	800 0 0	797 0 0	
43	Ancient gallied wall.	Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	100 0 0	127 0 0	
44	Fort	Gurramkonda.	Vayalpad ..	Chittoor ..	200 0 0	19 0 0	
45	Temple on the Pushpa- giri hill	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	200 0 0	228 0 0	
46	Syed Ahmed Sahab's Masjid.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	250 0 0	520 0 0	
47	Nasab's towers ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	300 0 0	350 0 0	
48	Narasimhaswami temple.	Gurramkonda.	Vayalpad ..	Chittoor ..	100 0 0	56 0 0	
49	Vishnu temple ..	Sompalle ..	Madanapalle ..	Do. ..	100 0 0	99 0 0	
<i>Fourth Circle.</i>							
50	Jain temple	nutan's bat- tery.	Wynad ..	Malabar ..	30 0 0	22 0 0	
51	Fort	Tellicherry ..	Kottayam ..	Do. ..	100 0 0	95 0 0	
52	Fort wall	Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	40 0 0	41 0 0	
53	Fort	Palghat ..	Palghat ..	Do. ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	
54	Bekal fort	Bekal ..	Kasaragod ..	South Canara ..	11 0 0	10 0 0	
55	Mangaladevi temple	Mangalore ..	Mangalore ..	Do. ..	1,470 0 0	866 0 0	
56	Jain temple	Sultan's bat- tery.	Wynad ..	Malabar ..	..	5 0 0	Removing vegeta- tion.
57	Do.	Vijayamanga- lam.	Erode ..	Coimbatore ..	00 0 0	60 0 0	
58	Rock-cut carvings ..	Tandoli ..	Karur ..	Do. ..	30 0 0	31 0 0	
59	Fort	Hellikallur ..	Coonoor ..	Nilgiris ..	30 0 0	29 0 0	
60	Sangamtharavaram temple.	Libavar ..	Bhavani ..	Coimbatore ..	340 0 0	337 0 0	
61	Fort	Hellikallur ..	Coonoor ..	Nilgiris ..	52 0 0	16 0 0	Providing notice board.
62	Fixing two inscribed slabs	Kanur ..	..	Do ..	12 0 0	11 0 0	
63	Jain temple	Vijayamanga- lam.	Erode ..	Coimbatore ..	60 0 0	46 0 0	Providing notice board.
64	Rock-cut carvings ..	Tandoli ..	Karur ..	Do. ..	500 0 0	492 0 0	
65	Hill Fort	Sankaridrug ..	Sankaridrug ..	Salem ..	50 0 0	51 0 0	
66	Do.	Namakkal ..	Namakkal ..	Nellore ..	30 0 0	31 0 0	Providing notice board.
67	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	Do.
68	Do.	Krishnagiri ..	Krishnagiri ..	Salem ..	20 0 0	18 0 0	
69	Hindu temple, fort ..	Vellure ..	Vellure ..	North Arcot ..	900 0 0	892 0 0	
70	Fort	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	270 0 0	257 0 0	
71	Delhi gate	Aroor ..	Wallajah ..	Do. ..	48 0 0	48 0 0	Pay of watchman.
72	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	8 0 0	4 0 0	Union tax
73	The palace	Chandragiri ..	Chandragiri ..	Do. ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	
74	Rock-cut temple ..	Siyamangalam.	Wাড়iwash ..	Do. ..	030 0 0	023 0 0	
75	Ancient monuments ..	..	..	Do. ..	170 0 0	156 0 0	Providing notice boards
76	Temple	Shojavaram ..	Vallure ..	Do. ..	790 0 0	817 0 0	
77	Hanuman temple ..	Padarode ..	Palar ..	Do. ..	170 0 0	175 0 0	
78	Fort	Vellure ..	Vallure ..	Do. ..	410 0 0	367 0 0	Providing iron rail- ing with doorway to the western side gateway. Leaving door to ramparts.
<i>Fifth Circle.</i>							
79	The Shore temple at Mahabalipuram.	Mamallapuram.	Chinglepet ..	Chinglepet ..	755 0 0	702 0 0	
80	Ancient monuments at Mahabalipuram.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	230 0 0	209 0 0	
81	The Siva temple at Tirucholam.	Palavaram ..	Saidapet ..	Do. ..	717 0 0	717 0 0	
82	Ancient monuments ..	Salarankuppam ..	Chinglepet ..	Do. ..	70 0 0	47 0 0	
83	The large Siva temple..	Tennari ..	Conjeveram ..	Do. ..	420 0 0	421 0 0	In progress.
84	The Ekamparavaram temple.	Sripurambudur.	Do. ..	Do. ..	54 0 0	25 0 0	
85	The Tandontalarar temple "Tar Mchal" ..	Perambalur ..	Madurantakam	Do. ..	504 0 0	470 0 0	In progress.
86	Ancient monuments of the hill fort.	Chinglepet ..	Chinglepet ..	Do. ..	400 0 0	359 0 0	
87	The "Ure	Udayagiri ..	Udayagiri ..	Nellore ..	125 0 0	124 0 0	
88	The "Ure	Madras ..	Madras ..	Madras ..	15 0 0	16 0 0	
89	The "Ure	Madras ..	Madras ..	Madras ..	240 0 0	279 12 11	
90	The "Ure	Madras ..	Madras ..	Madras ..	45 0 0	24 11 7	

Expenditure incurred on conservation of ancient monuments during 1911-1912—cont.

Serial number.	Name of monument.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>							
91	Brhadisvaraswami temple.	Gaṅgaikonda- chōpuram.	Udaiyarpalai- yam.	Trichinopoly ..	Rs. A. P. 600 0 0	Rs. A. P. 585 0 0	
92	Jambunathan temple ..	Tiruvallūr ..	Trichinopoly ..	Do. ..	206 0 0	268 0 0	
93	Temple, tank and map- istha.	Vallikonda- puram.	Perambalur ..	Do. ..	1,000 0 0	1,001 0 0	
94	Jain statues	Jayankonda- chōpuram.	Trichinopoly ..	Do. ..	20 0 0	18 0 0	
95	Mantapa containing tombs, Shāmakhan mosque.	Vallikonda- puram.	Perambalur ..	Do. ..	400 0 0	402 0 0	
96	Rāndōvara temple ..	Śivayam ..	Kulittalai ..	Do. ..	450 0 0	396 0 0	
97	Śiva temple	Tiruvallu- gulum.	Trichinopoly ..	Do. ..	255 0 0	265 0 0	
98	Bōjōsvaraswami temple.	Samayapuram.	Do. ..	Do. ..	188 0 0	188 0 0	
99	Putting up iron-corr- ugated palings.	Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Do. ..	108 0 0	105 0 0	
100	Rājajagōḍi fort ..	Rājajagōḍi.	Perambalur ..	Do. ..	225 0 0	220 0 0	
101	Ancient monuments ..	Perambalur section.	Do. ..	Do. ..	100 0 0	3 0 0	Providing notices boards.
102	Kōraṅganathan temple.	Srinivasa- nallūr.	Masūr ..	Do. ..	..	7 0 0	
103	Ancient monuments ..	(Madura division).	..	....	50 0 0	88 0 0	Providing notices boards.
104	Fort on Rock	Dindigul ..	Dindigul ..	Madura ..	100 0 0	88 0 0	Pay of watchman.
105	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	28 0 0	
106	Matipattil cave ..	Matipatti ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	84 0 0	05 0 0	
107	Śiva temple	Kirāndi ..	Mālar ..	Do. ..	..	3 0 0	
108	Temple	Kolpatti ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	7 0 0	7 0 0	
109	Ten pillars	Madura ..	Madura ..	Do. ..	65 0 0	65 0 0	
110	Tre-hutens remains ..	Adichanallūr ..	Srivaiṅkṭam.	Tinnevely ..	60 0 0	80 0 0	Pay of watchman.
111	Vaiṅkṭapattil temple ..	Srivaiṅkṭam.	Do. ..	Do. ..	500 0 0	1,127 0 0	Contribution by temple, Rs. 225.
112	Vishnu temple	Alvairān- gari.	Do. ..	Do. ..	355 0 0	346 0 0	Contribution by temple, Rs. 100.
113	Do.	Krishnapuram.	Tinnevely ..	Do. ..	560 0 0	899 0 0	Contribution by temple, Rs. 140.
114	Do.	Agaram ..	Srivillipattūr.	Do. ..	60 0 0	25 0 0	
115	Ancient monuments ..	(Srivaiṅkṭam sub-division).	....	....	65 0 0	46 0 0	Providing notices boards.
<i>Seventh Circle.</i>							
116	Fort at Gingee	Gingee ..	Tiōḍivanam ..	South Arcot ..	150 0 0	151 0 0	Pay of watchmen.
117	Fort St. David	Cuddalore ..	Cuddalore ..	Do. ..	226 0 0	236 8 1	
118	Little Fort (repairing the rampart wall).	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	2,520 0 0	2,468 0 0	In progress.
119	Little Fort (construct- ing a compound wall).	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	480 0 0	360 0 0	Do.
120	Little Fort (maintain- ing).	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	144 0 0	144 0 0	Pay of watchman.
121	Bāṇapurisvaraswami temple.	Kumbakōḍam.	Kumbakōḍam.	Do. ..	800 0 0	692 0 0	In progress. Contri- bution Rs. 200.
122	Nāḍōsvaraswami temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	430 0 0	430 0 0	In progress. Contri- bution Rs. 440.
123	Sarāṅgapatiśwami temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	3,500 0 0	3,168 0 0	Contribution levied, Rs. 3,400.
124	Danaburg Castle and the inner fort.	Taṅgachēri ..	Māyavaram ..	Do. ..	1,700 0 0	1,691 0 0	In progress.
125	Mantapa and inscribed stone.	Kōḷiyakkadu.	Tiruvallūr ..	Do. ..	290 0 0	290 2 6	

Estimates countersigned and returned—cont.

From whom received.	Name of monuments.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount of estimate.
Executive Engineer, Chingleput.	Tirupallivara temple	Vayalar	Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	Rs. 860
Do. do.	Vadmalleswarar temple	Oragadam	Do. ..	Do. ..	250
Do. do.	Old temple with aspidal gopura	Manimangalam ..	Saidapet ..	Do. ..	802
Do. do.	Ancient monuments	Manimangalam ..	Chingleput ..	Do. ..	290
Do. do.	"Ternahal"	Chingleput ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	600
Executive Engineer, Presidency Division.	Coenwallie memorial	Madras	Madras ..	Madras ..	40
Do. do.	Old Town wall	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	350
Do. do.	Obelisk near old town wall	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	35
Executive Engineer, Nellore ..	Hill Fort	Udayagiri	Udayagiri ..	Nellore ..	350
Do. do.	Ancient monuments (Notice boards)	Nellore	Nellore ..	Do. ..	316
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.	Tirumalai Nayak's palace	Madure	Madure ..	Madure ..	3,120
Do. do.	Brhadhrasaram temple	Gangalokoppa Solapuram ..	Udayarpalayam ..	Trichinopoly ..	1,150
Do. do.	Siva temple	Arumavur	Perambalur ..	Do. ..	400
Do. do.	Do.	Adothurai	Do. ..	Do. ..	610
Do. do.	Do.	Kemarasavalli ..	Udayarpalayam ..	Do. ..	2,120
Do. do.	Jambhantban temple	Tiruvellurai	Trichinopoly ..	Do. ..	940
Do. do.	Chola temple of Raja Rajivara	Tiruvannakkaval ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	135
Do. do.	Anjengo Fort	Anjengo	Anjengo ..	Anjengo ..	2,060
Do. do.	Siva temple	Tiruvannakkaval ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	650
Do. do.	Preston's Battery	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Do. ..	810
Do. do.	Malabaili temple	Namayarapuram ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,800
Do. do.	Subrahmanyaaswami temple	Valliyoor	Saltor	Madnad ..	40
Executive Engineer, Madras.	Tirumalai Nayak's palace	Madura	Madura ..	Madura ..	1,545
Do. do.	Ten pillars	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	61
Do. do.	Fort on rock	Dindigul	Dindigul ..	Do. ..	23
Do. do.	Notice boards to ancient monuments	Madure	Madure ..	Do. ..	50
Do. do.	Temple on hill	Palni	Palni ..	Do. ..	23
Executive Engineer, Tinnevely.	Fort	Anjengo	Anjengo ..	Anjengo ..	23
Do. do.	Notice boards to ancient monuments	Srivilliputtur	Srivilliputtur ..	Tinnevely ..	65
Do. do.	Tirumalai Nayak's palace	Srivilliputtur	Srivilliputtur ..	Madnad ..	15
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.	Chakrapotaram temple	Kombakonam	Kombakonam ..	Tanjore ..	500
Collector of Tanjore	Holdings near Tanjore palace	Tanjore	Tanjore ..	Do. ..	700
Do. do.	Chola Raja quarters in Tanjore palace	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,265
Do. do.	Arsenal tower in Tanjore palace	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,860
Executive Engineer, Cauvery.	Rivaganga Little Fort	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	4,650
Do. do.	Palace buildings	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	4,604
Executive Engineer, Vannar ..	Eri Unnatapuram temple	Molattor	Papantangi ..	Do. ..	410
Do. do.	Fort	Arantangi	Arantangi ..	Do. ..	25
Executive Engineer, South Arcot.	Do.	Ulnjee	Tindivanam ..	South Arcot ..	10,800
Do. do.	Fort St. David	Cuddalore	Cuddalore ..	Do. ..	180
Do. do.	Remains of early English Factory	Kuennimedu	Tindivanam ..	Do. ..	30

List of photographs, etc.—cont.

Nn.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2523	Full ..	Siva dancing in Kailāsanāthasvami temple.	Tāramangalam.	Salem ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2524	Full ..	Liṅgōbhana in Kailāsanāthasvami temple.	Tāramangalam.	Salem ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2525	Full ..	View of upper water fall near temple.	Kuttaiam ..	Tinnevely ..	Stone and water.	Natural.
2526	Full ..	View of lower water fall near temple with teppakulam.	Kuttaiam ..	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Natural.
2527	Full ..	Plan of temple ..	Kuttaiam ..	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2528	Full ..	Dvārapālas pointing to sage Agastya's entering the temple	Kuttaiam ..	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2529	Full ..	Eastern view of <i>gopura</i> in Viśvanāthasvami temple.	Tenkāṣi ..	Tinnevely ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2530	Full ..	Western view of <i>gopura</i> in Viśvanāthasvami temple.	Tenkāṣi ..	Tinnevely ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2531	Full ..	Siva dancing in Viśvanāthasvami temple.	Tenkāṣi ..	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2532	Full ..	Kaṇḍaśaṭṭhar in Viśvanāthasvami temple.	Tenkāṣi ..	Tinnevely ..	Metal ..	Dravidian.
2533	Half ..	Vinayakar with eleven hands in Viśvanāthasvami temple.	Tenkāṣi ..	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2534	Half ..	Sculptural work in progress ..	Ambasamundram.	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Modern.
2535	Full ..	Finials of temple ..	Mannarkovil ..	Tinnevely ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2536	Full ..	View of water fall near temple.	Papanāsam ..	Tinnevely ..	Stone and water.	Natural.
2537	Full ..	North-west view of <i>śrīmūla</i> and inner court wall in Bhaktavatsalar temple.	Śhormadēvi ..	Tinnevely ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2538	Full ..	North view of the <i>sanctum</i> and <i>ardhamantapā</i> .	Śhormadēvi ..	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2539	Half ..	West view of the <i>ancient</i> wall	Śhormadēvi ..	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2540	Half ..	Inner view of the northern outer wall.	Śhormadēvi ..	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2541	Full ..	Outer view of southern outer wall.	Śhormadēvi ..	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2542	Full ..	North outer view of the temple including palace, etc.	Uttarakōṭamāṅga.	Rāmnad ..	Brick and plaster.	Late Dravidian.
2543	Half ..	Two eastern <i>gopuras</i> with a modern wall between	Uttarakōṭamāṅga.	Rāmnad ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Late Dravidian.
2544	Half ..	Four stone pillars on the west of the temple.	Uttarakōṭamāṅga.	Rāmnad ..	Stone ..	Late Dravidian.
2545	Half ..	Kaṇḍaśaṭṭha of Nāṭyaṣa ..	Uttarakōṭamāṅga.	Rāmnad ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2546	Half ..	North-east view of stone car with wheel and horse.	Uttarakōṭamāṅga.	Rāmnad ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2547	Half ..	Colossal figures of horse and elephant in Ayyanār temple.	Rāmnad ..	Rāmnad ..	Brick and plaster.	Late Dravidian.
2548	Full ..	Haṇḍamar delivering the two <i>līlāgāna</i> to Rāma.	Rāmnad ..	Rāmnad ..	Metal ..	Late Dravidian.
2549	Full ..	Viṣṇu with his two consorts.	Nannāṭṭayapuram.	South Arcot ..	Metal ..	Ancient.
2550	Full ..	Kriṣṇa and a tripod ..	Nannāṭṭayapuram.	South Arcot ..	Metal ..	Ancient.
2551	Half ..	North-west view of the <i>sanctum</i> of the temple.	Tiruvadamardur.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2552	Half ..	South-east view of the <i>sanctum</i> of the temple.	Tiruvadamardur.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2553	Half ..	South-east view of the <i>sanctum</i> of the <i>śrīmūla</i> of the temple.	Tiruvadamardur.	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2554	Half ..	Plan of the proposed rebuilding of the central shrine of the temple.	Tiruvadamardur.	Tanjore ..	..	..
2555	Half ..	North view of the <i>śrīmūla</i> over the Mēkambal Amman shrine.	Tiruvadamardur.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Late Work.
2556	Half ..	South-west view of the <i>śrīmūla</i> over the Mēkambal Amman shrine.	Tiruvadamardur.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Late Work.
2557	Half ..	General view of Śrīyaṇṭarayasvami temple	Śrīyaṇṭarkōvil.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2558	Half ..	Planet 'Sun' in Śrīyaṇṭarayasvami temple.	Śrīyaṇṭarkōvil.	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Ancient.
2559	Half ..	Planets, Mahā, Śakra, Ketu, Chandra, Angāraka, Budha, Śani and Uru.	Śrīyaṇṭarkōvil.	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Ancient.
2560	Half ..	Eastern view of the front <i>gopura</i> , Mayāraṇāthasvami temple.	Mayāvaram ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2561	Half ..	Western view of the front <i>gopura</i> , Mayāraṇāthasvami temple.	Mayāvaram ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2562	Half ..	Part of western view containing the figures of the <i>Amman</i> in the shape of peacock worshipping the <i>līlāga</i> , Mayāraṇāthasvami temple.	Mayāvaram ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.

List of photographs, etc.—*cont.*

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2563	Half ..	View of the central shrine of the God.	Mayavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster	Dravidian
2564	Half ..	South-east view of the Goddess's central shrine, Mayurana-thasvami temple.	Mayavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2565	Half ..	North-west view of the Goddess's central shrine, Mayurana-thasvami temple.	Mayavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2566	Half ..	Govri Lila view of the Goddess's central shrine, Mayurana-thasvami temple.	Mayavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2567	Half ..	Somastra view of the Goddess's central shrine, Mayurana-thasvami temple.	Mayavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Modern.
2568	Half ..	Eastern view of the outer gopura, Kampaharavara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2569	Half ..	Western view of the outer gopura, Kampaharavara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2570	Half ..	Eastern view of the inner gopura, Kampaharavara temple.	Tribhuvanam	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2571	Half ..	Eastern view of the western gopura, Kampaharavara temple.	Tribhuvanam	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2572	Half ..	South-east view of the shrine over the central shrine.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2573	Half ..	North-west view of the shrine over the central shrine.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2574	Half ..	View of the base having sculptures in relief, Kampaharavara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2575	Half ..	View of the base having sculptures in relief, Kampaharavara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2576	Half ..	View of the base having sculptures in relief, Kampaharavara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2577	Half ..	View of the base having sculptures in relief, Kampaharavara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2578	Half ..	View of the base having sculptures in relief, Kampaharavara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2579	Half ..	Sarapat Kampaharavara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2580	Half ..	Female Drapapalaki Kampaharavara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2581	Half ..	Female Drapapalaki Kampaharavara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2582	Half ..	Naga pillar in Kalyanaswaram in the temple.	Smobachallam.	Vizagapatam.	Stone ..	Orissian.
2583	Half ..	North view of the Bhogamantapa.	Smobachallam.	Vizagapatam.	Stone ..	Orissian.
2584	Half ..	North view of the Bhogamantapa.	Smobachallam.	Vizagapatam.	Stone ..	Orissian.
2585	Half ..	View of gateway with remains of fortification.	Madras ..	Madras ..	Brick and plaster.	Medieval.
2586	Full ..	Obelisk near the old Madras Town wall.	Madras ..	Madras ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2587	Full ..	South-east view of the Śrinivāsa-peraval temple.	Tirumalai ..	Vellore ..	Brick and plaster.	Modern
2588	Full ..	Front view of the wooden car, Śrinivāsa-peraval temple.	Tirumalai ..	Vellore ..	Wood ..	Modern
2589	Full ..	South-east view of the shrine of the temple.	Tirupatturai.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2590	Half ..	Granary in the temple ..	Tirupatturai.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2591	Half ..	Sculptures in relief representing the scene of Śiva temple.	Tirupatturai.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2592	Half ..	Chandrasekhara ..	Tirupatturai.	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Dravidian.
2593	Half ..	Subrahmanya ..	Tirupatturai.	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Dravidian.
2594	Half ..	Pidari ..	Tirupatturai.	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Dravidian.
2595	Half ..	Ayyanar ..	Kapothalam.	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Natural.
2596	Half ..	Cannon near the tank ..	Kapothalam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Natural.
2597	Full ..	East view of a cleft in Poyman-karedu where the figure of a deer appears.	Neagalpetta ..	Salem ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2598	Full ..	View of bastion and remains of Fort walls in Thiruvattimalai.	Neagalpetta ..	Salem ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2599	Full ..	Kalyana mapdapa in the temple.	Ayodhya-petnam.	Salem ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2600	Full ..	Pillar with horse brackets, etc.	Ayodhya-petnam.	Salem ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2601	Full ..	Inscribed stone outside the temple on the south-east.	Ayodhya-petnam.	Salem ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2602	Full ..	Naga stone, etc., outside the temple on the south-east.	Ayodhya-petnam.	Salem ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.

List of photographs, etc.—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2684	Foll ..	Portion of Kooli mantapa in front of Achyutrayaswami temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
2685	Foll ..	South-west view of Bhimadevaswami temple.	Nelagonda ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
2686	Foll ..	Details from Stapi on south side, Bhimadevaswami temple.	Nelagonda ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
2687	Foll ..	Image of Saraswati from Kallidevaswami temple.	Bagali ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
2688	Foll ..	Image of Shanmukhaswami from Kallidevaswami temple.	Bagali ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
2689	Foll ..	Image of Parvati from Kallidevaswami temple.	Bagali ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
2690	Foll ..	Images of Shiva and Parvati from Kallidevaswami temple.	Bagali ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
2691	Foll ..	Image of Vishnu from Krishna temple.	Havannahade-gali.	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
2692	Foll ..	Entrance of the side wall of the fort.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
2693	Foll ..	West view of shore temple.	Mamallapuram.	Chinglepet ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2694	Foll ..	North-west view of shore temple.	Mamallapuram.	Chinglepet ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2695	Foll ..	A—Portion of 5 Rathas ..	Mamallapuram.	Chinglepet ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2696	Foll ..	A—Portion of 5 Rathas ..	Mamallapuram.	Chinglepet ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2697	Foll ..	Cannon near Myslapora ..	Madras ..	..	Metal ..	Ancient.
2698	Foll ..	General view of Sundararajapuram temple.	Tadikomba ..	Madras ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2699	Foll ..	Chakkarattalvar, reverse and back of Sundararajapuram temple.	Tadikomba ..	Madras ..	Metal ..	Dravidian.
2700	Foll ..	Poyhat Alvar, Boattalvar, Peralvar, Parie Alvar, Kulasekhar Alvar, Toppakkipadi, Tirumangalamma, Tiruppan Alvar, Korattalvar, Madarakur Alvar, Nammalvar, Udaiyavar and Garudalvar.	Tadikomba ..	Madras ..	Metal ..	Dravidian.
2701	Foll ..	Garudalvar and Sakkarattalvar.	Tadikomba ..	Madras ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2702	Foll ..	Narutumba tearing the Hirapye.	Tadikomba ..	Madras ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2703	Foll ..	South side of the Section of Adal shrine.	Tadikomba ..	Madras ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2704	Foll ..	Plan of the Mayavaram temple.	Mayavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Paper ..	..
2705	Foll ..	Treasure trove images ..	Marudattanallur.	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Ancient.
2706	Foll ..	Treasure trove images ..	Marudattanallur.	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Ancient.
2707	Foll ..	Treasure trove images ..	Marudattanallur.	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Ancient.
2708	Foll ..	Navab's tower ..	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	Brick and plaster.	Ancient.
2709	Foll ..	Western wall near the Navab's tower.	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2710	Foll ..	A portion of a well near the Navab's tower.	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	Brick and plaster.	Ancient.
2711	Foll ..	Barian near the Navab's tower.	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	Brick and plaster.	Ancient.
2712	Foll ..	Syed Ahmed Sahib's Masjid ..	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	Brick and plaster.	Ancient.
2713	Foll ..	Amma shrine in Thiruparanthakavara temple.	Kovam ..	Chinglepet ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2714	Foll ..	Sodm shrine in Thiruparanthakavara temple.	Kovam ..	Chinglepet ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2715	Foll ..	Modern sculpture work in Thiruparanthakavara temple.	Kovam ..	Chinglepet ..	Stone ..	Modern.
2716	Foll ..	General view of the Museum ..	Beavada ..	Krishna ..	Brick and plaster.	Modern.
2717	Foll ..	Sculpture lying on the outside of the Museum.	Beavada ..	Krishna ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
2718	Foll ..	Stone pillar with mapala and sculptures on all the four sides.	Beavada ..	Krishna ..	Stone ..	Buddhist.
2719	Foll ..	Buddha image inside the Museum.	Beavada ..	Krishna ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
2720	Foll ..	Four-storied cave ..	Vandavelli ..	Krishna ..	Stone ..	Ancient Hindu.
2721	Half ..	General view of the demolished temple.	Fadyee ..	Colombatore ..	Stone and plaster.	Dravidian.
2722	Half ..	North-east view of the vimana and mapala of Sengadesvara temple.	Peryapalayam.	Colombatore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2723	Half ..	North-east view of the vimana and mapala.	Peryapalayam.	Colombatore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2724	Half ..	General view of the interior of the temple with two bulls and the mapala.	Peryapalayam.	Colombatore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2725	Half ..	Sculpture above the door-way of the Arthamapala with two bulls and the mapala.	Peryapalayam.	Colombatore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.

List of photographs, etc.—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2768	Full ..	South-west view of the Seema's shrine.	Tiruchekattagudi.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2769	Full ..	North-east view of the Seema's shrine.	Tiruchekattagudi.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2770	Half ..	Śrīrūṭṭopgar with family, Kadarvarkone king, etc.	Tiruchekattagudi.	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Dravidian.
2771	Half ..	Nāṛaimakha Vignēśvarar	Tiruchekattagudi.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2772	Half ..	Ardhanārīśvarar	Tiruchekattagudi.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2773	Half ..	Śiva Dancing	Tiruchekattagudi.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2774	Half ..	Dārukr̥ṣṇa Bhikṣa apṭavar	Tiruchekattagudi.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2775	Half ..	Bhikṣapṭavar	Tiruchekattagudi.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2776	Half ..	Śiva dancing	Tiruchekattagudi.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2777	Half ..	Śiva dancing	Tiruchekattagudi.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2778	Half ..	Vīrāṭśvarar	Tiruchekattagudi.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2779	Half ..	Interior view of third prakara (west side).	Ramēśvaram ..	Ramnād ..	Stone ..	Modern.
2780	Half ..	South-east view of third inner entrance.	Ramēśvaram ..	Ramnād ..	Stone ..	Modern.
2781	Full ..	South-west view of third inner entrance.	Ramēśvaram ..	Ramnād ..	Stone ..	Modern.
2782	Full ..	North-east view of the Seema's shrine.	Ramēśvaram ..	Ramnād ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2783	Full ..	Vīśalakṣhī shrine	Ramēśvaram ..	Ramnād ..	Brick and plaster.	Modern.
2784	Full ..	South-west view of Subrahmanya's shrine.	Ramēśvaram ..	Ramnād ..	Stone ..	Modern.
2785	Full ..	Nāṭarāja	Ramēśvaram ..	Ramnād ..	Metal ..	Ancient.
2786	Half ..	Sculpture in the stone car of the temple.	Kuravāṭar ..	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2787	Half ..	Stone car with a Chola prince trodden by a wheel of the temple.	Tiruvāṭar ..	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2788	Full ..	General view of entrance to large well from the east.	Tamarahalli ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
2789	Full ..	General view of entrance to large well from the north-west.	Tamarahalli ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
2790	Full ..	Circular archway in entrance to large well from the west.	Tamarahalli ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
2791	Full ..	General view of the interior of well.	Tamarahalli ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
2792	Full ..	Painted archway over the well passage from the east.	Tamarahalli ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
2793	Full ..	Carved Nāga-panel in entrance to the well.	Tamarahalli ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
2794	Full ..	General view of prehistoric mound.	Kudatini ..	Bellary ..	Earth ..	Prehistoric.
2795	Full ..	Basement of prehistoric mound ..	Kudatini ..	Bellary ..	Earth ..	Prehistoric.
2796	Full ..	South-east view of Sir Thomas Munro's house.	Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	Brick and plaster.	Modern.
2797	Full ..	Portrait of Sir Thomas Munro from an old engraving in his court-room.	Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	Paper ..	Modern.
2798	Full ..	North-east view of large Dolmen on a rocky hillock north-east of Kalyandrug.	Kalyandrug ..	Anantapur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2799	Full ..	Remains of a large oblong cairn to the north of the rocky hillock.	Kalyandrug ..	Anantapur ..	Stone earth.	Prehistoric.
2800	Full ..	Remains of a large oblong cairn to the west of the rocky hillock.	Kalyandrug ..	Anantapur ..	Stone earth.	Prehistoric.
2801	Full ..	Group of prehistoric memorial stones to south-west of the rocky hillock.	Kalyandrug ..	Anantapur ..	Stone earth.	Prehistoric.
2802	Full ..	Hindu memorial stones, outside the temple at the foot of the Devadulabetta Hill.	Kalyandrug ..	Anantapur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2803	Full ..	Small dolmen with carved backslab, outside the temple at the foot of the Devadulabetta Hill.	Kalyandrug ..	Anantapur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2804	Full ..	Small oblong cairn, outside the temple at the foot of the Devadulabetta Hill.	Kalyandrug ..	Anantapur ..	Stone earth.	Prehistoric.
2805	Full ..	Stone swing frame, outside the temple at the foot of the Devadulabetta Hill.	Kalyandrug ..	Anantapur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2806	Full ..	Prehistoric memorial stone, outside the temple at the foot of the Devadulabetta Hill.	Kalyandrug ..	Anantapur ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.

List of photographs, etc.—*cont.*

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2849	Full ..	Entrance of mahamaptapa, Vishnu temple.	Goraplle ..	Anantapur ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu
2850	Full ..	Pillar from mahamaptapa, Vishnu temple.	Goraplla ..	Anantapur ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2851	Full ..	Iron pillar on east side of mahamaptapa, Vishnu temple.	Goraplle ..	Anantapur ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2852	Full ..	Pillar with base from mahamaptapa on the east entrance, Virabhadrasvami temple.	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2853	Full ..	Pillar from Kalyanamaptapa, Virabhadrasvami temple.	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2854	Full ..	Pillar from Kalyanamaptapa, Virabhadrasvami temple.	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2855	Full ..	Pillar from Kalyanamaptapa, Virabhadrasvami temple.	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2856	Full ..	Pillar from Kalyanamaptapa, Virabhadrasvami temple.	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2857	Full ..	Pillar from Kalyanamaptapa, Virabhadrasvami temple.	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2858	Full ..	Pillar from Kalyanamaptapa, Virabhadrasvami temple.	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2859	Full ..	Pillars from Kalyanamaptapa, Virabhadrasvami temple.	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2860	Full ..	Details from north main entrance, Virabhadrasvami temple.	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2861	Full ..	Pillars from lat court yard on east side, Virabhadrasvami temple.	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2862	Full ..	South view of Monolithic Bull ..	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2863	Full ..	Details from Monolithic Bull ..	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2864	Full ..	Inscribed stone from a field ..	Hajibida ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.

APPENDIX F.

List of Drawings prepared.

1718. Pañchamukha Vināyaka in the temple at Jembukēśvaram, Trichinopoly district.
 1719. Do. Līṅga in do. do.
 1720. Wooden Vimāna in the temple at Tiruchengōḍu, Salem district. —

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from A. REA, Esq., F.S.A. (Scot.), Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Southern Circle.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—the 14th June 1912.

No.—Dis. 238.

I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for 1911-12.

2. Of the monuments newly inspected during the year and detailed in the report, separate letters have already been sent to Government in the case of some of them and in regard to certain others, they will be submitted later on.

Order—No. 1039, Public, dated 20th August 1912.

Recorded.

2. The report which Government have perused with interest evidences much useful work carried out by the department during the year under review though it is to be regretted the Conservation budget grant of Rs. 40,000 was not fully utilised.

3. Though considerably curtailed in obedience to the instructions given last year and much better arranged, the report is yet capable of further abridgment and the statements made in paragraphs 67 (a) (about the composition of the idol), 70 (the magnesite has some *Ramayana* interest) and 78 (the *only* solitary instance of sun worship) suggest careless editing. In future reports it would be well if the conservation notes pertaining to the same district were put together, and not scattered at random over the section.

4. Mr. Rea's proposals in paragraph 29 with reference to the Rayagopuram and Vittavasal at Madura are being dealt with separately. The Government await a further report from him on the subject of the Siva temple at Kadayannallur.

5. The attention of the Collector of Vizagapatam is invited to the remarks of the Superintendent in paragraph 56 of the report.

6. The reference to the "Dutch Carnado" in paragraph 105 is not understood for Deborah was the wife of the East India Company's factor, John Brabourn. (Cotton's Tombs, page 263).

7. The Government hope that the progress of work at the Museum will allow of Mr. Rea undertaking some excavation work during the current official year.

8. Copies of the report and the photographs referred to in Appendix E will be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, with 20 copies.
 „ the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy.
 „ the Superintendent, Government Central Museum.
 „ the „ „ Press.
 „ all Collectors.
 „ the Public Works Department.
 „ the Government of India, Department of Education (with C.L.).
 „ the Chief Commissioner of Coorg (with O.L.).
 „ the Director-General of Archaeology (with four copies & O.L.).
 Editors' Table (with report, covering letter & Order)

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,
SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS.

FOR THE YEAR

1913-1914



MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1914

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PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT, SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS,

FOR THE YEAR

1913-1914.

PART I.

Work at Head-quarters.

Mr. A. Rea, the late Superintendent of this Circle retired from Government service and made over charge of this office to me on the afternoon of the 16th October 1913. As per the orders of Government contained in G.O. R. No. 563, Public, dated the 20th October 1913, I was appointed Superintendent of this circle, with effect from the 17th October 1913, *vice* Mr. A. Rea, retired. During the year I was granted one month's privilege leave as per G.O. R. No. 401, Public, dated the 18th July 1913, and my Head Clerk was in charge of the routine work of the office during my absence.

2. The Manager and Head Photographer who had been deputed to assist Mr. A. Rea with his special work at the Madras Museum returned to this office on the 17th October 1913, on the retirement of Mr. A. Rea.

3. The appointment of C. S. Sundaram Ayyar as Head Clerk in this office was confirmed on the 16th July 1913. The services of C. S. Swaminatha Ayyar, typist in this office were temporarily transferred to the Revenue Secretariat on the 9th September 1913, and N. Ramachandra Rao was appointed to act instead. The services of the temporary clerk were dispensed with on the 17th October 1913, in consequence of Mr. A. Rea's retirement.

Clerical
work.

4. At the request of the Superintendent of the Madras Museum, the Manager was deputed on the 8th December 1913 to assist that officer with the superintending of the packing and despatching of the duplicate antiquities belonging to the Tinnelly prehistoric collection. The Manager returned to this office on the 1st April 1914.

5. The services of the two temporary draftsmen were dispensed with on the 30th September 1913. There are still a number of unfinished drawings in this office which were commenced some years ago, but until these are required for some definite purpose as illustrations to special articles or monographs, it seems unnecessary to engage special men at present to finish the work. In many cases, photographs might be made to take the place of some of these drawings as illustrations, and as photographs are far more accurate and less costly to produce than hand-drawings, the former should always be employed in preference to the latter whenever possible.

Preparation
of draw-
ings.

With the exception of a few plans and sections of the cairns excavated at Sirumugai in the Coimbatore district required to illustrate my report on the work carried out there during the year under report, no new drawings have been prepared.

6. As per G.O. No. 649, Public, dated the 26th May 1913, the Second Photographer was deputed to go to Simla to take delivery of all the old photographic negatives taken in this circle which were stored in the office of the Director-General

Photography.

of Archaeology in India, there. He returned with some 1,900 negatives, all of which have been rearranged and classified and new numbers given where necessary for incorporation in the "New List of Photo-Negatives" which has just been published and made available to the public.

7. During the year under report, we received 13 applications from the public and we supplied 190 photographs at a total cost of Rs. 97-3-0 which has since been received and paid into the Bank of Madras to the credit of Government.

8. Twenty photographs of architectural details from important monuments in Southern India were supplied to the architects of New Delhi through the Director General of Archaeology.

9. Mr. A. Rea was supplied with 230 photographs and a large number of plans and drawings to serve as illustrations to his work on the "Seven Pagodas" which he is preparing for Government.

10. The Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy has been supplied with 150 more photographs of sculptural subjects to serve as illustrations to his handbook on the "Iconography of Southern India" which he has been requested by Government to prepare. I have also supplied him with a number of drawings in this connection.

11. At the request of the Superintendent of the Madras Museum, the Head Photographer was deputed on the 3rd December 1913 to work at the Museum in connection with an illustrated catalogue of the duplicate antiquities belonging to the Tinnevely prehistoric collection. He returned to duty in this office on the 16th March 1914.

12. The services of the temporary Photographer sanctioned in G.O. No. 1291, Public, dated the 3rd October 1913, will be dispensed with on the 16th April 1914.

13. A list of the new photographs taken during the year under report is given in Appendix A.

14. During the last hill recess, the Director-General of Archaeology was supplied with a brief *resume* of the progress of Archaeological work in this Circle during 1912-13 for incorporation in Part I of his Annual Report, and for Part II of the same report, I prepared illustrated articles on the following subjects: "The Tulapurushadāna ceremony," "The Omdur Mound at Kudatini in the Bellary district," and "The Kota temples at Kotagiri in the Nilgiris". It is understood that these articles will appear in due course in Part II of the publication mentioned above. During the year under report a new list of photo-negatives in this office has been published and made available to the public.

15. The old list of ancient monuments in this Presidency, dated 1910, is now under revision and I trust that it will be possible to issue a new and up to date list shortly, but there still remains a vast number of monuments awaiting inspection before a thoroughly complete list can be prepared. The following is a list of additional monuments that have been selected for conservation:—

List of new monuments that have been included in the Standard List of Ancient Monuments.

No.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Reason for conservation.	Owner.	Reference.
Serial numbers will be given when the list is revised.	<i>Kistna District.</i>					
	Beawada	Beawada	Four pillars in the ruined mandapam in Jammikoddi.	Historical ..	Private ..	(Protected) G.O. No. 40, Public, dated 11th January 1912.
	<i>Guntur District.</i>					
	Narasaraopet	Kondavidu ..	Gopisathaswami temple in the fort and the adjoining lands containing a circular slab and a coconut pipe.	Historical ..	Private ..	G.O. No. 746, Public, dated 8th July 1911.
	Do.	Do.	The Hill Fort	Do. ..	Do. ..	G.O. No. 1472, Public, dated 18th November 1912.
	Do.	Do. ..	Vishnu temple and other remains.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Endowment No. 194-1, Public, dated 17th January 1914.

Publications.

List of ancient monuments.

List of new monuments that have been included in the Standard List of Ancient Monuments—*cont.*

No.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Reason for inscription.	Owner.	Reference.
Anantapur District.						
Hindapur ..	Oorapalle ..		Outer enclosure wall of the Mahalakshmi temple	Historical ..	Private ..	G.O. No. 233, Public, dated 15th March 1913.
Penukonda.	Penukonda..		North gateway of Penukonda town.	Architectural.	Government.	G.O. No. 975, Public, dated 4th August 1913.
Do.	Do ..		Old stambha in the compound of the Sub-Collector's office.	Do.	Do.	
Kalyandrug.	Kalyandrug		Large dolmen on the summit of the rocky hillock about one and a half miles north-east of Kalyandrug.	Do	Do.	
Do.	Do.		Two oblong cairns on the north and west sides of the hill above referred to.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.		Group of five circular cairns situated about half a mile due north of the inspection bungalow, Kalyandrug.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do		Group of three large cairns situated about two miles north-east of the inspection bungalow at Kalyandrug.	Do	Do.	
Bellary District						
Hadagalli ..	Angara ..		Kalkesvara temple ..	Architectural.	Private ..	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.
Bellary ..	Kudatani (two miles to the west of)		Prehistoric mound known locally as "Budi-Kanavi"	Do.	Government.	G.O. No. 98, Public, dated 23rd January 1913
Hospet ..	Hampi (formerly the ancient city of Vijayanagara).		Vistala temple ..	Artistic and Historical.	Do.	G.O. No. 462, Public, dated 10th April 1913. First class.*
Do. ..	Do.		Pellabai Rama temple ..	Do	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Achutara temple ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Krishna temple ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Ananta Nayana temple ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Gangagiri temple (Jama) ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Chandra Sekera temple ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Kedavakallu Ganges temple ..	Do	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Malayavanta Ranganatha temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Narasimha statue ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		King's balance ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Inscribed Vishnu temple ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Hanare Hemachandra temple ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Throne platform ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Remains of King's audience hall.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Elephant stables ..	Do	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Guard house ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Large stone trough ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Large stone door ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Lotus Mahal pavilion ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		S.E. watchtower in Zenana enclosure	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Basement of Queen's palace, Zenana enclosure.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		North watchtower in Zenana enclosure.	Do.	Do.	G.O. No. 462, Public, dated 10th April 1913. Second class.
Do. ..	Do.		Guard room, Zenana enclosure	Do	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Water pavilion do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		W. gateway do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Aqueduct ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Large underground temple ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Carved basement of a palace ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Underground shrine chamber ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Watchtower in Dammak's enclosure.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Band tower in Dammak's enclosure.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Mosque in Dammak's enclosure.	Do	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Stone basement in Dammak's enclosure.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Public bath ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Queen's bath ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Octagonal bath ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.		Octagonal pavilion ..	Do.	Do.	Do.

* Class I.—Monuments which from their present condition or historical or archaeological value ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.

List of new monuments that have been included in the Standard List of Ancient Monuments—cont.

No.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Reason for conservation.	Owner.	Reference.
Bellary District—cont.						
Hospet ..	Hampi (formerly the ancient city of Vijayanagar).	Group of small Jain temples, south of Hampapatti temple.	Artistic and Historical.	Government.	G.O. No. 482, Public, dated 10th April 1913. Second class.*	
Do. ..	Do.	Domed gateway to the east of the citadel.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Fort gateway on the Talasigutta road.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Mandapa in a field near Talasigutta road.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Saraswati temple on a rocky hill-top.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Saraswati temple near the water channel.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Rengaswami temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Khandikavara temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Linga temple near Narasimha statue.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Bairavika Ganesa temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Vishnu Pad temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Vishnu temple No. 1	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do. No. 2	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do. No. 3	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Jain temple on hill side (near the last).	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Old Gya temple (near Vittala temple).	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Ruined temple gateway (near Vittala temple).	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Monolithic well (Hampi basar).	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Two-storied mandapa (Hampi basar).	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Hampi basar	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Footstall	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Footstall	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Mohammadan dargah and tomb.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Hadagalli ..	Tambiahalli.	Ancient well	Architectural	Private ..	G.O. No. 975, Public, dated 4th August 1913. (Protected, 1411, Public, dated 16th November 1913).	
Rayadurg ..	Rayadurg	Large dolmen near the taluk office	Do	Government.	G.O. No. 975, Public, dated 4th August 1913.	
Cuddapah District.						
Kamalakurum.	Chilankurum	Agastyaesvara and Vignesvara temples.	Do.	Do.	G.O. No. 227, Public, dated 24th February 1914.	
Coimbatore District						
Avanashi ..	Avanashi ..	Hiva temple	Do.	Private ..	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.	
Do. ..	Kanyasumpundi.	Prehistoric sites popularly known as Pandava graves	Do.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 299, Public, dated 24th March 1911. (Protected)	
Do. ..	Thrumurugampandi.	Muruganathanaswami temple ..	Historical ..	Do. ..	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.	
Kollegal ..	Kandur	(1) The ruined Mahalingesvara temple with two inscribed slabs (2) A mutilated inscribed slab on the tank bund on the Kollegal-Banganallur road.	Do.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 746, Public, dated 8th July 1911.	
Nilgiri District.						
Coonoor ..	Benarudi Shola of Jakkenet, three miles south of Kotagiri.	Group of large dolmens	Do.	Government.	G.O. No. 1036, Public, dated 18th August 1912.	

* Class II.—Monuments which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by such minor measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the wells and the like.

List of new monuments that have been included in the standard List of ancient monuments—*cont.*

No.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Reason for conservation.	Owner.	Reference.
<i>South Arcot District—cont.</i>						
Ginjee	Narasimha	Narasimha	Outside the Fort— (1) Pottabirama temple in Narasinganpettai. (2) Twelve-pillared mandapa in Narasinganpettai.	Historical and Architectural.	Government.	
Do	..	Sirukedambur.	(3) Twenty-four Jain figures in two rows, a standing and a sitting figure, two fragments of a sitting figure and two inscriptions on Thirunathankannu in Sirukedambur.			
<i>Tanjore District.</i>						
Mayavaram.	Tiruchendur.	Amirthavaram temple		Historical.	Private	G.O. No. 1931, Public, dated 3rd October 1912.
Nannilam	Nannilam	Mathuvencavaram temple		Do.	Do.	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.
Do.	..	Tirukkandavar.	Pampavaram temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	..	Tiruchendur.	Utharapadavaram temple	Historical and Epigraphical.	Do.	G.O. No. 819, Public, dated 2nd July 1912.
Papanasam	Melattur	Unathapadavaram temple with inscriptions.		Epigraphical.	Do.	G.O. No. 746, Public, dated 8th July 1911.
Do.	Avar	Pasopativaram temple		Historical.	Do.	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.
Do.	Nallur	Kalyanasunderavaram temple		Epigraphical.	Do.	G.O. No. 803, Public, dated 2nd July 1912.
Shiyali	Shiyali	Bratheswaravaram temple		Historical.	Do.	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.
Do.	..	Tiruvant	Bratheswaravaram temple (1) Sangatha Mahal .. (2) Maheswari Sabah or The Dorlar Hall .. (3) The Statue Hall .. (4) The Arsenal .. (5) The Clock tower .. (6) Krishna Vilas tank with the wooden water pavilion in it.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tanjore	Tanjore		(7) Jarathkhan (square building with large dome). (8) Mottavaram .. (9) The two domed halls on the west of the Sangatha Mahal.	Historical and Architectural.	Government.	G.O. No. 160, Public, dated 17th February 1911 and G.O. No. 128 W., dated 8th February 1912.
<i>Madura District.</i>						
Nilikotte	Matturpatti	Jain statues, rock inscriptions and Panchapadava beds on the hill.		Historical	Private	G.O. No. 746, Public, dated 8th July 1911.
Madura	Kolikkodi	Jain statues, and rock inscriptions on the Settupadava cave on the Ummamalai hill.		Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	..	2. Similar statues and inscriptions on the top of the same hill at Panchapadava above the Ayyanar temple.				
Melur	Kilvala	Panchapadava beds, Jain statues and Brahmi and Pallava inscriptions on the Panchapadava mudi.		Do.	Do.	Do.
Tirumangalam.	Konkara	Panchapadava beds and the Brahmi inscriptions in the cavern on the hill.		Do.	Do.	Do.
Madura	Madura	Remains of Queen Mangammal's palace.		Do.	Government	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.
Tiruchelam.	Tirumangalam.	Karuppanaswami rock and Jain sculptures.		Epigraphical.	Government.	G.O. No. 819, Public, dated 18th March 1914.

List of new monuments that have been included in the standard List of ancient monuments—*cont.*

No.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Reason for conservation.	Owner.	Reference.
			<i>Romash District.</i>			
	Sivaganga ..	Kunakkudal.	The boulder, stone beds and Brahmi inscriptions on the hill and the rock-cut temples with inscriptions at the foot of the hill.	Historical ..	..	G.O. No. 746, Public, dated 8th July 1911.
			<i>Tiruvelli District.</i>			
	Ambasamudram.	Sermadevi ..	Bakthavatsalar temple ..	Architectural.	Private ..	G.O. No. 276, Public, dated 28th February 1912.

Monuments that are tentatively in the list ordered for permanent retention.

Number in the list.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument	Refer. sec.
			<i>Gangai district.</i>	
4	Sompeta agency	Nahendragiri ..	Three temples on the hill ..	O.O. No. 321, Public, 14th March 1914.
			<i>Vizagapatam district</i>	
9	Vizagapatam	Simbachallam ..	Vishnu temple ..	O.O. No. 904, Public, 26th July 1912.
13	Do.	Darjakonda ..	Buddhist remains on the hill ..	Do. do.
12	Pithaparam ..	Kodavali ..	Buddhist remains ..	O.O. No. 904, Public, 26th July 1912
			<i>Kudus district.</i>	
15	Berwada ..	Berwada ..	Inscribed pillar and slab in Malleswara temple.	O.O. No. 40, Public, 11th January 1912. (Protected).
			<i>Elloor district.</i>	
116	Harpanahalli ..	Harpanahalli ..	Fort ..	O.O. No. 904, Public, 26th July 1912.
119	Do ..	Urbekangidargam.	Hill Fort and Palace ..	Do. do.
192	Nadagalli ..	Kengapuram ..	Narasimha temple ..	Do do Protected as per G.O. No. 925, Public, 18th October 1912.
			<i>Nizhiri district.</i>	
227	Coonoor ..	Bellada Ashmal, a hamlet of Koombarai.	Group of sculptured Dolmens	O.O. No. 1215, Public, 26th August 1912
229	Ootacamund ..	Melkunda ..	Sculptured Dolmen ..	G.O. No. 1215, Public, 26th October 1912
			<i>Salem district</i>	
274	Omalur ..	Tatamangalam ..	Kalukamatha temple ..	O.O. No. 1122, Public, 14th October 1911
			<i>Tanjore district</i>	
376	Negapatam ..	Tiruvore ..	Tiruvore temple with tank Kumbharthi.	G.O. No. 871, Public, 9th August 1912
			<i>Tutukudy district</i>	
571	Namakkal ..	Namakkal ..	The R. and the temple of Sri Subramanya and Sri Karpasaswami.	Protected G.O. No. 311, Public, 15th July 1911.

Monuments deleted from the list of ancient monuments, dated 1910.

Number in the list.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Reference.
Kiddur District.				
17	Beawada ..	Beawada ..	All Hossain Darga	G.O. No. 904, Public, 26th July 1912.
19	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mallikarjuna temple	G.O. No. 612, Public, 17th May 1912.
20	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nagarwara temple on the hill side.	Do.
22	Do. ..	Kondara ..	Narasimhaswami temple	Do.
Gundur District.				
59	Sattensapalli ..	Poosiem ..	Mounds	G.O. No. 904, Public, 26th July 1912.
Nellore District.				
69	Polar ..	Kontaveda ..	Hill Fort with lines of fortifications and other buildings.	These two monuments are incorrectly entered in Nellore district and since been transferred to Gundur district.
70	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vishnu temple	
Anantapur District.				
86	Penekonda ..	Dakkapatnam ..	Old palace	G.O. No. 542, Public, 1st May 1912.
88	Do ..	Penekonda ..	Ancient wells at Penekonda except a well close to the local fund school known as Rethukhitham.	G.O. No. 413, Public, 28th January 1913.
90	Do. ..	Do. ..	Abul Hossain mosque	Do.
97	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kalehatty Gotta	Do.
98	Do. ..	Do. ..	Tombs near the palace	Do.
100	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sher Ali mosque	Do.
101	Tadpatri ..	Chukkalsara ..	Channakavara temple	Do.
Bellary District.				
105	Adoni ..	Adoni ..	Ramzan Masjid alone (out of those included in item No. 105 in the list)	G.O. No. 180, Public, 23rd February 1911.
120	Hedagalli ..	Hovinahadagalli.	Fort	G.O. No. 115, Public, 28th January 1913.
112	Bellary ..	Bellary ..	Hill Fort	G.O. No. 543, Public, 2nd August 1912.
109	Alur ..	Chuggagid ..	Bojavarra temple	G.O. No. 695, Public, 9th June 1913.
110	Do ..	Do. ..	Chinnastavara temple	Do.
111	Do. ..	Do. ..	Jain temple	Do.
Cuddapah District.				
151	Cuddapah ..	Sivapalli ..	Visvanathaswami temple	G.O. No. 524, Public, 25th April 1912.
Cormelstons District.				
184	Dharapuram ..	Padiyur ..	Badrakali Amman temple	G.O. No. 248, Public, 20th March 1912.
Chittoor District.				
244	Chittoor ..	Lrukampet ..	Perumal temple	G.O. No. 904, Public, 26th July 1912.
South Arcot District.				
344	Tindivanam ..	Melacheri ..	Remains of fort, palace, etc.	G.O. No. 904, Public, 26th July 1912.
Tanjore District.				
358	Pattukkottai ..	Pattukkottai ..	Remains of fort, etc.	Do.
Thanjavur District.				
418	Hamnad ..	Hamnasaram ..	Tanjore Maharaja's chattram	Do.
419	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sethumuthu Ramalinga temple	Do.
Tinnevely District.				
425	Ottapidaram ..	Kadambar ..	Pre-historic burial ground	G.O. No. 467, Public, 17th April 1912.
441	Sriyakkuram ..	Panekalakurichi ..	Ramed fort	G.O. No. 220, Public, 2nd March 1911.
Tiruchinopoly District.				
496	Tiruchinopoly ..	Torsiyar ..	Siva temple or Mukteswara temple	G.O. No. 676, Public, 4th June 1913.

16. A list of new books and publications acquired during the year under report is given in Appendix B. Office Library.

17. The following excavation works were sanctioned by Government, but the only work actually taken up this year was the excavation of the cairns near Mettupalaiyam in the Coimbatore district. An illustrated report on these excavations is given in Part II of this report. Excavations.

List of excavation works sanctioned.

No.	Description and locality.	Amount sanctioned.	Reference
1	Certain cairns near Mettupalaiyam, Coimbatore District.	Rs. 100	G.O. No. 198, Public, dated the 11th February 1913.
2	Certain cairns in the neighbourhood of Kalyandrug, Anantapur District.	500	G.O. No. 1321, Public, dated the 23rd October 1912.
3	Certain graves near Vinukonda, Guntur District.	100	G.O. No. 1534, Public, dated the 12th December 1912.
4	Certain tombs at Gajjalakonda, Markapur taluk, Kurnool District.	100	G.O. No. 1535, Public, dated the 12th December 1912.

18. The following is a list of treasure-trove cases brought to the notice of this department for an opinion as to whether any portion of the treasure should be acquired on behalf of Government for museum purposes :— Treasure-trove.

(1) Find of a large treasure in Kodur village, Nellore taluk, Nellore district, G.O. No. 657, Public, dated the 26th May 1913. Received and filed.

(2) Find of 23 treasure-trove articles at Kunneru amsam of Chirakkal taluk, Malabar district. Not found worth acquiring for museum.

(3) Find of three stone images at Mallavarpalaiyam, Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district. Proposed for acquisition if they are given free of cost to museum.

(4) Find of four metal images, one metal chakram and a stone image within the fort at Vellore, North Arcot district. The four metal images and the metal chakram were proposed to be acquired for museum.

(5) Find of six granite images at Melakarandai village, Tinnevely district. Found not worth acquiring on behalf of Government for museum.

(6) Find of some metal images and chakram at Srinivasanallur village, Trichinopoly district. Only the idols and a chakram found worth acquiring for museum.

19. As per the orders contained in G.O. No. 1452, Public, dated the 28th November 1912, a monthly statement giving the dates and other particulars of the tours undertaken each month has already been submitted to Government. Altogether 147 days have been spent on tour, and the following districts have been visited :— Tours.

Vizagapatam, Guntur, Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura, Trichinopoly, North Arcot, Coimbatore, South Canara, Bellary, Cuddapah and Anjengo district.

20. A list of the archaeological works proposed to be undertaken during 1914-15 is given in appendix C. Besides these, there are still a number of monuments awaiting inspection before any repairs can be carried out by Government, as it is not yet known whether they are of sufficient architectural or historical value to justify any subvention by Government. If time permits, I hope to take up some of the small excavation works already sanctioned by Government and mentioned in paragraph 17 above. Tour programme for 1914-15.

21. A statement showing the expenditure incurred on conservation works during the year under report is given in Appendix D. The sum of Rs. 43,000 was provided in the budget out of which a total sum of Rs. 33,131-5-4 was spent up to the 31st March 1914. Expenditure on Conservation Works.

22. With the exception of the wide-reaching scheme of conservation still in progress among the vast remains of the ancient royal city of Vijayanagar, popularly known as "Hampi Ruins", few of the other works call for special notice. The Conservation.

provision of notice boards, the removal of vegetation, the pay of watchmen and sweepers, and the usual annual repairs to prevent decay to monuments entered in the Standard List of Ancient Monuments, constitute the main works undertaken during the year under report. A list of these works will be found in Appendix D. The more important repairs are described in Part II.

Annual
expendi-
ture.

23. The expenditure of the Southern Circle of this department, during the year under report, has been as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Salary of the retired Superintendent	0,388	11	4
Salary of the Superintendent	7,200	0	0
Travelling allowances of the Superintendent	1,327	10	0
Pay of establishment inclusive of temporary staff	4,423	7	7
Travelling allowances do.	759	11	6
Supplies and services	1,571	14	0
Contingencies	2,832	9	0
Compensation for dearness of food	246	11	6
Total	25,256	11	6

MADRAS,
31st March 1914.

A. H. LONGHURST,
Superintendent, Archaeological
Survey Department, Southern Circle.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF PHOTO-NEGATIVES PREPARED DURING 1913-14.

CLASS A.

Primitive Stone monuments and Antiquities.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
A. 475	Full	Two stone Virabals at Virabhadra temple.	Ipam	Guntur.
A. 476	Do.	Stone images of a female diva worshippers seated in a dolmen at Virabhadra temple.	Do.	Do.
A. 477	Do.	Two memorial stones of Siva worshippers	Do.	Do.
A. 478	Do.	General view of a large cairn	Sirmungat	Coimbatore.
A. 479	Do.	Types of pottery discovered in the same ..	Do.	Do.
A. 480	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. 481	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. 482	Do.	General view of a small cairn	Do.	Do.
A. 483	Do.	Burial Urn found in the same	Do.	Do.
A. 484	Do.	Pottery articles found in the same ..	Do.	Do.
A. 485	Do.	Burial Urn (broken) found in a small cairn.	Do.	Do.
A. 486	Do.	Remains of the human skull and bones found in the same.	Do.	Do.
A. 487	Do.	Stone and iron implements found in the same.	Do.	Do.
A. 488	Do.	General view of a large cairn	Do.	Do.
A. 489	Do.	Four-legged Urn (broken) found in the same.	Do.	Do.
A. 490	Do.	Pottery (broken) found in a large cairn.	Do.	Do.

CLASS C.

Jain Art and Architecture.

Serial number	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District
C. 34	Full	East view of main entrance, Chandranath Jain temple.	Madalidri	South Canara.
C. 35	Do.	South-east general view of Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 36	Do.	South-east view of main shrine, Chandranath Jain temple	Do.	Do.
C. 37	Do.	Interior view of the Chandranath Jain temple	Do.	Do.
C. 38	Do.	Pillar from north-east corner of Bhira-devi mandapa, Chandranath Jain temple	Do.	Do.
C. 39	Do.	Pillar from south-west corner of Bhira-devi mandapa, Chandranath Jain temple	Do.	Do.
C. 40	Do.	Pillar from north-west corner of Bhira-devi mandapa, Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 41	Do.	Pillar from south-east corner of Bhira-devi mandapa, Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 42	Do.	Corred base of Bhira-devi mandapa, Chandranath Jain temple	Do.	Do.
C. 43	Do.	Details of panel with Devas from the base of Bhira-devi mandapa, Chandranath Jain temple	Do.	Do.
C. 44	Do.	Details of panel with Garuda from the base of Bhira-devi mandapa, Chandranath Jain temple	Do.	Do.
C. 45	Do.	Details from base of south-west pillar in Bhira-devi mandapa, Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 46	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
C. 47	Do.	View of Mandapa-halls in front of Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 48	Do.	Devas from Mandapa-halls in front of Chandranath Jain temple	Do.	Do.
C. 49	Do.	Memorial stone at Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.

Jain Art and Architecture—cont.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
C. 50	Fall ..	Memorial stone in Chandranath Jain temple	Modabidri ..	South Canara.
C. 51	Do. .	Wooden car in Chandranath Jain temple	Do ..	Do.
C. 52	Do ..	Carved wooden pillar from Choutar's Palace	Do ..	Do.
C. 53	Do ..	Details of elephant panel from carved wooden pillar in Choutar's Palace.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 54	Do. ..	Carved wooden pillar from Choutar's Palace.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 55	Do. ..	Details of horse panel from carved wooden pillar in Choutar's Palace	Do. ..	Do.
C. 56	Do. ..	Plain wooden pillar from front verandah in Choutar's Palace.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 57	Do. ..	View of Jain old bridge ..	Do. ..	Do.
C. 58	Do. ..	Group of Jain Priests Tomba ..	Do. ..	Do.
C. 59	Do. ..	View of large Jain Priest tomb ..	Do. ..	Do.
C. 60	Do. ..	View of two Jain merchants tomb ..	Do. ..	Do.
C. 61	Do. ..	View of memorial stone near Jain tomb ..	Do. ..	Do.
C. 62	Do. ..	General view of Little Chandranath Jain temple.	Do ..	Do.
C. 63	Do. ..	South-east view of Little Chandranath Jain temple	Do. ..	Do.
C. 64	Do. ..	Capital of Manastambha in front of Little Chandranath Jain temple.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 65	Do. ..	Model of Kund Tirthankar in Little Chandranath Jain temple.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 66	Do. ..	Model of Panchajanyaeshti in Little Chandranath Jain temple.	Do ..	Do.
C. 67	Do. ..	Model of Sita in Little Chandranath Jain temple.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 68	Do. .	Paper impression of a memorial stone from a Jain temple.	Do ..	Do.
C. 69	Do. ..	East view of Manastambha in front of Nemesvara Jain temple.	Karkal ..	Do.
C. 70	Do. ..	Details from Manastambha in front of Nemesvara temple.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 71	Do. ..	South-west view of Chaturmukha Jain temple.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 72	Do. ..	South-west view of Manastambha in front of Gummatesvara Jain statue.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 73	Do. ..	Front view of Gummatesvara Jain statue	Do. ..	Do.
C. 74	Do. ..	North-west view of Gummatesvara Jain statue.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 75	Do. ..	View of bust of Gummatesvara Jain statue	Do. ..	Do.
C. 76	Do. ..	General view of Gummatesvara Jain statue.	Venur ..	Do.
C. 77	Do ..	Front view of Gummatesvara Jain statue.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 78	Do. ..	North-east view of Gummatesvara Jain statue	Do. ..	Do.
C. 79	Do. ..	Side view of Gummatesvara Jain statue	Do. ..	Do.
C. 80	Do ..	Back view of Gummatesvara Jain statue.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 81	Do. ..	Bust of Gummatesvara Jain statue	Do. ..	Do.
C. 82	Do ..	South view of Santesvara shrine in Gummatesvara Jain temple.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 83	Do ..	View of memorial stone in Gummatesvara Jain temple.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 84	Do. ..	South-west view of Manastambha in front of Gummatesvara Jain statue	Do. ..	Do.
C. 85	Do ..	General view of Santesvara Jain temple.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 86	Do. .	View of Manastambha in front of Santesvara Jain temple.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 87	Do. .	Details from Manastambha in front of Santesvara Jain temple	Do. ..	Do.
C. 88	Do. ..	Inscribed stone in Santesvara Jain temple	Do. ..	Do.
C. 89	Do. ..	South-east view of Santesvara Jain temple	Guravayankari ..	Do.
C. 90	Do. .	West view of Santesvara Jain temple	Do. ..	Do.
C. 91	Do. ..	South-west view of Chandranath Jain temple	Do ..	Do.
C. 92	Do. ..	West view of Chandranath Jain temple ..	Do. ..	Do.
C. 93	Do. ..	North-west view of five pillared mandapa in Santesvara Jain temple.	Do ..	Do.
C. 94	Do. ..	Details from five pillared mandapa in Santesvara Jain temple.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 95	Do. ..	View of Manastambha in front of Santesvara Jain temple.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 96	Do. .	Details from Manastambha in front of Santesvara Jain temple.	Do. ..	Do.

CLASS D.

Hindu Art and Architecture.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject	Locality.	District.
D. 670	Full	North-east view of Drayastambha and mandapa.	Chippagiri	Cuddapa
D. 671	Do	Naga groups in the temple	Do.	Do
D. 675	Do.	West view of Ganesa temple	Chilankurn	Do.
D. 699	Do.	North-east view of Ganesa temple	Do.	Do.
D. 700	Do.	North-west view of Ganesa temple	Do.	Do.
D. 701	Do.	A pillar from Mahamandapa, Agastya- vara temple	Do	Do.
D. 845	Do.	Details of a sculpture from a pillar in Minskahi temple.	Madura	Madura.
D. 846	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
D. 847	Do.	Sculpture of Karaikal Amman (Female devotee of Siva) Minskahi temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 848	Do.	Sculptures of devotees of Siva, Minskahi temple.	Do.	Do
D. 849	Do.	Do.	Do	Do
D. 850	Do.	Stone image of Virabhadra in Virabhadra temple.	Ipuru	Guntur.
D. 851	Do.	Carved stone lamp in Virabhadra temple.	Do.	Do
D. 852	Do.	North-west general view of Nritya Sabha, Nataraja temple	Chidambaram	South Arcot.
D. 853	Do.	North-west view of Nritya Sabha, Nataraja temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 854	Do.	Siva playing on a five-mouthed pot from the base of Nritya Sabha.	Do	Do.
D. 855	Do.	Siva and Parvati from a nich on the west side of Nritya Sabha.	Do.	Do.
D. 856	Do.	Lakshmi-deva, relating to Treasure Trove case.	Nelkharania	Tinnevely.
D. 857	Do.	Valliamman, relating to Treasure Trove case.	Do.	Do.
D. 858	Do.	Sabramaniam, relating to Treasure Trove case.	Do	Do.
D. 859	Do.	Vigneshvara and mouse relating to Treas- ure Trove case.	Do	Do.
D. 860	Do.	Chandikesvara, relating to Treasure Trove case.	Do.	Do.
D. 861	Do.	Elevation of a five-mouthed metal drum, Jambukevara temple.	Tiruvannamalai	Tiruchinopoly.
D. 862	Do.	General view of Thayumanavar temple	Tiruchinopoly	Do.
D. 863	Do.	Details of the upper cave of Thayuma- navar temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 864	Do.	General view of the lower cave of Thay- umanavar temple	Do	Do.

CLASS G.

Historical Forts and European Monuments.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
G. 110	Full	Memorials stone set by His Royal High- ness Prince of Wales at the commence- ment of the Madras Harbour Works	Madras	Madras
G. 120	Do.	East view of the Island Rock Fort	Near Bellangudi	South Canara.
G. 121	Do.	West view of the main gateway of the old Fort.	Tiruchinopoly	Tiruchinopoly.
G. 122	Do.	North-east view of the Fort's En- trenchment.	Do	Do.

CLASS I

Miscellaneous.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject	Locality.	District.
I. 75	Full	Landscape view from near Gummata- vara Jain temple.	Tenali	South Canara

APPENDIX B.

The following is a list of books added to this Office Library during the year 1913-14.

1. Indian Antiquary (Current numbers).
2. Epigraphia Indica (").
3. The Indian Review (").
4. The Madras Christian College Magazine (Current numbers).
5. The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (Quarterly).
6. The Journal of South Indian Association (do.)
7. The Journal of Indian Art and Industry No. 121.
8. Repertoire D'Art Archéologique (Quarterly).
9. Visvakarma, Parts III to VI, by Dr. A. K. Coomaraswami
10. The List of Villages in the Madras Presidency :—
Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Tanjore and Coimbatore.
11. Civil Account Code (Reprint) Part I, Volume I.
12. Civil Account Code (Reprint) Part I, Volume I (Appendices)
13. The revised Madras Stationers Manual, Volumes I and II.
14. The Quarterly Civil list of officers for Madras Presidency corrected up to 1st January 1914.
15. A History of Indian Shipping and Maritime Activities from the earliest times by R. Mukerji.
16. Original Inscriptions collected by King Bodawpaya in Upper Burma.
17. Indian Architecture by H. H. Havell.
18. Report of the Chief Inspector of Indian Mines in India for 31st December 1912.
19. The Administration Report of Madras Presidency for the year 1912-13.
20. Annual Report of Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle, for the year 1912-13.
21. Annual Report of Archaeological Survey, Burma Circle, for the year 1912-13.
22. Annual Report of Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle, for the year 1912-13.
23. Monumental Java by J. F. Schellens, M.A.
24. Report on Geological Survey, Canada Department of Mines, Victoria Memorial Museum.
25. Abstract copies of the Rules relating to Public Service Examinations in the Madras Presidency for 1913.
26. The Gods of the Egyptians by E. A. Wallis Budge, Volumes I and II.
27. Local Rules and Orders of the Madras Presidency, Volume II.
28. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Volumes XV and XVI.
29. Reports on Sanskrit Manuscripts in South India by E. Hultzsch, Ph.D., Nos. I to III.
30. Reports on Sanskrit and Tamil Manuscripts for the year 1896-97 by M. Seshagiri Sastri, M.A., No. I.
31. Reports on Sanskrit and Tamil Manuscripts for the year 1893-94 by M. Seshagiri Sastri, M.A., No. II.
32. A Triennial Catalogue of Manuscripts collected during 1910-11 to 1912-13 in Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, Part 2, Tamil.
33. A Triennial Catalogue of Manuscripts collected during 1910-11 to 1912-13 in Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, Part 3, Telugu.
34. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras
Volume I, Parts 1 to 3, Vedic Literature.
Volume II.
Volume III, Grammar, Lexicography and Prosody.
Volume IV, Itihasa and Purana, Part I.
Volume IV, Upanishads and Sthalasatnamas, Part 2.
Volume V, Dharma Sastra.
Volumes VI and VII, Dharma Sastra (continued).
Volume VIII, Arthashastra, Kamashastra and Systems
Volume IX, System of Indian Philosophy—Nyāya.
Volume X, Systems of Indian Philosophy, etc.
Volume XI, Systems of Indian Philosophy (continued).
35. South Indian Inscriptions, Volume II (2 copies).
36. Inscriptions on Copper Plates and Stones in the Nellore District, Volumes I to III.
37. Lists of Antiquities, Madras, by Sewell, 1882, Volume I.
38. Lists of Antiquities, Madras, 1884, Volume II, by Sewell.
39. Lists of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Madras by J. J. Cotton.
40. South Indian Inscriptions, Tamil and Sanskrit, Volume I (1890).

41. South Indian Inscriptions. Miscellaneous inscriptions from Tamil Country, Volume III, Part II.
42. Chalukyan Architecture by Mr. A. Rea, 1896.
43. South Indian Buddhist Antiquities by Mr. A. Rea, 1894.
44. Annual Progress Report of Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1913.
45. Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Part I, for the year 1911-12.
46. A Triennial Catalogue of manuscripts collected during 1910-11 to 1912-13 for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.
Volume I, Part 1 Sanskrit, sections A. B. and C.
47. The Lawrence Asylum Press Almanac for the year 1914.
48. The following taluk maps of the districts—

Anantapur district	{	Anantapur. Dharmavaram Gooty. Kadiri. Adoni. Alur.
Bellary district	{	Bellary. Sirogappa. Conjeeveram. Madurantakam.
Chingleput district	{	Ponnōri. Saidapet. Tiruvallūr.
Coimbatore district	{	Coimbatore. Palladam. Avanashi.
49. The Arts and Crafts of India and Ceylon by Dr. A. K. Coomaraswami
50. The Quarterly Civil List of Archaeological Survey Department.

APPENDIX C.

List of Archaeological works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1914-15.

Item number.	District.	Locality.	Name of monument and nature of work.	Grant for 1914-15.
<i>First Circle.</i>				RS.
1	Vizagapatam ..	Sankeram ..	Annual repairs to Buddhist monastery ..	100
2	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay of watchman for Buddhist monastery ..	60
3	Do. ..	Ramatirtham ..	Annual repairs to Buddhist monastery ..	100
4	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay of watchman for Buddhist monastery ..	60
<i>Second Circle.</i>				
5	Kistna ..	Beawada ..	Provision of notice boards for rock-cut caves ..	18
6	Do. ..	Do. ..	Provision of notice boards to the cave west of Beawada ..	8
7	Do. ..	Mogalrajapuram ..	Repairs to the caves on the hill ..	5
8	Guntur ..	Amarayata ..	Pay of watchman for Buddhist stupas ..	60
<i>Third Circle.</i>				
9	Bellary ..	Dagali ..	Repairs to Kellesvara temple ..	300
10	Do. ..	Magalam ..	Repairs to Suryanarayana temple ..	17
11	Do. ..	Hauipi ..	Repairs to large underground temple ..	150
12	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to Mohammedan mosque ..	100
13	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to northern watch tower, Zenana enclosure ..	150
14	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to basement of Queen's Palace, Zenana enclosure ..	250
15	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to guard room (so-called Concert Hall) ..	200
16	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to elephant stables ..	500
17	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to the ruined temple gateway near Vittala temple ..	150
18	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs of roads and pathways to the monuments ..	1,000
19	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to Hazara Rame temple ..	200
20	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to Jain temples south of Pampapathi temple ..	200
21	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to Krishna temple ..	200
22	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to Vittala temple ..	600
23	Do. ..	Do. ..	Watchman for the clearance of vegetation in Hempi ruins ..	700
24	Do. ..	Tambrabelli ..	Repairs to the ancient well ..	1,000
25	Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	Annual repairs to Sir Thomas Munro's house ..	100
26	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to the well in the compound of Sir Thomas Munro's House ..	100
27	Do. ..	Geoty ..	Repairs to the hill fort and maintenance of a watchman ..	250
28	Do. ..	Kambadara ..	Removal of vegetation from and repairs to the Siva temple ..	100
29	Do. ..	Urvakonda ..	Repairs to Mallikarjuna temple ..	50
30	Do. ..	Pobbaripalli ..	Repairs to the ruined Mendapa and Wall ..	50
31	Do. ..	Tadpatra ..	Repairs to Chintalarava temple ..	100
32	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to Rama temple ..	100
33	Do. ..	Penukonda ..	Repairs to Ganga Mahal ..	100
34	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to the northern gateway of the fort ..	100
35	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to stambs in the compound of the Sub-Collector's office ..	50
36	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to Sathuritham well close to the Local Fund bore hole ..	250
37	Do. ..	Gornutla ..	Repairs to Vishnu temple ..	300
38	Do. ..	Nadakurri ..	Repairs to the northern gateway and two bastions ..	200
39	Cuddapah ..	Pashpagiri ..	Repairs to the temples of Bhimeswara and Kowva ..	1,000
40	Do. ..	Vontimite ..	Repairs to the Kodanda Rama temple ..	2,000
41	Do. ..	Joti ..	Repairs to Vishnu temple ..	200
42	Do. ..	Bompalli ..	Repairs to the Vishnu temple and Divyastambas ..	250
<i>Fourth Circle.</i>				
43	Malabar ..	Tellicherry ..	Annual repairs to the fort ..	100
44	Do. ..	Sultan's Battery ..	Repairs to the Jain temple ..	25
45	Do. ..	Palgat ..	Repairs to the fort ..	500
46	Do. ..	Bekal ..	Repairs to the fort ..	500
47	South Canara ..	Medabidri ..	Repairs to the ancient tomba of Jain priests ..	500
48	Nilgiris ..	Hallikaddur ..	Repairs to the fort ..	75
49	Do. ..	Rattada Achennai ..	Repairs to the group of sculptured dolmens ..	5
50	Do. ..	Banagudi shola of Jakkaochi ..	Repairs to the group of large dolmens ..	150
51	Do. ..	Malhanda ..	Repairs to the dolmen ..	5

List of Archaeological works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1914-15—cont.

Item number.	District.	Locality.	Name of monument and nature of work.	Grant for 1914-15.
<i>Fourth Circle—cont.</i>				Rs.
52	Coimbatore ..	Avenashi ..	Repairs to Siva temple ..	800
53	Do. ..	Bharani ..	Repairs to Sanganavesvara temple ..	200
54	Do. ..	Mettupndur ..	Repairs to Jain temple ..	160
55	Do. ..	Sircor Periyapalayam.	Repairs to the temple on the tank ..	800
56	Trichinopoly ..	Namakkal ..	Repairs to the Hill fort ..	50
57	Do. ..	Do ..	Repairs to the Naresimha temple ..	300
58	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to the Ranganatha temple ..	300
59	Salem ..	Atur ..	Repairs to the Hill fort ..	1,500
60	Do. ..	Taramangalam ..	Repairs to Siva temple ..	120
<i>Fifth Circle.</i>				
61	Chingleput ..	Mahabulipuram ..	Repairs to Seven Pagoda ..	1,500
62	Do. ..	Do. ..	Conservation of ancient monuments at Seven Pagodas for 1914-15.	280
63	Do. ..	Conjeevaram ..	Clearance of vegetation in Muktesvara temple.	100
64	Do. ..	Sripurambudur ..	Petty repairs to Sudapurtisvara temple ..	50
65	Do. ..	Kalattur ..	Repairs to Minukudumisvara temple ..	550
66	Do. ..	Manimangalam ..	Repairs to old temple with apudal gopuram.	650
67	Nellore ..	Udayagiri ..	Repairs to Hill fort ..	1,000
68	Madras ..	Madras ..	Annual repairs to obelisk (stone pillar) No. 4 lying at a distance of about 700 yards to the north of the western extremity of the Old Madras Town wall.	10
69	Do. ..	Do. ..	Annual repairs to R.S. No. 1793 pillar near the Turevottiyur High Road in Tondiarpet.	10
70	Do. ..	Do. ..	Annual repairs to R.S. No. 1784, slab of the late pillar near H-1 Police station at Washermanpet.	5
71	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to Old Madras Town wall ..	200
72	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to Cornwallis Memorial near the Custom House.	35
73	Do. ..	Do. ..	Annual repairs to R.S. No. 1816, pillar between the Madras and East Coast Railway situated in Washermanpet.	10
<i>Sixth Circle</i>				
74	Trichinopoly ..	Rajagudi ..	Repairs to the fort ..	1,000
75	Madras ..	Agraharam Kolipatti.	Repairs to Kalibasanatha temple ..	14
76	Do. ..	Dundigul ..	Maintenance of watchman for the Rock fort.	90
77	Tinnevely ..	Tirukarangudi ..	Repairs to the Vishnu temple ..	200
78	Do. ..	Vijayarayanam ..	Repairs to Alagayammur temple ..	200
79	Do. ..	Shermadavi ..	Repairs to Kethavastala temple ..	300
80	Do. ..	Adichanallar ..	Maintenance of watchman for the pre-historic remains.	75
81	Do. ..	Taticona ..	Repairs to the Dutch cemetery ..	50
<i>Seventh Circle.</i>				
82	North Arcot ..	Arcot ..	Pay of watchman for the Delhi gate ..	50
83	Do. ..	Do. ..	Union tax for the Delhi gate ..	4
84	Do. ..	Vellora ..	Repairs to the Hindu temple in the fort.	300
85	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to fort ..	400
86	Do. ..	Pada vad ..	Repairs to the Hanuman temple ..	150
87	Do. ..	Abdullapuram ..	Repairs to Abdul Mohal ..	100
88	Do. ..	Nelvey ..	Repairs to Rama temple ..	200
89	Do. ..	Vinnjapuram ..	Repairs to Marganaykavara temple ..	400
90	Do. ..	Siyamangalam ..	Repairs to rock-cut temple and sculpture.	300
91	Do. ..	Wandiwash ..	Repairs to the fort ..	300
92	Do. ..	Vallova ..	Improving the approaches to the Hindu temple in the fort.	1,050
93	Chittoor ..	Chendragiri ..	Repairs to the Mahal at Chendragiri ..	300
94	Do. ..	Malpadi ..	Repairs to Gomanadesvara temple ..	400
95	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to Cholavara temple ..	300
96	South Arcot ..	Gingee ..	Maintenance of two watchmen for Gingee fort.	150
97	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to Gingee fort ..	1,000
98	Do. ..	Cuddalore ..	Repairs to Fort St. David ..	150
99	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Repairs to the inner ramparts and wall of the Sivaganga Little Fort.	2,450
100	Do. ..	Do. ..	Maintenance of the Sivaganga Little Fort.	150
101	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to the statue hall in the Tanjore palace.	800
102	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to the Jerathana building ..	500
103	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs to Krishna Vilas tank ..	200
104	....	....	Excavation works ..	1,800
105	....	....	Contingency for urgent repairs ..	4,515
				40,800

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1913-14—cont.

Sl. No.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of require done	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks
<i>Second Circle—cont.</i>								
15	Uttar.	Belgaumali	Dhaterpeta (not included as a village)	Fort	(iii) Renewing the letter of the notice board	Rs. 12	Rs. 4. 7.	The work could not be carried out before the end of March 1914. This will be done in 1914-15.
16	Do.	Gadga	Urifal (not included)	Vihara and Siva shrine.	Providing a notice board (special require) ..	..	3 0 0	Completed. This is an incomplete work of previous year
					Replacing the missing battis in the viaduct, sloping the floor so as to drain off the rain water, repainting the battis, the mandapas and repairing the walls (special require).	..	107 0 0	The amount of the contribution received is Rs. 100. The Superintendent Engineer reports that explanation is called for from the Executive Engineer, Junior Division for not having spent the full contribution received towards the repairs to Siva and Vihara temples at Undasalli.
<i>Third Circle.</i>								
17	Assam	Anantapur	Anantapur ..	Pla Thomas Memo's house.	(Special repairs)—White and colour washings, shifting the, clearing roof timbers, etc.	100	203 0 0	Completed.
				Walls in the compound of Sir Thomas Memo's house.	(Special repairs)—Clearing vegetation and removing fallen cement and rebuilding	200	78 0 0	Do
18	Do.	Gadga	Gadga ..	Hill fort	Repairs ..	100	..	..
19	Do.	Talpetri	Talpetri	Hamaswami temple	(Special repairs)—Making up broken masonry, repainting ornate of door and flooring of battis and plaster repairs to south gate battis which were broken	300	129 0 0	Completed.
19	Do.	Kumbhara	Kumbhara	Siva temple	(Special repairs)—Providing notice boards to the temple.	..	108 0 0	Completed.
20	Do.	Kumbhara	Kumbhara	Do.	Repairs and removal of vegetation from old Siva temple	100	..	Completed.
21	Do.	Kumbhara	Kumbhara	Excavation of certain outlines.	..	500	..	This work is to be done by the Archaeological Department—vide No. 1321 of 23rd October 1913 from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1913-14.

Sl. No.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done	Amount sanctioned	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>First Circle.</i>								
1	Gadag ..	Berhampur ..	Jangda ..	Asoka's inscription ..	(Repairs special). Repairs to the Asoka inscription on the Jangda rock. The evoking with lead-wood has been completed.	Rs. 285	Rs. 349 0 0	Work completed.
2	Vijayapatnam ..	Anahapalla ..	Sankaram ..	Buddhist remains ..	(Repairs special). Constructing a watchman's shed at Sankaram Hills.	200	172 0 0	Do.
					(Annual repairs).--Repairs to the Buddhist monastery at Sankaram for 1913-14	120	125 0 0	Do.
					Pay of the watchman for 1913-14	50	55 0 0	The excess is due to the grain compensation allowance paid to the watchman.
3	Do. ..	Vijaynagar ..	Ramatirtham ..	No.	Do. for 1912-13	125	0 0 0	Work completed.
4	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Repairs to the Buddhist monastery for 1912-13.	60	120 0 0	Do.
<i>Second Circle.</i>								
5	Kistna ..	Eluru ..	Guntakalle ..	Buddhist caves ..	Clearing jungle (repairs annual)	160	147 0 0	Work completed.
6	Do. ..	Gadag ..	Gadag ..	Lanjadilla ..	Fixing a notice board .. ..	..	3 0 0	An incomplete work of 1912-13
7	Do. ..	Berwada ..	Horwada ..	Twin caves ..	Providing notice boards	23	21 0 0	Work completed.
8	Guntur ..	Bapatta ..	Bapatta ..	Dharavaram ..	Fixing a notice board	2	2 0 0	Do.
9	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kolepalli ..	Buddhist remains at ..	Do.	3	3 0 0	Do.
10	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sakandani dabbas.	Do.	2	2 0 0	Do.
11	Kistna ..	Berwada ..	Kondapalli ..	Chola temple.	Maintaining a watchman (annual repairs) ..	5	5 0 0	Completed. The amount spent represents the watchman's salary for March 1913 paid in April 1913. His services were dispensed with from 1st April 1913 as one was considered unnecessary.
						..	13 0 0	Completed. This is an incomplete work of previous year.
						53	37 0 0	Do.
12	Do. ..	Nandigama ..	Jaggayyapet ..	Buddhist remains of a stupas on the hill.	Providing a notice board in lieu of one lost (special repairs)	80	55 0 0	Completed. The saving of Rs. 5 is due to the watchman's salary for February 1914 having been paid in April 1914 (i.e.) in 1914-15.
13	Guntur ..	Guntur ..	Unakurthi ..	Four-storied rock-cut cave.	Replacing fallen pillars, clearing cracks in roofs and pillars and patch repairs (special repairs)	..	..	The present estimate being an annual repair estimate being closed and the above sum of Rs. 5 charged to the estimate for 1914-15.
14	Do. ..	Sattampalle ..	Amavari ..	Mound containing a Buddhist stupas and other remains.	(i) Misidentifying a watchman (annual repairs.)	50	45 0 0	Completed.
					(ii) Renewing the roof of the watchman's shed (special).	..	..	..

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1913-14—contd.

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>Second Circle—contd.</i>								
15	Guntur ..	Sattenapalle	Dharankote (not at present in the list)	Fort	(iii) Renewing the letter of the notice board	Rs. 12	Rs. A. P. ..	The work could not be carried out before the end of March 1914. This will be done in 1914-15.
16	Do. .	Guntur ..	Undavilli ..	Vishnu and Siva shrines.	Providing a notice board (special request) ..	..	3 0 0	Completed. This is an incomplete work of previous year.
					Repointing the missing bricks in the Vishnu, along the floor so as to draw off the run water, repainting the leaks in the mudpots and repairing the walls (special request)	..	107 0 0	The amount of the contribution received is Rs. 100. The Superintendent Engineer reports that explanation is called for from the Executive Engineer, Guntur Division, for not having spent the full contribution received towards the repairs to Siva and Vishnu temples at Undavilli.
17	Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	Sir Thomas Munro's house.	(Special repairs)—White and colour-washings, shifting tiles, clearing roof (timber), etc.	100	203 0 0	Completed.
				Wall in the compound of Sir Thomas Munro's house.	(Special repairs)—Clearing vegetation and removing fallen masonry and rebuilding	200	78 0 0	Do.
				Repairs to the flag of a tablet to Sir Thomas Munro's house.	Repairs	100	..	..
18	Do. .	Gooty ..	Gooty ..	Hill fort ..	(Special to also)—Making up broken ornamental portion, repairing cracks of masonry and pointing of turrets and plaster. Repairs to south gate which were broken.	300	139 0 0	Completed.
19	Do. .	Tadipatri ..	Tadipatri ..	Ramapuram temple ..	(Repairs annual)—Festoonment of watchmen.	..	138 0 0	..
20	Do. .	Kalyandurg ..	Kalyandurg ..	Siva temple ..	Repairs (Special repairs)—Providing notice boards to the temple.	..	37 0 0	..
				Do	Repairs and removal of vegetation from old Siva temple	100	..	Completed.
21	Do. .	Do.	Kalyandurg ..	Excavation of certain centres.	Nil. ..	500	..	This work is to be done by the Archaeological Department—vide 1321 of 23rd October 1913 from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1913-14—cont.

Number	District	Taluk	Place	Name of monument	Description of repairs done	Amount sanctioned	Actual expenditure	Remarks
Typical Order—cont.								
2	Belgaum	Belgaum	Belgaum	Belgaum	Belgaum	Belgaum	Belgaum	Belgaum
					<i>Buildings at north-east corner.</i> —Open joints have been grouted. Broken portions of balustrade platform made up. Loose stones checked and set.	25	25	
					<i>South-east watch tower.</i> —Broken portion of masonry and floor rectified. Floor, roof and sides of wall plastered, whenever necessary, and joints at exterior grouted.			
					<i>North-east watch tower.</i> —Joints in front grouted.			
					<i>Water pond.</i> —The displaced stones in the retaining wall have been set right and new rough stone walling constructed wherever necessary and joints grouted.			
					Ground all over the premises has been cleared for drainage and gravelled, and walls have been opened out and delineated.			
				(1) Muhammedan watch tower	Top and bottom of dome and side walls of platform. The exterior walls all round have been grouted. Concrete has been laid in patches on roof and floor where necessary. Northern balcony has been set right by turning with outer stone and pillars of brick masonry constructed to support the overhanging masonry. Kich pathway has been constructed retained by rough stone wallings on both sides. Vegetation has been completely removed.	400	376 0 0	Incomplete work of last year. Work completed.
				(2) Thana platform.	Vegetation has been completely removed. Ground all round sloped for drainage and gravelled over. Joints in the basement have been grouted. Ornamental stones have been arranged along the pathway.	NIL	96 0 0	Do.
				(3) Chaudhary's temple	Broken parts of compound wall have been reconstructed. Eastern entrance has been filled up with brick in mortar. A turntable has been fixed in the south compound wall. Precincts all round have been sloped for drainage and gravelled over.	200	240 0 0	Do.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1913-14—cont.

Number	Date let.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
Third Circle—cont.							
..	..	Hampi	(4) Octagonal bath.	Roofing has been made water-tight. Broken parts of parapet have been reconstructed. Plastering and painting has been completed all round. A fence of barbed wire has been put up all round to prevent ingress and egress of cattle. The ground all round has been sloped for drainage and gravelled over.	Rs. 200	Rs. A. P. 406 0 0	Incomplete work of last year. Work completed.
..	(5) Soma trough	The trough has been fully exposed by the removal of the earth all round. Ground all round sloped for drainage and gravelled over.	15	47 0 0	Now work completed.
..	(6) Kadahakello Ganacha temple.	Joints all round in wall have been grouted. Vegetation has been removed. Gravel has been spread in front mandapa.	..	56 0 0	Do.
..	(7) Hind lower near Nihama- waden mosque.	Walls all round and ceiling and top of roof have been plastered where necessary. Broken portions of wall and floor have been made up. Joints all round have been grouted. Basement has been fully exposed to view and premises all round sloped for drainage and gravelled over and new pathway opening.	100	252 0 0	Do.
..	(8) Queen's bath ..	Remaining walling has been constructed for ditch all round. Grouted all round; sloped for drainage and gravelled over and new pathway opening.	50	148 0 0	Do.
..	(9) Octagonal pavilion.	Walls all round have been plastered where necessary. Roofing has been made water-tight. Joints at top have been grouted.	300	173 0 0	Do.
..	(10) Underground chamber.	Extra earth all round has been removed. Parapet wall has been constructed all round to prevent accidents. Broken portions of masonry have been made up. Premises all round have been sloped for drainage and pathways gravelled.	250	266 0 0	Do.
..	(11) Fort gate, Trisigattis road.	The sides of the gateway have been supported by masonry buttresses on a solid foundation and the open joints have been grouted. The top of gateway has been plastered. Loose stones have been skinned	100	483 0 0	Do.

Statement of expenditures on Conservation work carried out during the year 1913-14—cont.

No. 1013-14	District.	Thak.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>Third Circle—cont.</i>								
1013	Bellary ..	Hospet ..	Do.	(p) Demolition of old wall, North of Pabbi Rama temple.	Inside and outside of dome and walls all round has been plastered. Joints in the old masonry have been grouted. The broken parts of masonry have been made good. The roof has been made watertight. Vegetation has been removed. Loose stones have been stacked.	72 ..	Rs. A. P. 203 0 0	New work completed
1014	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	(q) Approach Road to Mathanga-parvatham hill.	Think vegetation has been removed. Big stones found in the way have been removed and stacked. Rough stone steps have been rectified. Pathways have been levelled and smoothed.	..	73 0 0	Do.
1015	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	(r) Watch tower, North of Garagatti temple.	Car stones have been laid for the top floor and concrete has been laid over to make surfaces watertight.	200	155 0 0	Work in progress. Rupees 100 required for 1914-15.
1016	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	(s) Hezira temple.	100 extra earth all round the temple has been completely removed to expose the full basement of the temple. Rough stone walling has been constructed all round.	200	192 0 0	Incomplete work of last year. Work completed.
1017	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	(t) Jain temple on Henuketam Rock.	Plastering in patches has been done to window tower and parapet wall in front. A new wall has been constructed near entrance to prevent cattle trespass. A turn-style has been fixed. Loose stones have been removed outside and stacked. Open joints all round temple have been grouted. The ground all round the premises has been sloped for drainage and gravelled over.	300	522 0 0	Work almost completed. Rupees 50 required for 1914-15.
1018	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	(u) Jain temple on Henuketam Rock.	The overhanging portion of masonry has been demolished. The pillars have been repaired. Concrete has been laid on the platform all round and plastered over. The overhanging masonry on top of pillars has been filled up. Joints have been grouted. Loose stones have been stacked.	..	412 0 0	Work completed.
1019	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	(v) Entrance gateway to Jain temple on Henuketam Rock.	Portion of wall in the western side has been reconstructed. The roof has been made watertight. Joints have been grouted. A new pathway has been made to the Jain temple and guarded over.	410	410 0 0	Do.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1913-14—cont.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Place	Totals	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
Fluv. Circle—cont.								
22	Repair ..	Hampi	Hampi	Vishala temple	Apuram East.—The east entrance has been closed. The openings over the gopuram have been supported by brick arches and the sides have been filled up with earth. Mace temple.—Flooring has been rectified. Flooding slabs have been newly laid where broken. The broken lintel in sanctum has been supported by pillars. Sudra rest mandapa.—The broken roof slabs have been removed and replaced. The floor of terrace has been rectified. Sudra mandapa.—The mandapa has been cleared of debris, plastered and floor has been finished. The disjunctures have been supported. Nerthwar mandapa.—Old brick buttresses have been removed and fresh ones of stone have been erected. The disjunct flooring has been rectified. All loose stones have been cleared and vegetation removed. Deep rest mandapa.—The roof has been completely removed. The roof has been made watertight. The flooring has been set right. The east wall has been set right where detached. Joints have been grouted. The broken lintels at the east entrance have been supported by a new pillar. A new path way had been made. Eleven notice boards have been fixed at important places.	2,000	1,277 0 0	Incomplete work of last year. Work completed.
23	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Vishala temple rest of Vishala temple	Deep rest mandapa.—The roof has been completely removed. The roof has been made watertight. The flooring has been set right. The east wall has been set right where detached. Joints have been grouted. The broken lintels at the east entrance have been supported by a new pillar. A new path way had been made. Eleven notice boards have been fixed at important places.	1,500	3,442 0 0	Work in progress. Repairs 468 required for 1914-15.
24	Do.	Do.	Do.	Notice boards to ancient monuments	Four twelve foot holders and two twenty-foot holders have been supplied to the watchmen to enable them to remove vegetation from the tops of the buildings. Six watchmen and one head watchman have been employed and for the removal of vegetation.	..	380 0 0	Work completed.
25	Do.	Do.	Do.	Notice boards to ancient monuments	Four twelve foot holders and two twenty-foot holders have been supplied to the watchmen to enable them to remove vegetation from the tops of the buildings. Six watchmen and one head watchman have been employed and for the removal of vegetation.	..	41 0 0	Do.
26	Do.	Do.	Do.	Employment of watchmen to look after ancient monuments and vegetation.	Six watchmen and one head watchman have been employed and for the removal of vegetation.	700	511 0 0	Do.
27	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kallavara temple	Do.	200	..	Do.
28	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ancient wall	Do.	1,000	..	Do.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1914-15—cont.

Number	District	Taluk	Place	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>Tiled Grates—cont.</i>								
44	Bellary ..	Hospet ..	Hampi ..	Repairs to King's Palace.	..	20	..	Grants allotted for the whole division has been treated as a consolidated figure for all the protected works in the division for which estimates have been sanctioned—vide letter No. 709, dated the 21st August 1913, from the Additional Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.
45	Do.	Do	Do.	Repairs to Vishnu temple near Sala Bhavi.	....	300	..
46	Do ..	Do ..	Do.	Repairs to end removal of vegetation from Mahamedan Derga and domed tomb.	..	100	..	
47	Do ..	Do ..	Do.	Repairs to the domed gateway to the east of Citadel.	....	200	..
48	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Repairs to and removal of vegetation from the Maadras in the field to the west of Talavagita Road.	..	200	..	
49	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Repairs to footprint temple to Thence Platform.	..	20	..	
50	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Repairs to the base-ment of an old building.	..	50	..	
51	Do. ..	Do. ..	Hampi Taluk	Providing pathway to stone door.	..	100	..	
52	Do. ..	Do ..	Do.	Repairs to Alcotas ..	..	200	..
53	Do. ..	Do ..	Do.	Repairs to basement of palace in Zensua enclosure.	..	..	..
54	Do. ..	Do ..	Do.	Repairs to the Guard Room in Zensua enclosure.	100
55	Do. ..	Do ..	Do.	Repairs to the north tower in Zensua enclosure.	....	200	..
56	Do. ..	Do ..	Do.	Repairs to the Archway to the Archway in Zensua temple.	....	200	..
57	Do. ..	Do ..	Do.	Repairs to the Archway in Zensua temple.	200

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1913-14—contd.

District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>Third Circle—contd.</i>							
25	Bellary ..	Hoopes ..	Repairs to Jain temple.	....	Rs. 200	Rs. ..	
26	Do. ..	Do. ..	Wadeham to Vitale temple.	....	60	..	
27	Chittoor ..	Malangalle ..	Somayajis temple ..	Repairing and relaying flooring slabs, roof, back, and repairs and ordinary maintenance of building.	150	152 0 0	Work in progress. About Rs 10 will be required to complete the work.
28	Taddayab ..	Sidhat ..	Kodardama temple ..	Remodelling whitewash from Kalyana map, deep stone pillars, disrepairing the broken joints over north and south. Coping and filling in the excavated portions with concrete and plaster.	100	111 0 0	Work completed.
29	Do. ..	Pallampet ..	Pantaram temple ..	Ordinary repairs.—Remodelling vegetation.	110	80 0 0	Work in progress.
30	Do. ..	Adapur ..	Quined shrine ..	Ordinary repairs.—Remodelling debris ..	12	81 0 0	Work completed.
31	Do. ..	Jamsheddurg ..	Old temple ..	Special repairs.—Calcarium paint was given to suit the existing colour wherever repairs were done.	27	27 0 0	Do.
32	Collegal & Chittoor.	...	Providing Notice Boards to Archaeological Works.	Notice boards for all the works in the division except Bompane temple have been provided.	5	5 0 0	Notice board for Bompane temple will be provided in 1914-15.
<i>Fourth Circle.</i>							
33	Malabar ..	Tellicherry ..	Fort ..	Clearing vegetation ..	180	185 0 0	Work completed.
34	Do. ..	Sultan's Battery ..	Jain temple ..	Clearance of vegetation and repairs to road.	80	27 0 0	Do.
35	Do. ..	Palghat ..	Fort ..	Painting with coloured mortar, etc., and removing vegetation all round.	500	484 0 0	Do.
36	South Canara ..	Bekal ..	Do ..	Rebuilding the collapsed portion of rampart wall and removing vegetation all round.	500	505 0 0	Do.
37	Alor ..	Alor ..	III Fort ..	Jungle clearance and clearance of vegetation from the buildings.—Special Repairs.	500	591 0 0	Do.
38	Malabar ..	Namakkal ..	Do. ..	Ordinary repairs to leaky roof and to the floor.	50	51 0 0	Do.
39	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sarasimha temple ..	Special repairs Removal of vegetation and repairs to the floor.	300	300 0 0	In progress. A sum of Rs 50 approximately is required to complete the work.
40	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Special repairs Repairs to the roof and the floor.	200	200 0 0	Completed.
41	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Special repairs Removal of vegetation and repairs to the floor.	500	431 0 0	In progress. A sum of Rs 188 is required to complete the work.
42	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Special repairs Repairs to the roof and the floor.	500	431 0 0	Contribution there Rs 102. Work completed.
43	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Clearing bushes and clearing compound (annual repairs).	80	15 0 0	

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1913-14—cont.

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>Fourth Circle—cont.</i>								
76	Nilgiris ..	Consor	..	Batula Asheni dolmens.	Repairs to dolmens and removal of vegetation (repairs, annual)	20	Rs. 17 0 0	Work completed.
77	Do.	Do.	..	Banagudi Shola Dolmens ..	Clearing jungle (annual)	120	22 6 0	The pathway was not formed as the Forest Department objected to it and hence lapse. Detailed report called for from the Sub-Divisional Officer.
78	Do.	Ootacamund	..	Sculptured dolmens ..	Clearing jungle and vegetation (repairs, annual).	5	5 0 0	Work completed.
79	Coimbatore	Erode ..	..	Sivara Peethypalayam.	Removing and rebuilding a wall. Removing, correcting, stone and terracing on stone-work with carvings (repairs, annual).	431	424 0 0	Work in progress. Rs. 450 is required for expenditures during 1914-15.
80	Do.	Do.	..	Vijayamangalam ..	Cut stone work with carvings, terracing, footing and removing and rebuilding the ceiling stone. Removing prickly-pear (repairs, annual).	150	131 0 0	Work completed.
81	Do.	Avanashi	..	Tirumangampundi.	Repairing leaks in the roof (repairs, annual).	55	53 0 0	Do.
82	Do.	Bharadi	..	Sargama was temple	Repairing leaks in the roof (repairs, annual).	14	14 0 0	Incomplete work of 1912-13 completed.
83	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	Repairing leaks in the roof (repairs, annual).	..	168 0 0	Work completed. An expenditure of Rs. 78 has been incurred in excess and has been debited to miscellaneous advances pending recovery from the Darvasanam Committee who contributed Rs. 750.
<i>Fifth Circle.</i>								
84	Madras ..	Madras ..	Madras ..	Fixing the old inner-imp-ment in the basement wall of the H.L. Police station. Water-works.	Annual repairs	10	9 13 3	Completed.
85	Do.	Do.	Do.	The obelisk standing between the Madras and the Fort Coast Railway near Esplanade Bridge.	Do.	28	28 1 1	Do.
86	Do.	Do.	Do.	The obelisk standing near Thiruvottiyur High Road, Madras.	Do.	27	26 12 11	Do.

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1913-14—cont.

	District.	Sub.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>Fifth Circle—cont.</i>								
87	Madras ..	Madras ..	Madras ..	The Old Town Wall and obelisk near Beyerlyam.	Annual repairs ..	Rs. 200	Rs. 170 7 7	Complete.
88	Do.	Do.	Do.	Carwalla monument in front of the Presidency Fort Office.	Do. ..	87	36 12 3	Do.
89	Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	Malabellipuram	Ancient monuments.	Special repairs ..	575	618 1 5	In progress. Estimated value of work yet remaining to be done is Rs. 1,145.
90	Do.	Do.	Vayalar	Virupaksh temple.	Do. ..	400	397 5 1	Completed with a saving of Rs. 103.
91	Do.	Do.	Chingleput	All ancient monuments in the district.	Special repairs providing notice boards ..	480	447 5 2	In progress. Estimated work yet remaining to be done is Rs. 32.
92	Do.	Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	All ancient monuments.	Special repairs ..	40	45 4 0	Completed.
93	Do.	Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	"Thay Nishaj" ..	Annual repairs ..	215	113 14 2	Do.
94	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Repairs, ordinary ..	119 1 7	119 1 7	Do.
95	Do.	Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	Kalliamatha temple ..	Special repairs ..	660	413 12 4	In progress. Estimated value of work yet remaining to be done is Rs. 246.
96	Do.	Do.	Malabaragam	Old temple with special reputation.	Do. ..	802	373 5 6	Completed.
97	Do.	Do.	Keram ..	Kandamuram temple.	Do. ..	430	430 0 7	In progress. Estimated value of work yet remaining to be done is Rs. 90.
98	Do.	Chingleput ..	Relattur ..	Kandamuram temple.	Do. ..	200	200 10 6	In progress. Estimated value of work yet remaining to be done is Rs. 349.
99	Do.	Do.	Malabellipuram	Conservation of ancient monuments for 1912-13.	Annual repairs ..	250	223 13 1	Completed. Savings Rs. 31.
100	Do.	Do.	Tennali	Large Niva temple ..	Special repairs ..	170	165 15 3	In progress. Estimated value of work yet remaining to be done is Rs. 31.
101	Do.	Madurai ..	Perambalur	Tondaimur temple.	Do. ..	..	2 8 0	Completed.
102	Do.	Chingleput ..	Malabellipuram	Repairs to archaological works at Malabellipuram.	Do. ..	..	0 1 0	Do.
103	Nellore ..	Udayagiri ..	Damarupalli	Cave ..	Special repairs—Removing rubbish, pias in front of the cave and removing lava stones	15	14 5 6	Do.

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1913-14—cont.

Sl. No.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>Fifth Circle—cont.</i>								
101	Nellore	Betor	Tayur	Ancient monuments in the district, Old Fort.	Providing notice boards to the ancient monuments (Clovermount) in the Nellore district. Spacing repairs—fitting only is done. Spacing incidental charges such as railway freight are also paid. Cost of the board was paid in 1912-13.	..	Rs. A. P. 5 14 4	A sum of Rs. 141-9-9 was incurred in 1912-13 on these monuments and completion report sent during 1912-13. Additional work was incurred during the year for putting up some more notice boards.
102	Do.	Nellore	Nellore	Do	Providing notice boards. Fitting board is now done. Cost of the board and other incidental charges were paid in 1912-13.	..	1 4 11	Revised completion report will be submitted.
<i>State Circle.</i>								
104	Madura	Madura	Madura	Etirumal Nalok's palace	Providing notice boards (repairs, special).	13	13 0 0	Work completed.
107	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ten pillars	Maintenance of the building	14	14 0 0	Do.
108	Do.	Do.	Tirupurankundram.	Enclosure on the hill ascending without steps and inscriptions	Cleaning bushes and forming easy access and providing ladder (special).	100	101 0 0	Completed.
109	Do.	Tirumangalam	Kolijatti	Kailasaswathi temple	Watchman for watching the rock-fort and annual maintenance.	20	20 0 0	Do.
110	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	The remains were watched by a man under the control of the Revenue Department (repairs, annual).	73	73 0 0	Work completed.
111	Do.	Malur	Ahagar Killa	Pashupatnandava hole	Removal of earth mounds and other debris from inside the fort, rebuilding the damaged portion of masonry walls in rear and pointing and removal of vegetation from the walls (ordinary).	87	84 0 0	Work of previous year completed with an expenditure of Rs. 284.
112	Do.	Dindigul	Dindigul	Rock Fort	Notice board has been provided for in the building (special).	25	25 0 0	Work completed.
113	Tinnevely	Srirangam	Adichavalur	Prahara's remains				
114	Tranconee State.	Quilon	Anjengo	Old Fort				
115	Do.	Do.	110	Do.				

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1913-14—cont.

No.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>Sarkh Orde - cont.</i>								
116	Tichileopoly	Pranalsar	Valkondayannam	Repelling the Valca- vara temple man- dapa, etc.	Repairs, special. Roof of inner mandapa, floor of outer mandapa repaired.	Rs. 600	Rs. A. P. 272 7 6	Lapse due to the final bill for sell- ing the piece-worker's accom- modation in No. 626, dated 28th January 1914, and subsequent re- minders having not been received from the Sub-Overseer M. K. R. S. C. Maudisani Madaliyar or the Sub-Divisional Officer, North, for audit and payment. The bills are yet due.
117	Do	Kalliala	Sirayam	Rathavare temple	Ordinary repairs. Contractor's account for work done last year was settled and no new work was carried out this year.	..	5 0 0	
118	Do	Tichileopoly	Tiruvellal	Vishva temple	Do.	..	31 4 0	
119	Do	Do	Samayapuram	Rajivara temple	Repairs to compound wall and front gate completed. Compound cleared.	400	344 14 6	
120	Do	Do	Kanaravelli	Site temp's	Same as items Nos. 118 and 119	..	25 0 0	The contribution of Rs. 100 received from the trustee is now fully adjusted.
<i>Sarakh Orde.</i>								
121	Teejore	Narayana	Nagapetam	Butch cemetery	Ordinary repairs.—Renewing, plastering and whitewashing the compound wall, (2) the store room, (3) repairing the isolated temples.	223	292 0 0	Completed.
122	Do	Majaram	Tenque'er	Dandborg and inner fort.	Special repairs.—Providing a teak wood stair leading to the roof.	140	131 0 0	Do.
123	Do	Do	Do	Tenque' gateway	Special repairs.—Underpinning to the walls, repainting and roofing out vegetation.	136	100 0 0	In progress.
124	Do	Kamalaham	Tirakalattal	Vedapuravara temple	Special repairs. The fifteen slabs of the temple replaced after removing vegetation, not made watertight and drainage provi- ded.	650	627 0 0	In progress. Contribution received is Rs. 70. Work will be comple- ted.
125	Do	Do	Do	Kad temple	Ordinary repairs.—Closing the cracks in the roof and flooring.	210	238 13 2	Completed
126	Do	Do	Do	Rama temple	Ordinary repairs.—Closing the terrace and rebuilt a portion of compound wall.	425	426 9 0	Do.
127	Do	Do	Do	Strangelyand temple	Special repairs.—Renewing the floor of the front tower with teak planks and girders and painting them.	..	7 12 0	In progress. Contribution received is Rs. 11.

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918-14—cont.

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>South Circle—cont.</i>								
118	Tanjore	Kumbakonam	Kumbakonam	Thirapattisvara temple	Special repairs. Bay mandapa completely repaired and flooring to the mandapa in front of shrine.	Rs. ..	Rs. A. P. ..	In progress. Amount of contribution received Rs. 200.
119	Do.	Do.	Do.	Nageswara temple	Special repairs. Repairs to mandapa all round shrine and floor line.	..	0 8 0	In progress.
120	Do.	Tanjore	Tanjore	Siragummi Litt's Fort and inner Fort	Special repairs. Reconsolidation of a portion of rampart wall to retain earth for about 160 feet in length.	920	917 4 0	Do.
121	Do.	Do.	Tanjore Palace	Arcenal Tower	Special repairs.—Bairding of masonry support, to prevent further cracks.	1,000	1,431 11 2	Completed.
122	Do.	Do.	Do.	Krishna Vilas Tank.	Ordinary repairs. Repairs to the steps and roof of the central building and plastering where necessary.	200	288 4 8	Do.
123	Do.	Do.	Do.	Statue Hall	Ordinary repairs.—Extending parapet walls on the terrace to suit the existing ones on the east and south sides.	175	171 5 8	Do.
124	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Special repairs.—Providing glazed fanlights and chinks between the pillars.	..	13 0 0	In progress. Rs. 2,750 is required to complete the work.
125	Do.	Do.	Do.	Two-domed Hall	Special repairs.—Repairing cracks, plastering walls and removal of vegetation.	340	224 7 9	Completed.
126	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mottingoptaram	Special repairs.—Removing vegetation, filling up holes and neatly plastering with cement.	60	58 5 8	Do.
127	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sangathu Mahal	Special repairs.—Repairing cracks in the roof and re-flooring with cement concrete.	700	648 7 7	Do.
128	Do.	Do.	Do.	Jayachakrums	Special repairs.—Providing windows with wire netting and sundry repairs.	50	52 9 8	Do.
129	Do.	Do.	Tanjore	Miruganga Fort	Annual repairs.—Removing vegetation and leveling ruins.	150	158 6 0	Do.
130	Do.	Do.	Tanjore	Do.	Special repairs.—Rejoicing Halls. (1) Repairs to the walls at Pondicherry gate and south wall of jail mandapa at entrance to jail. Repairs to rampart wall and Pondicherry gate and sundry repairs to jail cells and drainage channel.	1,000	1,073 0 0	In progress. Rs. 5,000 is required to complete the work.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1913-14—cont.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Taluk	Place	Name of monument	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
South Circle—cont.								
110	S. V. S. Road	Gingee	Gingee	Gingee Fort	(1) Repairs to the terrace of the jail mandapa, pointing the jail rampart and coping the repaired rampart wall with all cisterns behind. (2) Repairing the cisterns floor with all cisterns behind. (3) Repairing the cisterns floor with all cisterns behind. (4) Repairing the cisterns floor with all cisterns behind.	150	152 0 0	Do. A. P.
111	Do.	Cuddalore	Burnampetnam	Fort St. David	Annual repairs.—Watching the fort, cutting thorns and clearing the path.	150	150 0 0	Completed.
112	C. V. S. Road	Chandragiri	Chandragiri	Chandragiri Mahal	Annual repairs.—Watching the fort, cutting thorns and clearing the path.	324	325 0 0	Do.
113	North Street	Valur	Valur	Fort	Annual repairs.—Watching the fort, cutting thorns and clearing the path.	400	208 0 0	Do.
114	Do.	Do.	Do	Hindu temple in the Fort.	Annual repairs.—Watching the fort, cutting thorns and clearing the path.	300	321 0 0	Do.
115	Do.	Do.	Do	Do	Annual repairs.—Watching the fort, cutting thorns and clearing the path.	166	166 0 0	In progress.
116	Do.	Welloch	Do	Do	Annual repairs.—Watching the fort, cutting thorns and clearing the path.	52	50 0 0	Do.
117	Do.	Pier	Do	Do	Annual repairs.—Watching the fort, cutting thorns and clearing the path.	125	125 0 0	Completed.
118	Do.	Chettur	Do	Do	Annual repairs.—Watching the fort, cutting thorns and clearing the path.	..	8 0 0	Do.
Total						..	33,123 5 4	

PART II.

NILGIRI DISTRICT.

(1) *Batlada Acheni*—A harolet of Kōnnkarai, three miles south-east of Kōtagiri. Situated in the valley immediately below Mr. Frank Cockburn's Tea Estate bungalow and close to the Badaga cottages which comprise the above-mentioned hamlet, is an interesting group of sculptured dolmens (called "ailla-kallu," or "sculptured stones," by the Badagas and "hira-kallu," or "hero-stones," by the Kurumbas and Irulas). This particular group of quaint monuments is referred to in the Nilgiri District Gazetteer, Chapter II, page 101; and also in Brooks' "Primitive Tribes and Monuments of the Nilgiris," page 104, and plates LXVI, LXVII, and LXVIII. In the above-mentioned accounts of these and similar monuments discovered in the Nilgiris, they are described as "sculptured cromlechs." I venture to think that this designation is inaccurate and misleading as the monuments are not cromlechs in the proper sense of that term but dolmens. Before proceeding further, it may be as well to explain the difference between the two. A cromlech may be defined as a megalithic monument consisting of a number of upright stones, left rough or partly shaped, and sometimes supporting horizontal stones. Generally the upright stones are planted in the ground in the form of a circle, sometimes a hundred feet in diameter, as at Stonehenge and Avebury in England, often surrounding a dolmen or other monument.

A dolmen is a megalithic monument of unhewn or partly hewn stones set on end or on edge so as to form a small chamber, and covered with a single huge capstone or with several stones.

Since all these so-called "sculptured cromlechs" are built in the latter form, and are obviously "hero-shrines" erected in honour of departed petty chiefs or local warriors who lost their lives in battle or in some hunting expedition, they are certainly not cromlechs. Many of these monuments do not contain sculptures or ornament of any kind and are then similar in every respect to the dolmens of the plains. But for the presence of the two-side alabs and the big cap-stone, the carved upright stone forming the back wall of the chamber resembles the "virakals (hero-stones)" and "roahasati kals" (great sati stones) which are so common in Coorg, Mysore, the western side of the Bellary district and elsewhere. The sculptures on both classes of monument are remarkably similar in style and general design and appear to belong to the same period.

The Nilgiri sculptures, of which there are many excellent photographs in Brooks' book, are generally carved on granite slabs with rough facings, about four feet high, two to three feet broad and three to six inches thick, the lower portion being buried in the ground like the "virakals." The front face of the stone is generally divided into a series of panels, one above the other, each containing some figures in bas-relief, the back-ground being chiselled out, so that the figures are on a level with the frame around the compartments. In the top-most panel, well left for ever, are often a nandi (sacred bull of Siva), kneeling before a linga on its yoni pedestal and a male figure, clearly showing that the latter, the hero to whom the monument was erected, was a follower of Siva. In the lower panels are standing male and female figures and representations of battle or hunting scenes—such as a man, surrounded by his attendants, riding on a horse and brandishing some weapon, or on foot spearing a tiger, deer, stag or other wild animal. Both men and women are nude above the waist, and the latter wear large ear ornaments in their pendent earlobes and their hair dressed in a great chignon on the right side of their heads. In many cases the women are depicted with one hand raised and clasping a flower or round fruit. The lower compartments are obviously intended to depict the battle or hunting expedition in which the hero was slain, the female figures above them may possibly be intended to represent the hero's translation to heaven by celestial nymphs and the topmost panel to portray the regions of bliss themselves, with the hero standing before the peculiar emblems of his religion, the Saivite faith. The women with one hand raised appear to be intended to portray the dead hero's wives who committed sati on his funeral pyre, and the round objects held in their hands no doubt represent the flowers or fruit which they used to distribute to their relations and bystanders before taking the fatal leap into the fire.

The above account serves as a general description of all these Nilgiri sculptures, as they only vary in minor detail and execution.

The only tribe now living on the Nilgiris who are Saivites or Lingayats and would be likely to carve sacred bulls and lingas on their memorials of the dead are the Badagas; and these people to this day claim connection with some of these monuments. They say, for example, that those at Tudur and Melur were erected by the ancestors of the present villagers of Athi-roof slabs. It has been urged that the Badagas cannot have erected them, because they do not understand the art of stone-cutting; but this art has never been common property. The Badagas have apparently always imported necessities of life (such as their clothes) from the plains below them, and there seems to be no reason why they should not have brought up stone-masons when occasion arose, as indeed they do now-a-days. They by no means severed their connection with the plains, and to this day some of them choose their brides from their caste-fellows down there.

(16) *The Choutar's palace.*—This is an insignificant looking building which until recently was used as a Deputy Tahsildar's office and has been modernised and repaired accordingly. The only objects of interest which it now contains are four beautifully carved wooden pillars and a coffered wooden ceiling and a fine old carved wooden door leading into a passage on the east side of the inner courtyard. The front of the building faces the north and is provided with an open verandah supported by plain massive wooden pillars of simple design and a coffered wooden ceiling over the main entrance.

(17) In order to save these portions of the building from further decay, the inner courtyard of the palace should be included in the Standard List and maintained in good repair at Government expense. With a building of this kind, it seems a pity that it cannot be put into good repair and used for some useful purpose, such as a school or a hospital, as it seems rather a waste of public funds to preserve the building merely on account of the beautiful and interesting wooden pillars and ceiling. The only alternative is to remove the pillars, etc., to the Madras Museum.

Although this building represents the remains of the palace of the old Jain Chief known as the Choutar, all the carvings are Hindu in origin and workmanship and are Chalukyan in style.

The portion of the palace on the east side of the inner courtyard which is now occupied as a residence by a descendant of the last of the old Choutar Chiefs contains nothing of any antiquarian or artistic interest and is not worth preserving at Government expense.

(18) *Karkal.*—This town is situated 11 miles north of Mudabidri on the main road to Udupi. It is chiefly famous for its colossal Jain statue known locally as Gumta Raya, or Gumta Raj. It also possesses a large Jain temple of somewhat unusual design and a handsome stambha outside the Chandranath temple at Halangadi a suburb of Karkal.

(19) *Gumta Raya statue.*—This great image stands in a walled enclosure on the summit of a small granite hill and faces due north. In order to make the steep and somewhat slippery approach to this monument more convenient and less troublesome than formerly, of recent years the Jains have cut a vast number of excellent steps in the solid rock nearly to the top of the hill. About a hundred steps are required to complete the work, the cost of which would be about Rs. 500. Since the Jains have no more funds for the work and in consideration of the fact that they have already borne the cost of the major portion of the work solely in the interests of the pilgrims and visitors, I venture to think that the work should be completed at Government expense, as it is necessary that the work be finished.

(20) *Chaturmukha temple.*—This temple is built in the form of a mandapa or hall, cruciform on plan with a lofty doorway and pillared portico on each of its four sides and a verandah running all round. The roof is flat and formed of massive granite slabs. The exterior walls and the flat surfaces of the pillars are decorated mainly with Hindu figures and carvings but a few figures of Jain saints do occur here and there.

Inside the temple are enshrined twelve large polished black stone images of standing Jain saints. They are in groups of three, each group facing one of the four doorways or four faces of the building, hence the name Chaturmukha.

The building is in good order and no repairs are required at present. It has been included in the Standard List as item No. 286.

(21) *The Great Stambha at Halangadi.*—This great pillar stands in front of the entrance stambha in the district. In point of size, it is certainly the largest and highest, but in proportion, workmanship and design it is much inferior to several at Mudabidri or the one at Venur. The Jains here, always speak of these lofty pillars as "Manastambhas," but I was unable to find any Jain who could explain the precise meaning of the prefix "Manā."

The Chandranath temple together with its attendant shrines are of no architectural interest but they contain a few very fine silver and brass images of Jain saints, and there are several inscribed memorial slabs with clear and legible old Canarese inscriptions set up in the enclosures which no doubt would throw some light on the early history of Karkal if they were deciphered and published.

(22) The great "Manastambha" has already been included in the standard list as item No. 287 and no repairs are necessary at present.

(23) *Venur.*—A small village situated twelve miles to the south-east of Mudabidri. It contains a similar but smaller statue of the Jain saint Gummatavara or Gumta Raya as the one at Karkal mentioned above. This statue is only 35 feet in height, whereas the one at Karkal is 41 feet 5 inches high. It stands on a lofty masonry platform in a walled enclosure situated on a raised terrace on the south bank of the Gurpur river. The statue faces due north like the one at Karkal, and thus both are difficult subjects to photograph during the winter months owing to the lack of direct light on this side.

(Civ.) It is in a good state of preservation and no repairs are necessary.

(24) *Santetura temple.*—The only other object of antiquarian interest at Venur is the Santetura temple. It is a small Jain temple possessing a particularly beautiful and graceful stambha, perhaps, the most perfect in the district. Adjoining the temple is a small attendant

number of the great roof slabs which were cracked and in danger of falling have been removed and replaced by new ones. The ruined stone steps on each side of the temple have been put in order, and the fallen stones and debris all round the building have been removed so as to have a clear open space around the temple. The repairs to the ruined brick tower over the eastern gateway are still in progress. The enclosure walls have been repaired in order to keep out stray cattle and a turnstile will be fixed in the main entrance gateway for the same purpose. The handsome little mandapa on the south side of the enclosure is now in a sound condition.

(30) The Achutaraya and Krishna temples are now in good order and the latter building has been provided with a proper approach from the main road. All the fallen stones in the courtyards have been collected and neatly stacked out of the way.

(31) The Ganagitti Jain temple has been well repaired and is now in good order. The enclosure walls have been repaired and a proper approach to the temple from the main road has been made and a turnstile provided for the main entrance.

(32) The compound wall around the Chandra Sekara temple has been built up where necessary and a turnstile provided for the entrance. The building is now in good order.

(33) Great improvements have been made to the approach and walled enclosure around the huge monolithic statue of Narasimha. Visitors can now reach this wonderful monument from the main road without any difficulty. Repairs are now in progress to the ruined temple containing an enormous linga, situated alongside of the Narasimha statue.

(34) The small but handsome temple of Vishnu containing on its outer walls valuable inscriptions and situated close to the Vittala temple has been very well repaired and is now in good order.

(35) The broken stone beams and banging drip-stones along the cornice of the beautiful Hazara Ramachandra temple have been supported with new cut-stone pillars. Similar repairs are in progress to the side porches. The ruined stone coping of the enclosure walls has been put in order with a view to excluding rain water and the growth of vegetation. The outer surface of this wall is covered from top to bottom with the most wonderful and interesting sculptures in bas-relief. The compound has been cleared of fallen stone and debris and made tidy, and a turnstile to keep out cattle has been fixed in the main entrance gateway.

(36) The turret and domes over the famous Elephant Stables have been repaired, and the pathways properly marked out with curb stones and gravelled. The plot of grass in front of this building will be cleared of bushes and rank vegetation. The cracked arches in the facade of the building known as the Concert Hall situated alongside of the Elephants' Stables have been grouted and neatly plastered, and the inside of the building cleared of rubbish and made tidy. A proper approach to the building has been made.

(37) The beautiful little building known as the Lotus Mahal standing in the Zenana enclosure is now in excellent order. The decayed roof has been neatly repaired and the basement of the building has been cleared of rubbish and repaired where necessary. The pathways in this enclosure have all been cleared of rank vegetation, gravelled and properly marked out with curb stones.

(38) The lofty Watch Tower standing in the south-eastern corner of the Zenana enclosure has been thoroughly repaired. Formerly, this building was in a very dangerous condition and there was every probability of its falling but these repairs been promptly executed.

(39) The repairs to the other ruined Watch Tower standing on the northern side of the Zenana enclosure proposed last year by the Director-General of Archaeology are still in progress.

(40) The repairs to the large basement of a ruined building standing in the centre of the Zenana enclosure and which probably represents the remains of the Queen's Palace are progressing favourably and will be completed shortly.

(41) In order to prevent accidents, a dwarf parapet wall has been built around the opening over the Underground Chamber, a quaint little monument situated close to the great Throne Platform. But a slight of steps has been provided on the north side for the use of visitors who desire to get down into the chamber and examine it properly.

(42) The picturesque old Muhammadan Watch Tower standing in the Dannaik's enclosure has been repaired and is now in good order. The other buildings in this enclosure have also received attention in order to save them from further decay.

(43) The so-called Queen's Bath, and the curious Octagonal Bath near the Chandra Sekara temple, have both been repaired and are in good order. A proper footpath to the Octagonal Bath will be made, as at present, many of the visitors fail to see this building owing to the want of a proper approach to it.

(44) The ruined Gateway on the Talaghatta road and the handsome Domed Gateway on the eastern side of the citadel have been saved from further decay. These two gateways are the only two left which retain any of their former architectural features and are well worth preserving.

(45) The main roads and footpaths throughout the ruins have been greatly improved of late so that visitors no longer have any difficulty in approaching them. A scheme for the construction of a road to the Vittala temple is under consideration, as at present this famous

made of coarse brown earthenware imperfectly baked and were originally covered both inside and outside with a false black glaze. They are evidently wheel-made and are free from ornament save a few lines of simple mouldings around the rim of the lid and the neck and base of the urn. On removing the cover or lid, the urn is found to be packed to the brim with fine red earth (sifted gravel) which appears to have been originally poured into the urn in the form of liquid mud which has since become transformed into a solid mass similar in shape to that of the urn. Imbedded in this solidified mud, we found the remains of human skulls and bones, corroded iron implements, pottery domestic vessels, a few beads, and a few stone flakes which appear to have been used as implements or were placed in the grave to represent such tools or weapons. Figure III (a) shows one of these burial urns as they appear when exhumed, and (b) of the same Figure shows a human skull and bones found inside the urn. The skull is little more than a solid mass of dried red mud with portions of decayed bone adhering to it, and the cavities in the arm and leg bones were also found full of dried red earth. All the bones were found broken into small pieces and must have been devoid of flesh and probably sun-dried before they were placed in the urn, otherwise, it is difficult to understand how the liquid mud could have so deeply penetrated and filled so completely every large and small cavity in both skull and bones. The skull shown here in Figure III (b) was the only one we were able to find which retained any resemblance to its former shape. So far as one can judge from such a decayed specimen, there is nothing remarkable about its size or shape. In this particular instance, the skull was found at the bottom of the urn and the broken arm and leg bones towards the top. But as a rule, there is nothing to indicate the exact position in which the remains of the dead were placed in the urn. In my opinion, they appear to have been thrown in at random after the food and drinking vessels were put in, together with the weapons or implements and then the urn filled to the brim with liquid mud, the lid was then placed in position, and the grave filled in with gravel and big stones. The site of the grave was then enclosed by a ring of big boulders which also acted as a retaining wall for the mound of stones heaped up inside the circle.

Figure IV (a) and (b) show some of the implements and pottery vessels found inside these urns. No. 1 of photograph (a), represents three small, four-sided, barrel-shaped, white-crystal beads, neatly cut and drilled and uniform in size. These beads were found with a few minute fragments of bone packed in red earth inside a bowl of the type numbered 3 in photograph (b).

No. 2 of photograph (a) are portions of iron knives or small spear heads. No. 3 represents three crude stone implements. The beads, a drinking cup and a rice bowl, the remains of the three iron weapons, and the three stone implements were all found in one and the same burial urn, together with the skull and bones shown in Figure III (b).

Figure IV (b) shows two drinking cups numbered 1 and 2, and two rice or food bowls numbered 3 and 4. The bowl numbered 4 contains two smaller vessels inside, one of them a drinking cup, is shown inverted in the manner in which it was found. The pottery of these cups and bowls is very thin and of excellent quality, red in colour but mostly covered both outside and in with a false black glaze. They are free from ornament. All the vessels were found tightly packed with fine red earth mixed with bits of bone and were placed in the lower portion of the large burial urn towards the bottom.

The Plan and Section shown in Figure V, shows the nature of the construction of the rock-cut tombs found in some of the cairns near Sirumngai. The oblong chamber is usually about 5 feet long inside, and 2 feet in width, and about 2 feet deep. The side walls are cut out of the natural rock which here is rather soft and has the appearance of granite without its hardness. The tombs face the east and were found to contain the remains of human bones, iron implements, and drinking cups and food bowls similar to those described above and illustrated in Figure IV (a) and (b), but we found no signs of any stone implements in these rock-cut graves. These implements and domestic vessels were placed in the chamber, the tomb was filled up with fine red earth, probably poured into the grave in the form of liquid mud. Besides the neatly made drinking cups and rice bowls described above, we found a number of vessels like those shown in Figure VI (a) and (b). The commonest type of vessel found was the ordinary water pitcher type shown in photograph (b), a vessel which is still in use at the present day. One tomb contained four or five of these pitchers all full of red earth mixed with minute fragments of bone but nothing else was found in that particular tomb. Other tombs contained fragments of human bones but we found no skulls, and there was nothing to show in what position the bones had been placed in the chamber. Like those found in the burial urns, the bones appear to have been collected from somewhere and simply thrown in and covered over with earth. The few pieces of iron weapons discovered were found chiefly inside the pottery domestic vessels imbedded in the red earth with which all the vessels were filled.

The most curious vessel of all is the one numbered 3 in photograph (a) of Figure VI. It is made of red pottery and is 8½ inches in height, hollow inside with a small square-cut opening in its side. The conical shaped lid is fixed to the body of the vessel. I do not know for what purpose this quaint little vessel could have been used as it is unlike anything that has been discovered before so far as I am aware. Like the rest of the vessels it was filled with red earth. No. 2 of the same photograph is a red pottery ring-stand for holding vessels with pointed bases. No. 1 of the same photograph is a broken lid or cover like that which crowns the conical shaped vessel just described and illustrated in the same photograph.

In one cairn containing a rock-cut tomb, we found three urns of the type shown in Figure VII. These urns were placed outside the tomb chamber, the tomb itself contained nothing but red earth and gravel and was without signs of skull or bones. The four little legs attached to the base of the vessel are no doubt intended to take the place of the ring-stands. All three urns were found filled with red earth mixed with minute fragments of bone but nothing else was found. Four-legged urns of this type have been found in ancient graves at Perambair and Pallavaram in the Chingleput district, at Adichanallur in the Tirunelveli district, and in certain rock-cut tombs discovered on the West Coast.

Unfortunately, we found no coins or inscribed articles that would help us to fix the age of these graves. The presence of iron and stone implements in the same burial urn may indicate that these tombs go back to the early iron age when a vast number of people must necessarily have continued to use stone implements long after iron was known. On the other hand, these rude stone implements may have been specially made at a comparatively late period and placed in the burial urn with the iron implements in accordance with some particular sacred rite or ancient custom. The excellent workmanship shown in the beads, and the high quality of the domestic vessels together with the numerous remains of iron weapons or implements, clearly shows that the people who made these quiet tombs for their dead were a highly civilised race of a more advanced type than any of the existing jungle tribes that now live in the forests along the foot of the Nilgiris in this part of the Coimbatore district.

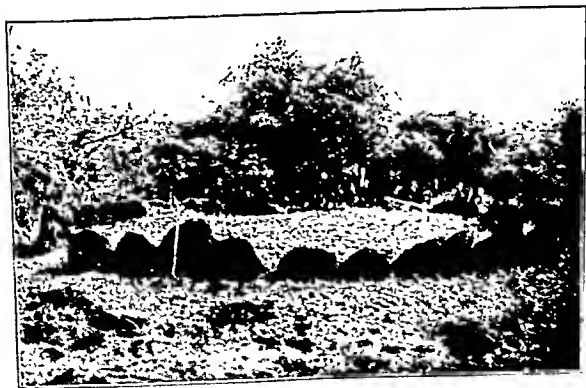
31st March 1914.

A. H. LONGHURST,
Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Madras.

FIG. I.

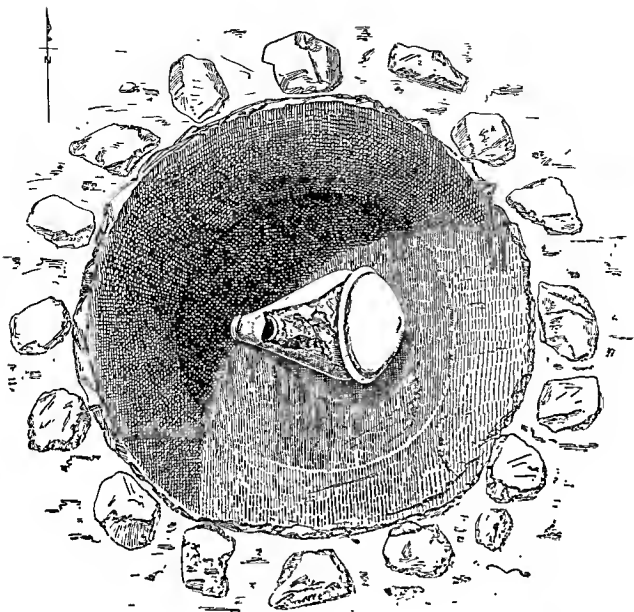


(a) General view of a cairn near Sirumugai.

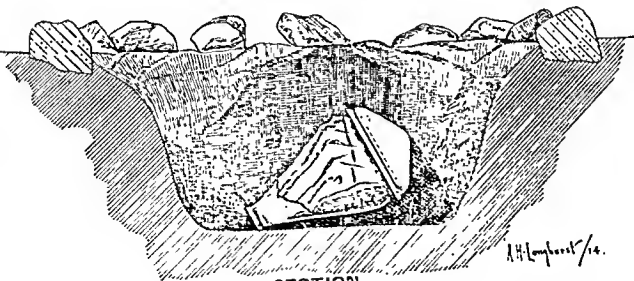


(b) General view of a cairn at Sirumugai.

FIG. II.



PLAN.

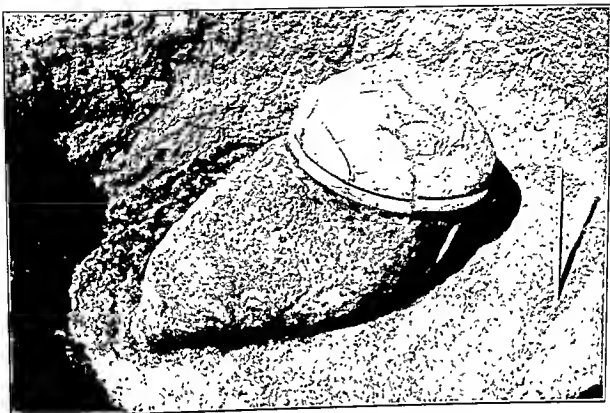


SECTION

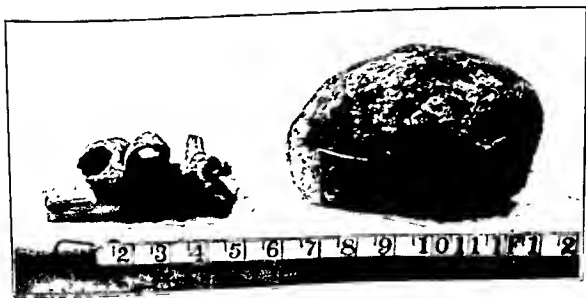
Scale of 12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Feet

A burial urn found in a cairn near Sirumogai.

FIG. III.

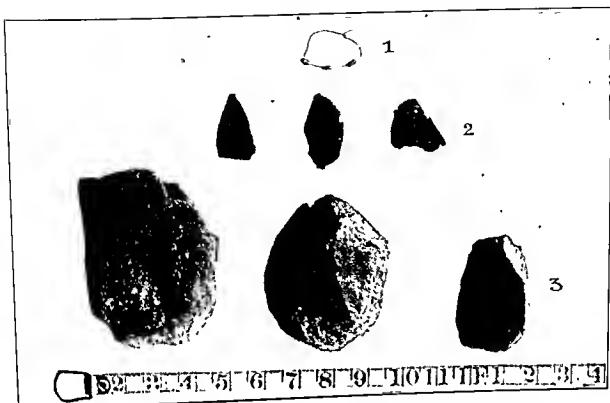


(a) A burial urn found in a cairn near Sirumugai.



(b) Human skull and tomb found in a burial urn near Sirumugai.

FIG. IV.

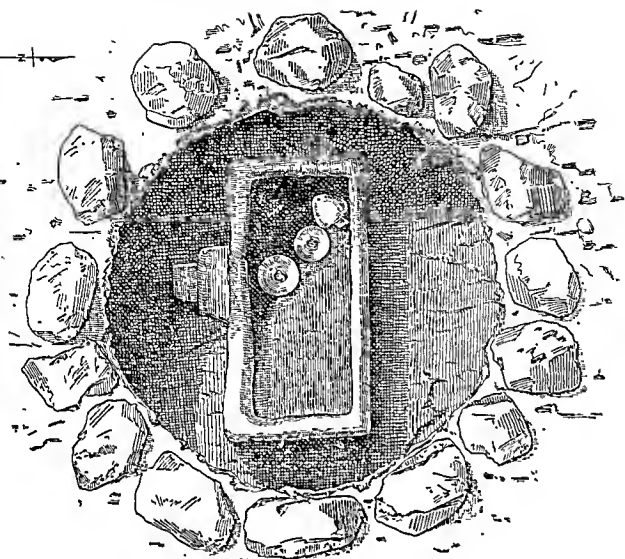


(a) Crystal beads, and iron and stone implements found in a cairn near Sirumugai

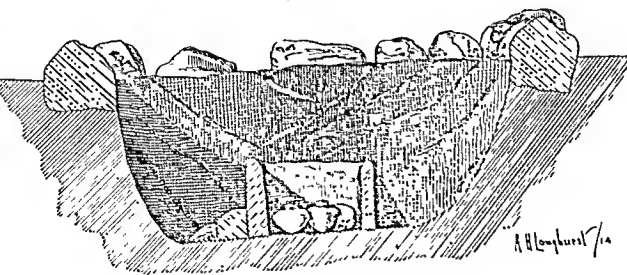


(b) Drinking cups and food bowls found in a cairn near Sirumugai

FIG. V.



PLAN.

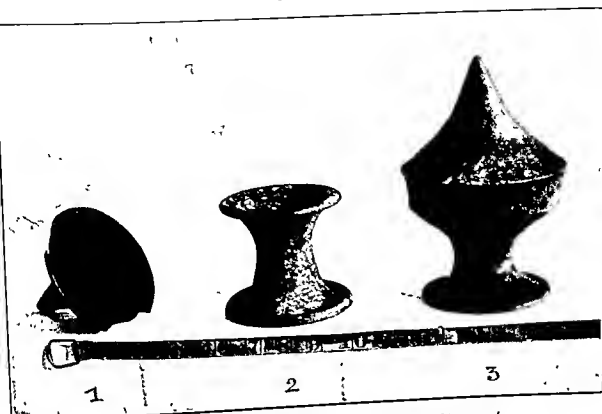


SECTION.

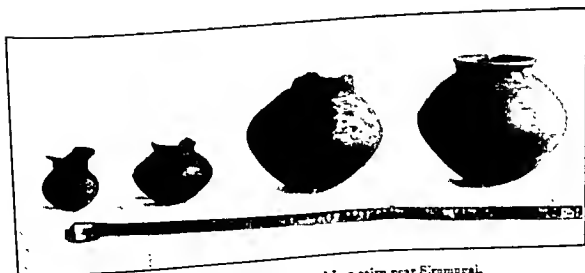
Scale of 12 0' 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Feet

Rock-cut tomb found in a cairn near Firumagal.

FIG. VI.

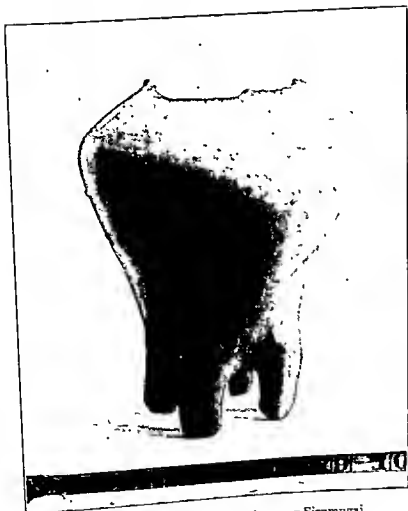


(a) Types of pottery vessels found in a cairn near Sirumugai.



(b) Types of pottery vessels found in a cairn near Sirumugai.

FIG. VII.



A four-legged urn found in a cairn near Sirumugai.

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 Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London, W.
 Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.
 Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.
 Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.
 Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.
 Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.
 Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.
 Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 India Institute, Oxford.

FRANCE.

- Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
 Bibliothèque J. Doucet 19, Rue Spontine in Paris.
 Directeur Général de l'Union Coloniale Française, 41, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.
 The Ecole spéciale des Langues Orientales, Vivantes, Paris.
 Institut de France, Paris.
- Institut Ethnographique International de Paris, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
 Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Alsace, Paris.
 Revue Archéologique, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
 Société Asiatique, 1, Rue de Seine, Paris.
 University of Lyons.

GERMANY.

- Königlches Museum für Völkerkunde, Berlin.
 Königlche Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin.
 Royal Library, Berlin.
- Königlche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany.
 Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saxony) Germany.
 Royal Library, Munich, Bavaria.

AUSTRIA.

- Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.

ITALY.

- R. Biblioteca Nazionale, Centrale di Firenze, Italy.
 Società Asiatica Italiana, Firenze, Italy.
 Secretary Rivista di Storia Antica, Padova, Italy.
- American School of Classical Studies at Rome.
 Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
 British School at Rome, Palazzo Odescalchi, Piazza S. S. Apostoli, Rome.

HOLLAND.

- Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.
- Koninklijk Instituut van Nederlandsch Indië, The Hague, Holland.

RUSSIA.

- Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.

DENMARK.

- National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.

BELGIUM.

- Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.

SWEDEN.

- University Library, Uppsala.

NORWAY.

- University Library, Christiania.

GREECE.

- La Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Athènes.

JAPAN.

- President, Asiatic Society of Japan, Tokio.

British School at Athens, Greece.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter—from A. H. LONAMURST, Esq., Superintendent, Archaeological Survey,
Southern Circle.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—Camp Kotagiri, the 15th July 1914.
No.—431.

With reference to the instructions contained in G.O. No. 678, Public, dated the 5th June 1914, I have the honour to submit herewith, in duplicate, the Annual Progress Report of this department for the year 1913-14.

2. The usual two sets of photographs taken during the year under report, are submitted separately.

3. The reports received from the Public Works department showing the condition of ancient monuments in I to VII Circles during 1913-14 will be submitted separately in type-written copy.

Order—No. 1041, Public, dated 25th August 1914.

Recorded.

2. The report gives evidence of much useful work done during the year and the account of the results of the excavation of certain cairns in the Coimbatore district, with the illustrations which accompany it is particularly interesting.

3. Considerable attention was bestowed on the conservation of the ancient and important remains at Hampi in the Bellary district. The budget grant of Rupees 48,000 was not fully utilized during the year and in future the cause of any lapse of grant should be concisely explained. The Superintendent will be requested to pay special attention during the current and succeeding years to the execution in full of the conservation work budgeted for.

4. The Government are glad to note that the suggestion which they made in last year's review, that the stock of photographs possessed by the department should be made available to the public, has been acted upon, and they hope that by this means a wider interest may be aroused in archaeological subjects.

5. Copies of the report and of the photographs referred to in Appendix A will be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

(True Extract.)

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, with 20 copies
" the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle
" the Superintendent, Government Museum.
" the Superintendent, Government Press.
" all Collectors.
" the Public Works Department.
" the Government of India, Department of Education (with C.L.).
" the Government of Coorg (with C.L.).
" the Chief Commissioner of Antiquities (with four copies and C.L.).
" the Director-General of Antiquities (with four copies and C.L.).
Editors' Table (report, covering letter and order).

List of Public Institutions, Libraries, etc., to which copies of Archaeological Survey Reports are regularly supplied.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.
 Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
 Birmingham University Library.
 Benda Library, Cambridge.
 Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
 National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
 Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
 Trinity College Library, Dublin.
 Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
 University Library, Edinburgh.
 Royal Society, Edinburgh.
 Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
 Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.
 British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.
 Folklore Society, 11, Old Square Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
 India Office Library, London, S.W.
 Imperial Institute, London.
 Library of the Oriental Department of the British Museum, London, W.C.

London Library, St. James Square, London, S.W.
 London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S.W.
 National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
 Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.
 Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 59, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
 Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London, W.
 Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.
 Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.
 Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.
 Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.
 Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.
 Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.
 Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 India Institute, Oxford.

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Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
 Bibliothèque J. Bouquet 19, Rue Spontine in Paris.
 Directeur Général de l'Union Coloniale Française, 44, Chausée d'Antin, Paris.
 The Ecole spéciale des Langues Orientales, Vivantes, Paris.
 Institut de France, Paris.

Institut Ethnographique International de Paris, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
 Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iéna, Paris.
 Revue Archéologique, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
 Société Asiatique, 1, Rue de Seine, Paris.
 University of Lyons.

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 Königliche Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin.
 Royal Library, Berlin.

Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany.
 Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale) Germany.
 Royal Library, Munich, Bavaria.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.

ITALY.

R. Biblioteca Nazionale, Centrale di Firenze, Italy.
 Società Anonima Italiana, Firenze, Italy.
 Secretary Rivista di Storia Antica, Padova, Italy.

American School of Classical Studies at Rome.
 Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
 British School at Rome, Palazzo Giustiniani, Piazza S. S. Apostolo, Rome.

HOLLAND.

Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.

Koninklijk Instituut van Nederlandsch Indië, The Hague, Holland.

RUSSIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.

DENMARK.

National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.

BELGIUM.

Académie Royale d'Archéologie et d'Histoire, Anvers.

SWEDEN.

University Library, Uppsala.

NORWAY.

University Library Christiania.

GREECE.

British School at Athens, Athens.

Le Fond d'Archéologie et d'Histoire, Athens.

JAPAN.

Prinsep's Asiatic Society of Japan, Tokyo.

CHINA.

North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai.

AMERICA.

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U.S.A.
American Oriental Society, 231, Bishop Street, New
Haven, Conn., U.S.A.
Free Library of Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Library of Congress, Washington, U.S.A.

Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U.S.A.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
The American Philosophical Society, 101, South Fifth
Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

SIAM.

Vajirana National Library, Bangkok.

BRITISH COLONIES.

Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
Melbourne Library, Melbourne, Australia.
Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.

Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
Nstrata Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen,
Batavia.
De l'Institut Francaise d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire,
Caire, Egypt
Museum of Arabic Art, Caire, Egypt.

De l'Ecole Française d'Extreme Orient, Hanoi, Indo-
China.
Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Depart-
ment of Interior, Manila.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Department of Education Library, Delhi.
Central Library, Army Headquarters, Simla

(2) PROVINCIAL.

Madras.

The Government College, Kumbakonam.
Christian College Library, Madras.
Government Central Museum, Madras.
Pachaiappa's College, Madras.
Presidency College, Madras.
Public Library, Madras.
School of Art, Madras.
Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
University Library, Madras.
St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.

Noble College, Masulipatnam.
The Sanskrit College, Mysore.
The Government College, Rajahmundry.
The Teasdale College, Kaldapat, Chingleput district.
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
V.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
Jawahar's College, Tiruvannam.
The Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi.
Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram.
Vidya Academy, Padupet, Madras.

Bombay.

Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall,
Bombay.
Elphinstone College, Bombay.
Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.
St. Xavier's College, Bombay.
Secretariat Library, Bombay.

School of Art, Bombay.
University Library, Bombay.
Wilson College, Bombay.
The College of Science, Poona.
Deccan College, Poona.
Fergusson College, Poona.

Bengal.

Weesleyan Mission College, Bankura.
Barisal Public Library, Barisal.
Burdwan Raj Public Library, Burdwan.
Asiatic Society of Bengal, 87, Park Street, Calcutta.
Bangabasi College, Calcutta.
Bengali Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.
Bangiya Bibichya Parishad Sabha, Calcutta.
Bethune College, Calcutta.
Calcutta Historical Society, Calcutta.
Calcutta University Institute, College Square, Calcutta.
Chaitanya Library, 4-1, Beeson Street, Calcutta.
Church Mission Society, Calcutta.
Economic Museum, Calcutta
Editor, Bengal Past and Present, Kidderpore Viceage,
Calcutta.
Goethel's Indian Library, 30, Park Street, Calcutta
Government School of Art, Calcutta
Library of the United Service Club, Calcutta.
L.M.S. College, Bhowanipour, Calcutta.
Mahabodhi Society, Ranpoorkee Lane, Calcutta.

Metropolitan Institution, Gilletta.
Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
Scottish Churches College, Calcutta.
Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
University Library, The Senate House, Calcutta.
Jhoggly College, Chinsura.
Chitragong College.
Heri Chan fra Public Library at Comilla.
Dacca College.
Northbrook Hall Library, Dacca.
Provincial Library, Dacca.
Jagannath College, Dacca.
Krishna, ar College, Krishnagar.
Jhalapat Hindu Academy, Khulna.
Mithapur College, Mithapur.
Norail Victoria College, Norail.
Rajshahi College, Rajshahi.
Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi.
Berampore College, Berampore.
Civil Engineering College, Sirpur.

Bihar and Orissa.

Bihar National College, Bankipore.
Bihar and Orissa Secretariat Library.
Bihar School of Engineering, Bankipore.

Purna College, Bankipore.
Havenshaw College, Cuttack.
St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.

United Provinces.

Agra College, Agra.
 Palace Library of the Most Revd. the Archbishop at
 Agra.
 St. John's College, Agra.
 Lyall Library, Aligarh.
 M.A.O. College Library, Aligarh.
 Christian College, Allahabad.
 Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Pandit Office, Allahabad.
 Public Library, Allahabad.
 Secretariat Library, Public Works Department,
 Allahabad.

University Library, Allahabad.
 Carmichael Library, Benares.
 Central Hindu College, Benares.
 Queen's College, Benares.
 Sanskrit College, Benares.
 Christ's Church College, Cawnpore.
 Canning College, Lucknow.
 Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
 Public Library, Lucknow.
 Lyall Library, Meerut.
 Archaeological Museum, Motira.
 Thomason College, Roorkhee.

Punjab.

Khalsa College, Amritsar.
 Aitchison College, Lahore.
 Central Training College, Lahore.
 Dyal Singh College, Lahore.
 Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore.
 Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Government College Library, Lahore.
 Islamia College, Lahore.
 Museum Library, Lahore.
 Punjab Historical Society, Lahore.
 Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
 Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
 University Library, Lahore.

Delhi.

The Museum, Delhi.
 Public Library, Delhi.

St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Peshawar Museum, Peshawar.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.

Burma.

Myanma Awi Club, Kyaiklat, Pyawon District.
 Mandalay Public Library, Mandalay.
 Buddhist Library, Nethinggyaung, Bassein District.
 Buddhist Propaganda Society, Paga.
 Young Men's Buddhist Association, Paga.
 Baptist College, Rangoon.
 Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
 Burma Research Society, Rangoon.
 Cedi Yengon Association Library, Shwa Dagon Pagoda,
 Rangoon.

Phayre Museum, Rangoon.
 Rangoon College, Rangoon.
 Rangoon Literary Society, Rangoon.
 Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
 Sooley Pagoda Library, Rangoon.
 Teachers' Institute, Rangoon.
 Trustees of the Shwa Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon.
 Young Men's Buddhist Association, Rangoon.

Assam.

Cotton Library, Dhebari.
 Cotton College, Gauhati.
 Cotton Hall Library, Gauhati.

Government Library, Shillong.
 Secretariat Library, Shillong.
 Victoria Jubilee Library, Jorapur.

Central Provinces.

Public Library of Amratsi Town.
 High School Committee, Balaghat.
 Government College, Jabalpur.
 Training College, Jabalpur.
 Jagannath High School, Mandla.
 Indrapur College, Nagpur.

Morris College, Nagpur.
 Museum Library, Nagpur.
 Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
 Victoria Technical Institute Library, Nagpur.
 Public Library, Saugor.
 Victoria Library, Seoni.

(3) NATIVE STATES.

Mysore.

Central College, Bangalore.
 Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.
 Maharaja's College, Mysore.

Hyderabad.

Resident's Library, Hyderabad.
 Nizam's State Library, Hyderabad.

Nizam's College Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Rajkumar College, Indore.
 Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.

Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.

Rajaputana.

College Library, Ajmer.
 Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.

Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.

Baroda.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.

Baroda Museum.

Kathiawar.

Sir Bhagwatsingh Library, Ocdal (Kathiawar).

Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot.

Travancore.

Travancore Darbar.

Gwalior.

Gwalior Darbar.

Chamb.

Barl Singh Museum, Chamba.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS

FOR THE YEAR

1918-1919



MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1919

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS

FOR THE YEAR 1918-1919

PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE

Work at Headquarters

Owing to ill-health I was compelled to take three months' privilege leave during the year under report and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib H. Krishna, Sastri Avargal, the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, was placed in charge of the current duties of this office. He assumed charge on the 12th August and handed over charge to me on the 12th November 1918.

The services of M.R.Ry. S. N. Apparao Mudaliyar, head photographer and draughtsman of this office, were again extended for a further period of one year from the 7th December 1918. I regret to report the death of A. Jaganatha Rao, second photographer of this office, an excellent photographer and a keen worker. C. R. Gopal Pillai has been appointed as third photographer on probation for six months.

2. *Preparation of drawings.*—Six new drawings were prepared and four unfinished pencil drawings were inked in and completed and several tracings of plans were made to serve as office records. During the rest of his time the head photographer and draughtsman was on tour with me in camp.

3. *Photography.*—For the benefit of tourists and visitors to the 'Seven Pagodas' and 'Hampi Ruins', I had an album of photographs placed in the rest-houses at these two places last year, and this has been the means of increasing the sale of photographs of these two famous groups of ancient monuments. Altogether 21 applications for photographs were received from the public and 190 photographs were supplied at a total cost of Rs. 161-10-0 which has since been received and paid into the Bank of Madras to the credit of Government. A descriptive list of the photographs taken during the year under report will be found in Appendix A.

4. *Excavation works.*—Owing to my being absent on three months' leave no time was found available for work of this nature as my time has been fully occupied with inspection work since my return to duty.

5. *Treasure trove.*—The following list of treasure trove cases were submitted to this office for an opinion as to whether any portion of the treasure should be acquired on behalf of Government for the Madras Museum:—

Serial number.	Find spot.	Nature of treasure.	Nature of discovery.	Remarks.
1	Tanjore district, Nanniam taluk, Kilapudanor village.	Six metal images of good workmanship and in fair condition representing Nataraja, two Amman figures, Chandrasekharamurti, Sambandamurti, and Manikkavachaka.	Accidentally discovered by coolies digging earth. Presumably purposely buried for safety during the Mahammadan invasion of South India.	Recommended for acquisition.
2	Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, Oktur village.	Six metal images of good workmanship and in fair condition representing Nataraja, two Amman figures and three Siva images.	Do.	Do.
3	South Arcot district, Villupuram taluk, Tiruvakkeral village.	Stone image of Mariamma in sitting posture 2½ feet in height, crude workmanship and of no special interest.	Found in a field	Not worth acquiring.
4	Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, Nilapadi village.	Five metal images of good workmanship and in fair condition representing two Amman figures, Perumal, Alvar with pedestal and Krishna.	Discovered by coolies while digging earth for building purposes. Presumably, buried for safety in time of invasion.	Recommended for acquisition.
5	North Arcot district, Cheyyar taluk, Melakovalavedu village.	Two stone images of Vishnu and female figure of good workmanship and in good condition.	Discovered in a field while ploughing the land. No remains of a temple were found near the find spot.	Do.
6	North Arcot district, Vellore taluk, Veppambatti village.	A stone image of Parvati two feet in height, of good workmanship and in fair condition.	Reported ownerless and acquired for.	Do.
7	Chingleput district, Conjeevaram taluk, Serilmedu village.	Five metal images of good workmanship and in fair condition representing a group consisting of Siva and Parvati, Nataraja, Chandrasekharamurti, Krishna and an Amman figure.	Discovered while digging the foundations of the Kailasathala temple in the village.	Do.
8	Nellore district, Repar taluk, Akurti village.	Two copper images of Virabhadra and an Amman figure. Fine workmanship and in fair condition.	Found by coolies digging in a field. Presumably buried for safety and forgotten.	Do.
9	Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, Krayaugudi village.	Four metal images in fair condition representing Ganesh, Sambandamurti, Valliamma and a Vidyal.	Do.	Do.

6. *Tours.*—As per the orders of the Government of Madras contained in G.O. No. 1452, Public, dated the 28th November 1912, a monthly diary giving the dates and other particulars of all tours undertaken by me and my establishment each month has already been submitted to and approved by the local Government. Therefore it appeared unnecessary to again repeat this information in detail in my annual reports. So instead of publishing a copy of my monthly diary in my annual reports, I have briefly stated the total number of days spent on tour and given the names of the districts visited each year. This procedure has now been followed during the last six years and up to the present approved by the Government of India and the

Director-General of Archaeology. This year, however, I have received instructions from the Government of India as advised by the Director-General of Archaeology, that in future, I am to publish a copy of my monthly diary in my annual reports:—

Statement of tours undertaken during 1918-19.

Date and hour of journey.	Route.		Date and hour of journey.	Route.	
	From	To		From	To
April 1918.					
1st to 3rd	Halt at Amaravati.		10th 18th	Halt at Chilkana-hatti.	
(4-0) (8-0)	Amaravati.	Omulur.	(9-0) (11-0)	Chilkana-hatti.	Marimmanahalli.
(9-0) (11-0)	Guntur.	Narasaraopet.	18th 19th		Madras
5th 6th	Halt at Narasaraopet.		(11-8) (9-40)	Marimmanahalli.	
(6-0) (11-0)	Narasaraopet.	Chajerla.			
(13-0) (19-0)	Chajerla.	Narasaraopet via Nakarikalla.	February 1919		
	Halt at Narasaraopet.		3rd 4th	Madras.	Tinnevely Bridge.
8th 9th	Narasaraopet.	Mangalagiri.	(20-16) (19-20)		
(6-30) (9-45)	Narasaraopet.	Nidamare and back.	(19-30) 4th	Tinnevely Bridge	Palamoottah.
(10-0) (11-0)	Mangalagiri.		(10-0) 5th	Palamoottah.	Manor and back.
9th 10th	Mangalagiri.	Madras	6th 7th	Halt at Palamootta	
(21-30) (10-45)	Madras.	Hospet.	(7-0) (7-15)	Palamoottah.	Tinnevely Bridge
(18-16) (12-52)	Madras.	Hampi.	7th 8th	Tinnevely Bridge	Madras
(13-30) (14-30)	Hospet.	Hampi.	(7-30) (7-40)	Madras.	Seven Pagodas
(15-0) (16-30)	Hampi.	Kamalakur.	15th 16th	Halt at Seven Pagodas.	
		Hospet.	(18-0) (16-0)	Chingleput.	Chingleput.
17th 18th	Kamalakur.	Madras	17th 18th	Chingleput.	Madras.
(14-30) (9-30)	Hospet.	Kadavoor.	(1-0) (5-45)		
(16-30) (9-30)	Madras	Anjengo.	(6-0) (7-40)		
22nd 24th	Madras	Madras	March 1919.		
(20-15) (14-49)			3rd 4th	Madras.	Koradacheri.
(14-30) (15-30)	Kadavoor.	Anjengo.	(20-16) (7-55)		
25th 26th	Halt at Anjengo.	Madras	(8-0) (12-0)	Koradacheri Rail-way Station.	Tiruvadayal and back.
27th 28th	Anjengo	Madras	Do.	Tanjore.	Madras.
(8-0) (7-40)			(12-20) (14-5)		
			4th 5th	Tanjore.	Madras.
November 1918.			(21-10) (7-40)		
14th 16th	Madras	Masulipatam	(12-0) 7th	Madras.	Chandragiri
(17-0) (8-55)		Madras.			Arkonam and Benigantha
18th 19th	Masulipatam.	Hampi via Hospet			
(17-50) (10-45)		Halt at Hampi.			
20th 21st	Madras				
(18-18) (16-0)	Halt at Hampi.				
22nd 30th					
December 1918.					
1st 2nd	Halt at Hampi.				
(7-0) (9-0)	Hampi.	Hospet.			
3rd 4th	Hospet.	Madras			
(14-30) (9-30)					
5th 6th	Madras.	Hospet.			
(18-15) (13-52)					
7th 8th	Halt at Hospet.	Marimmanahalli.			
(15-0) (16-20)	Hospet.	Chilkana-hatti.			
(17-0) (19-0)					

7. *Tour programme for 1919-20.*—A list of the archaeological works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1919-20 is given in Appendix B. I shall endeavour to inspect as many of these works as possible and in addition visit all those places in Southern India containing examples of Pallava architecture in order to obtain material for a work on that subject that I am now engaged upon, the first part of which will be found in Part II of this report.

B.—Monuments declared as Protected Monuments.

No.	District.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders.
26	Kistna ..	Ellore ..	Guntupalle ..	Buddhist Chaitya, Stupa and rock-cut caves.	Zamindari ..	G.O. No. 560, Home (Education), dated 6th May 1919.
53	Anantapur.	Hindapur ..	Gorantla ..	Madhavaraya temple.	Government.	G.Os. Nos. 10, Home (Education), dated 6th January 1918, 162, Home (Education), dated 11th February 1918, and 511, Home (Education), dated 20th April 1918.
259A	Nellore ..	Udayagiri ..	Udayagiri ..	Ranganayaka temple.	Do.	G.Os. Nos. 237, Home (Education), dated 22nd February 1917, 816, Home (Education), dated 18th June 1917, and 1125, Home (Education), dated 31st August 1917.
259B	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Krishna temple with gopuram, kalyana mandapa and masonry-built tank.	Do	
313	Chingleput.	Conjeevaram.	Conjeevaram.	Matangevara temple.	Private ..	G.O. No. 352, Home (Education), dated 18th March 1918.
315	Do.	Do.	Do.	Maktesvara temple.	Do ..	Do.
488	North Arcot.	Wandiwaah.	Suyyaman-galam.	Rock-cut temple and sculptures.	Do. ..	G.Os. Nos. 3, Home (Education), dated 31d January 1918, and 379, Home (Education), dated 20th March 1918.
492	Do	Do.	Kilpattar ..	Arayambanatha temple.	Do. ..	Do
509A	South Arcot.	Chidambaram.	Porto Novo.	Roman Catholic Portuguese church.	Do ..	G.G. No. 1301, Home (Education), dated 2nd October 1918
583A	Tinnevely..	Ambesamudram.	Tiruvallivaram.	Valluvara temple ..	Government.	G.Os. Nos. 1659, Home (Education), dated 23rd December, 1918, and 259, Home (Education), dated 1st March 1919.
548A	Tanjore ..	Nennallam ..	Tiruvadavayil	Punyansatha (Siva) temple	Private ..	G.G. No. 521, Home (Education), dated 25th April 1919.

C.—Monuments deleted from the list.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Reference concerning Government Orders.
51	Guntur ..	Sattenajalle ..	Daramikota.	Kuchidibba and Nakkadibba.	G.O. No. 437, Home (Education), dated 16th April 1918.
189	Chidambaram ..	Siddhavatam.	Rajampet ..	Ancient well - Rogandani Eeri.	G.O. No. 879, Home (Education), dated 2nd July 1918
406	Tinnevely..	Tinnevely ..	Mauar	Rajagopala temple ..	G.G. No. 434, Home (Education), dated 8th April 1919.

9. *Conservation.*—A list of the archaeological works undertaken by the Public Works Department during the year under report is given in Appendix C. The allotment for the year was Rs. 25,000 and a total sum of Rs. 19,387-0-1 was spent up to the 31st March 1919. The sum of Rs. 1,000 provided for excavation works was surrendered for the reasons given above; the other currentliars were made at the discretion of the Superintending Engineers concerned. A list of the conservation works proposed for 1919-20 is given in Appendix B.

Good progress is being maintained with the improvements to roads at Hampi, Gingee and the Seven Pagodas. Detail conservation notes on these places have already been submitted to Government and there is no necessity to again repeat this information here.

The special repairs to the two palaces at Chandragiri are progressing favourably on the lines proposed in my printed conservation notes already submitted to Government. The special repairs proposed in my conservation notes on the Buddhist

8. *Standard List of Ancient Monuments.*—Since the publication of the revised List of Ancient Monuments dated April 1917, the following monuments have been (a) added, (b) declared protected and (c) deleted:—

A.—List of new monuments added in the list.

Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Order.
<i>Ganjam District.</i>				
Kudale	Atagada	Rock inscription at Gridhimira (Fort Hill) near the old fort.	Private ..	G.O. No. 1159, Home (Education), dated 8th September 1917 and 1257, Home (Education), dated 31st October 1917.
<i>Pingapalam District.</i>				
Nowrangapur ..	Pappadshanda ..	Nihakenavara temple	Do. ..	G.O. No. 312, Home (Education), dated 14th March 1919.
<i>Kirana District.</i>				
Berwada ..	Berwada ..	Kirtarjuna pillar on the Indrakila Hill.	Government ..	G.O. No. 238, Home (Education), dated 22nd February 1917.
<i>Bellary District.</i>				
Hospet ..	Hampi Ruins ..	Bhima's 'gateway to the east' of Ganesgitti Jain temple.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 1057, Home (Education), dated 18th August 1918.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Jain temple with inscriptions, north-east of elephant stables.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 151, Home (Education), dated 5th February 1919.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Rained car street in front of Haseera Hams temple.	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Bhofane Sals or pilgrims' feeding place near the Octagonal Pavilion on Hampi road.	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Two small Siva temples with inscriptions to the east of Pattabhirama temple.	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Rained tank to the north-east of Pattabhirama temple.	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Two pillars and a group of mortar wheels outside Zomana Enclosure.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 219, Home (Education), dated 16th February 1919.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Basement of a large ruined building opposite to Muhammedan mosque and also the platform north-east corner of the Deonak's enclosure.	Do. ..	
Do. ..	Do. ..	Water tower of the city of Vissaya-nagar.	Do. ..	
<i>Tinnevely District.</i>				
Sankarai nayinarkoyil.	Sondamaram ..	Old Siva temple containing Pandya inscriptions.	Private ..	G.O. No. 69, Home (Education), dated 15th January 1917.
Do	Tirumalaispura.	Two rock-cut caves with inscriptions.	Do. ..	Do.
Do	Malayadikurichi.	A rock-cut shrine containing a huge and old Pandya inscriptions.	Do. ..	Do.
<i>Chittoor District.</i>				
Chendragiri ..	Mangapuram ..	Venkatesvara (Vishnu) temple ..	Government ..	G.O. No. 446, Home (Education), dated 6th April 1918.
<i>South Arcot District.</i>				
Villupuram ..	Mandagapattu ..	Rock-cut Pallava temple	Do. ..	G.O. No. 573, Home (Education), dated 9th May 1919.
Do. ..	Brahmadeam ..	Brahmesvara temple	Private ..	G.O. No. 570, Home (Education), dated 9th May 1919.
Qingee ..	Dalaranur ..	Rock cut Pallava temple	Government ..	G.O. No. 574, Home (Education), dated 9th May 1919.

B.—Monuments declared as Protected Monuments.

No.	District.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders
25	Kistna ..	Ellore ..	Guntupalle ..	Buddhist Chaitya, Stupas and rock-cut caves.	Zamindari ..	G.O. No. 560, Home (Education), dated 6th May 1919.
58	Anantapur.	Hindapur ..	Gorantla ..	Medhavaraya temple.	Government.	G.O.s Nos. 10, Home (Education), dated 6th January 1918, 162, Home (Education), dated 11th February 1918, and 511, Home (Education), dated 20th April 1918.
259A	Nellore ..	Udayagiri ..	Udayagiri ..	Ranganayaka temple.	Do.	G.O.s Nos. 237, Home (Education), dated 22nd February 1917, 816, Home (Education), dated 18th June 1917, and 1125, Home (Education), dated 31st August 1917.
259B	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Krishna temple with gopuram, kalyana mandapa and masonry-built tank.	Do	G.O. No. 352, Home (Education), dated 18th March 1918.
313	Chingleput.	Conjeevaram.	Conjeevaram.	Metangerevara temple.	Private ..	Do.
315	Do.	Do.	Do.	Maktesvara temple.	Do ..	G.O.s Nos. 3, Home (Education), dated 3rd January 1918, and 379, Home (Education), dated 20th March 1918.
483	North Arcot.	Wendiwash.	Siyyaman-galam.	Rock-cut temple and sculptures.	Do. ..	Do
492	Do	Do.	Kilpattur ..	Sreyambenathe temple.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 1301, Home (Education), dated 2nd October 1918.
509A	South Arcot.	Chidambaram.	Porte Novo.	Roman Catholic Portuguese church.	Do ..	G.O. No. 1559, Home (Education), dated 23rd December 1918, and 259, Home (Education), dated 1st March 1919.
583A	Tinnevely..	Ambasamudram.	Tiruvalluvar.	Valluvara temple ..	Government.	G.O. No. 521, Home (Education), dated 26th April 1919.
548A	Tanjore ..	Nennilam ..	Tiruvadevayil	Panyanathe (Siva) temple.	Private ..	

C.—Monuments deleted from the list.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Reference concerning Government Orders.
51	Gantur ..	Sattensajalle ..	Daranikota.	Kochidibba and Nakkadibba.	G.O. No. 487, Home (Education), dated 16th April 1918.
182	Cuddaspeh ..	Siddhavattam.	Rajampet ..	Ancient wall "Bogandani Bavi."	G.O. No. 872, Home (Education), dated 8rd July 1918.
406	Tinnevely..	Tinnevely ..	Maur	Rajagopala temple ..	G.O. No. 434, Home (Education), dated 6th April 1919.

9. *Conservation.*—A list of the archaeological works undertaken by the Public Works Department during the year under report is given in Appendix C. The allotment for the year was Rs. 25,000 and a total sum of Rs. 19,387-0-1 was spent up to the 31st March 1919. The sum of Rs. 1,000 provided for excavation works was surrendered for the reasons given above; the other surrenders were made at the discretion of the Superintending Engineers concerned. A list of the conservation works proposed for 1919-20 is given in Appendix B.

Good progress is being maintained with the improvements to roads at Hampri, Gingee and the Seven Pagodas. Detail conservation notes on these places have already been submitted to Government and there is no necessity to again repeat this information here.

The special repairs to the two palaces at Chaudragiri are progressing favourably on the lines proposed in my printed conservation notes already submitted to Government. The special repairs proposed in my conservation notes on the Buddhist

monuments at Guntupallo, the Narasimha temple at Vinukonda, Penukonda Fort, the Jaina temple at Danavalapad, Gooty Fort, the Arsenal in Tanjore Palace and Wandiwash Fort have all been completed. The repairs to the Hill Fort at Udayagiri proposed in my printed conservation notes already submitted are still in progress. The remaining conservation works undertaken are shown in Appendix C and call for no special mention here.

10. *Publications.*—In 1916 Sir John Marshall, the Director-General of Archaeology in India, proposed to the Government of Madras that I should be requested to prepare a standard work on "*South Indian Architecture.*" The Government has now asked me to commence this work at once, and I have agreed to this proposal. Sir John Marshall has suggested that I should start the work with a history of "*Pallava Architecture,*" the earliest Hindu architecture found in the Southern India. As no extra time or funds have been sanctioned for the work, it will have to be done during the hill recess and published in instalments in my annual reports until finished. The work can then be published in book form at very little cost as the necessary blocks for the illustrations will thus be available without additional expenditure to Government. During the last few years I have been collecting material for this work and now have sufficient to make a start in Part II of this report with a history of "*Pallava Architecture,*" and I hope to complete the subject in my next annual report, but the historical portion of the work involves a vast amount of reference work which takes considerable time.

11. *Annual expenditure.*—The expenditure of this department during 1918-19 has been as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Salary of the Superintendent	8,650	9	6
Pay of the establishment	3,810	8	9
Travelling allowance	2,834	2	6
Contract contingent grant — Supplies and services	642	18	6
Contingencies	719	15	8
Non-contract contingent grant — Supplies and services	702	1	1
Contingencies	1,800	0	0
Personal allowance to establishment in lieu of compensation for dearness of food, and war allowance	310	9	0
Total	19,470	12	0

MADRAS,
31st March 1919.

A. H. LONGHURST,
Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF PHOTO-NEGATIVES PREPARED DURING 1918-19.

CLASS A.

Primitive Stone Monuments and Antiquities.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
A. 524	Full	Rock-cut beds in the cave	Karakkad	South Arcot.

CLASS C.

Jain Art and Architecture

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
C. 106	Full	Jain figure at the second entrance of the Siva temple.	Tiruvananjuli	Tanjore.
C. 107	Do.	Rock carvings of twelve Jaina saints	Sirkkadambur	South Arcot.

CLASS D.

Hindu Art and Architecture.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
D. 1266	Do.	Interior view of Sri Nataraja temple, from south.	Chidambaram	South Arcot.
D. 1269	Do.	Southern and western interior view of Nataraja temple	Do	Do.
D. 1270	Do.	Northern interior view of Nataraja temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1271	Do.	Entrance to Govindaraja Perumal temple within Nataraja temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1272	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
D. 1273	Do.	Narasimha Ganapati in a pillar of the Rajambai (thousand-pillared mandapa in Nataraja temple).	Do.	Do.
D. 1274	Do.	Patanjali and Vyagrapada in Nataraja temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1275	Do.	Stone images of Perumal with woman discovered in treasure trove case.	Melkavalavedu	North Arcot.
D. 1276	Do.	Stone image of Parvati discovered in a treasure trove case.	Veppambatti	Do.
D. 1277	Do.	Hundred-pillared mandapa in Varadaraja temple.	Conjeeraram	Chinglepat.
D. 1278	Do.	Vesha and Varadaraja in a pier of Varadaraja temple	Do.	Do.
D. 1279	Do.	Shrine of the goddess, Varadaraja temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1280	Do.	Image of Chitragupta in Chitragupta temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1281	Do.	Interior view of Kamakshi Amman temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1282	Do.	Adi Sankaracharya in Kamakshi Amman temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1283	Do.	Karkkal Chole in Ekambaranatha temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1284	Do.	Chandrasekhara discovered in a treasure trove case.	Serulimedu	Do.
D. 1285	Do.	Sundareswari discovered in a treasure trove case.	Do.	Do.
D. 1286	Do.	Somasakshi discovered in a treasure trove case.	Do.	Do.
D. 1287	Do.	Nataraja discovered in a treasure trove case.	Do.	Do.
D. 1288	Do.	Central shrine of Ennsambur temple	Ennsambur	Tanjore.
D. 1289	Do.	Vinayaka with his two consorts in Sveta Vinayaka temple.	Tiruvananjuli	Do.
D. 1290	Do.	South view of Sveta Vinayaka temple	Do.	Do.

Hindu Art and Architecture—cont.

Serial number.	Sias.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
D. 1291	Foll ..	North view of Vinayaka shrine ..	Tiruvananjuli ..	Tanjore.
D. 1292	Do. ..	Metal images discovered in a treasure trove case.	Vadakkadambankudi ..	Do.
D. 1293	Do. ..	Metal images discovered in a treasure trove case.	Neelapadi ..	Do.
D. 1294	Do. ..	General view of ruined tank near Pattabirama temple, north-east view.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 1295	Do. ..	General view of ruined tank near Pattabirama temple, south-east view.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1296	Do. ..	Detail of pillars of the veranda of the ruined tank near Pattabirama temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1297	Do. ..	Ruined Ganesa and Siva temples to the east of Pattabirama temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1298	Do. ..	Inscribed slab in front of ruined Ganesa and Siva temples to the east of Pattabirama temple.	Do. ..	Dj.
D. 1299	Do. ..	Main gateway to Siva temple ..	Tinnimalapuram ..	Do.
D. 1300	Do. ..	Main gateway to Mallikarjuna temple ..	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1301	Do. ..	Shrine chamber in Mallikarjuna temple ..	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1302	Do. ..	Metal images of Virabhadra and amman discovered in a treasure trove case at Alkoratti.	Repur ..	Nellore.
D. 1303	Do. ..	Dancing maid with fruit and bunch of flower on hand in Vishnu temple.	Krishnapuram ..	Tinnesselly
D. 1304	Do. ..	Karna with bow and arrow in Vishnu temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1305	Do. ..	Kotesa sleeping with a princess on shoulders pursued by a prince and by a minister's son in Vishnu temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1306	Do. ..	Arjuna with Pasopatastra in Vishnu temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1307	Do. ..	Another dancing maid in Vishnu temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1308	Do. ..	General view from east of the Panyasatha temple.	Tirovadavayil ..	Tanjore.
D. 1309	Do. ..	Interior view of the courtyard of the Panyasatha temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1310	Do. ..	Detail of the courtyard of the Panyasatha temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1311	Do. ..	Image of Ganesa in Panyasatha temple ..	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1312	Do. ..	Small shrines outside the compound of the Panyasatha temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1313	Do. ..	View of the facade of the Pallava temple.	Mendagarattu ..	South Arcot.
D. 1314	Do. ..	Detail of carved doorkeepers of the Pallava temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1315	Do. ..	View of facade of the Pallava temple ..	Delavanur ..	Do.
D. 1316	Do. ..	Detail of pillars of the Pallava temple ..	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1317	Do. ..	Detail of doorkeepers of the Pallava temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1318	Do. ..	South-west general view of the Pallava temple.	Pennamal ..	Do.
D. 1319	Do. ..	Detail of architectural ornament of the Pallava temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1320	Do. ..	Detail of two stone images of dwaras of the Pallava temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1321	Do. ..	Detail of prismatic linga of the Pallava temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1322	Do. ..	General view of Group of the Brahmesvara temple.	Brahmeswaram ..	Do.
D. 1323	Do. ..	Showing condition of the compound walls of the Brahmesvara temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1324	Do. ..	Metal image of Ganesa at Brahmesvara temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1325	Do. ..	Metal images of Ganesa and Trisakti at Brahmesvara temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1326	Do. ..	General view of the Chandramallavara temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1327	Do. ..	General view of the Pallava temple ..	Melacheri ..	Do.
D. 1328	Do. ..	Moderate stone ball outside the Pallava temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1329	Do. ..	General view of the Gangavathi temple ..	Ingavaram ..	Do.
D. 1330	Do. ..	Arjuna's penance before repair ..	Mahaballapuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 1331	Do. ..	Front elevation of Pallava temple ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly.
D. 1332	Do. ..	Detail of pillars of Pallava temple ..	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1333	Do. ..	Detail of doorkeepers of Pallava temple ..	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1334	Do. ..	Image of Nara as Gangadhara of Pallava temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1335	Do. ..	Front elevation of Pallava temple ..	Mahendrapuram ..	North Arcot.
D. 1336	Do. ..	Detail of front entrance of Pallava temple ..	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1337	Do. ..	Detail of ornament on the pillars of Pallava temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1338	Do. ..	Detail of shrine entrance showing the doorkeepers of Pallava temple.	Do. ..	Do.

CLASS E.

Muhammadian Art and Architecture.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
E. 54	Full	East view of Abdal Mahal	Abdullapuram	North Arcot. Do.
E. 55	Do.	North view of Abdal Mahal	Do.	Do.

CLASS G.

Historical Forts and European Monuments.

Serial number.	Size	Subject.	Locality.	District.
G. 195	Full	Main gateway of Port and Customs office.	Messulipatam	Kistna.
G. 196	Do.	View of the old Arsenal in Port and Customs office.	Do.	Do.
G. 197	Do.	General view of the Port and Customs office from outside	Do.	Do.
G. 198	Do.	Old Battery outside the Port and Customs office.	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX B.

List of Archaeological works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1919-20.

Serial number.	District.	Locality.	Name of monument and nature of work.	Grant for 1919-20.
			<i>First Circle.</i>	RS.
1	Genjam	Janguda	Annual repairs to the Asoka rock inscriptions.	30
2	Do.	Kottakolla	Annual repairs to the five temples on Brudhakolla hill beyond the village boundary of Kottakolla.	100
3	Vizagapatam	Sankaram	Annual repairs to Buddhist monastery ..	70
4	Do.	Do.	Pay of watchmen for Buddhist monastery ..	84
5	Do.	Ramsurtham	Annual repairs to Buddhist monastery ..	100
6	Do.	Do.	Pay of watchmen for Buddhist monastery.	34
			<i>Second Circle.</i>	
7	Kistna	Beswada	Annual repairs to Akhanna Medanna caves.	1
8	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the twin caves ..	4
9	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the caves west of Beswada hill.	1
10	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Govindra cave ..	1
11	Do.	Mogalrajapuram	Repairs to the caves on the hill ..	6
12	Do.	Ghantakolla	Repairs to the Jalakavara and Visavara temples	300
13	Do.	Bandar	Repairs to the Dutch cemetery ..	45
14	Do.	Guntupalle	Repairs to the Buddhist caves ..	50
15	Do.	Arugolem	Repairs to the monoliths containing Buddhist remains.	10
16	Guntur	Amavavati	Pay of watchmen for Buddhist stupas ..	50
			<i>Third Circle.</i>	
17	Anantapur	Penukonda	Pay of watchmen for ancient monuments at Penukonda.	150
18	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Evvara temple ..	50
19	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Kanna temple ..	50
20	Do.	Anantapur	Repairs to St. Thomas Munro's house ..	150
21	Do.	Goody	Repairs to Black Fort ..	250
22	Do.	Tadipatri	Repairs to Chakravara temple ..	300
23	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Kannaaswami temple ..	100
24	Do.	Kambaduru	Repairs to Siva temple ..	100

List of Archaeological works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1919-20—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Locality.	Name of monument and nature of work	Grant for 1919-20.
<i>Third Circle—cont.</i>				Rs.
25	Chittoor	Timmapuram	Repairs to ruined temple	100
26	Do.	Mangapuram	Repairs to Venkataswara temple	100
27	Do.	Melpadi	Repairs to Ramanatha temple	250
28	Do.		Repairs to Choleswara temple	100
29	Do.	Sompalli	Repairs to the Sompalli temple	30
30	Do.	Gatramkonda	Repairs to the Fort	200
31	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Mahal	300
32	Do.	Ledigam	Repairs to Nilakanteswara temple	15
33	Do.	Minikil	Repairs to Minikibenda rock	15
34	Do.	Chandragiri	Annual repairs to the Fort and places	250
35	Do.	Do.	Special repairs to the Fort and places	3,000
36	Bellary	Hampi ruins	Repairs to the old Siva temple, north-east of Vittala temple.	200
37	Do.	Do.	Repairs to octagonal bath	230
38	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the elephant stables	200
39	Do.	Do.	Repairs to domed gateway east of citadel.	80
40	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Achutraya temple	200
41	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Krishnaswami temple	100
42	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Malyavantha Regunatha temple.	300
43	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Guard house in the Zemene enclosure.	100
44	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Linga temple near Naramba's adalan.	50
45	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the pathways of Hampi ruins.	300
46	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Vittala temple	695
47	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Muhammadan Tomb and Dargah on the road from Hospet to Kamalepuram.	100
48	Do.	Regah	Repairs to Kallewara temple	140
49	Do.	Magalam	Repairs to Ruryanarayana temple	200
50	Do.	Nidugunda	Repairs to Rameswara temple	200
51	Do.	Uchchangidrog	Repairs to the Hill Fort and ruined palace.	300
52	Do.	Madagali	Repairs to Kallewara temple	200
53	Do.	Hampi ruins	Repairs to group of Jain temples at Hemaketan Hill.	200
54	Do.	Thimmalepurem	Repairs to Siva temple	500
55	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Gopalakrishna temple	1,000
56	Cuddapah	Sidhant	Repairs to the Fort	900
<i>Fourth Circle.</i>				
57	Coimbatore	Mettopader	Repairs to the Jain temple	200
58	Malabar	Tellicherry	Repairs to the Fort	100
59	Do.	Palghat	Do.	500
60	Do.	Kodur	Repairs to Krishnanthi temple	20
61	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Kanakaswara temple	25
62	Do.	Sultan's Battery	Annual repairs to Jain temple	20
63	Nilgiris, Tha	Hulikaldrug	Annual repairs to ruined fort	25
64	Do.	Ettilada Asheni	Annual repairs to the group of sculptured dolmens.	5
65	Do	Benagudi Shola Jakkurri.	Annual repairs to the group of large dolmens.	20
66	Salem	Atur	Repairs to the Hill fort	100
67	Do.	Senkaridrug	Repairs to the fort	250
68	South Kanara	Bekal	Annual repairs to the fort	1,500
69	Do.	Mangalore	Repairs to the Sultan's Battery	100
70	Salem	Namsakkal	Repairs to the Hill fort	100
71	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Mangaratha temple	100
72	Do.	Do	Repairs to Naresimha temple	120
<i>Fifth Circle.</i>				
73	Madras	Madras	Annual repairs to the old Madras Town wall.	100
74	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the Cornwallis Memorial.	50
75	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the Obelisk standing to the north of the western extremity of the old Town wall.	10
76	Do.	Do	Annual repairs to the R.S. pillar No. 1816.	10
77	Do.	Do	Annual repairs to the R.S. pillar No. 1792.	10
78	Do.	Do	Annual repairs to the R.S. slab No. 1764.	10
79	Do.	Do	Annual repairs to the tomb of Joseph Hymans and Fikha Yala.	25
80	Nellore	Udayagiri	Repairs to ancient monuments	4,000
81	Chingleput	Coorjeevaram	For constructing a compound wall around Metangerevara temple.	510
82	Do.	Chingleput	Annual repairs to 'Ther Mahal'	100
83	Do.	Mahaballipuram	Restoring coconuts plants at Sri Matha.	200
84	Do.	Do.	Conservation of ancient monuments at Seven Pagodas.	200
85	Do	Do.	Repairs to the monuments at Seven Pagodas.	500

List of Archaeological works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1919-20—cont.

Serial number	District.	Locality.	Name of monument and nature of work.	Grant for 1919-20.
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>				<i>Rs.</i>
86	Madura	Koilpatti	Maintenance of Koilpatti temple ..	14
87	Do.	Dindigul	Pay of watchmen for the Rock fort ..	90
88	Tinnevely	Adichanallur	Pay of watchmen for prehistoric remains.	90
<i>Seventh Circle.</i>				
89	North Arcot	Abdullapuram	Annual repairs to Abdul Mahal	46
90	Do.	Vellore	Annual repairs to the fort	400
91	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the Jalakantivara temple in the fort.	300
92	Do.	Arcot	Pay of watchman for the Delhi gate ..	60
93	Do.	Vellore	Special repairs to the Jalakantivara temple in the fort.	530
94	Do.	Siyyamangalam	Repairs to the rock-cut temple and sculptures.	630
95	Do.	Kilpattur	Repairs to the Sravambanatha temple ..	430
96	Do.	Brahmadessam	Removing prickly-pear from the Kudra Kotivara temple.	100
97	Do.	Nelvey	Clearing vegetation in the Rama temple.	20
98	Do.	Solavaram	Clearing vegetation in the Siva temple ..	20
99	Do.	Veppampattu	Do.	10
100	Do.	Tirakkol	Clearing vegetation in the boulder stones containing inscriptions and Jain images.	50
101	Do.	Tirumalaipuram	Clearing vegetation in the Koner temple.	10
102	Tanjore	Tanjore	Annual maintenance of Sivaganga little fort.	175
103	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the big tower in front of the Brahadesvara temple.	500
104	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Sangitha Mahal in the Tanjore Palace.	100
105	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Meharaja Sabha in the Tanjore Palace.	150
106	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Statue Hall in the Tanjore Palace.	30
107	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Arsenal tower in the Tanjore Palace.	100
108	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Krishna Vilas tank in the Tanjore Palace.	150
109	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Jirathkhan in the Tanjore Palace.	50
110	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the two-domed hall on the west of the Sangitha Mahal in the Tanjore Palace.	100
111	Do.	Negapatam	Annual repairs to the Dutch country ..	150
112	South Arcot	Gingee	Maintenance of four watchmen for ancient monuments at Gingee.	350
113	Do.	Do.	Special repairs to the Gingee Fort ..	2,000
114	Do.	Do.	Contingency for urgent archaeological works.	3,983
				33,000

APPENDIX C.

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918-19.

Serial number	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done during 1918-19	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>First Circle.</i>								
1	Gadgaon	Chitrapur	Jagavda (Vandya village).	Alpha's rock inscription.	Fencing the compound of the monument and repairing the roof.	750	140 0 0	
2	Do.	Gosnur	Kettakolla	Gangadara and Jagaddevara temples on Iradukolla hills.	Extension of zetturucota to protect Jagaddevara temple and republishing the outlines, and flooring round the temple.	100	100 0 0	
3	Viteggaon	Ashtapalla	Rachuram	Buddhist remains.	Annual repairs.—Repairs to Buddhist remains.	50	48 0 0	
4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Py of watchman.	84	77 0 0	
5	Do.	Viteggaon	Tasatirtham	Do.	Annual repairs.—Maintenance of watchman for Buddhist remains.	84	99 0 0	
6	Do	Do.	Garipalle	Deserted temple.	Annual repairs to the ancient monuments at Garipalle and Kanoimetta.	45	40 0 0	
7	Do	Do.	Kannimilla	Somakonda with an inscription.				
<i>Second Circle.</i>								
8	Kidna	Bavada	Bavada	The small cave temples west of town.	Clearing with photo and site.	1	1 0 9	
9	Do.	Do.	Do.	Five rock-cut cave temples on the hill.	Annual repairs.—Clearing with photo and site.	3	3 0 0	
10	Do.	Do.	Mogatra-Jesunam.	Rock-cut cave temples on the hill.	Republishing the letters on the notice boards both in English and Telugu characters. Removing wild plants and bushes.	6	6 0 0	
11	Do.	Chlore	Goudapalle	Buddhist, Jain, stupas and rock-cut caves.	Annual repairs.—Repairs to Buddhist caves. Special repairs.—Clearing litter growth of jungle in front of stupas and jungle to east of pathway leading to large group of stupas; (?) completing the masonry steps to cells of large monastery; (?) pointing the masonry steps to rock-cut temple and large monastery, these steps were built in 1917-18, with lime mortar; (?) building rough stone steps in the main pathway and grouting them with lime mortar; (?) providing boundary stones fixed in concrete and (?) providing notice board.	208	108 10 9	The outlay was incurred for completing the incomplete work of the last year. The total expenditure on the work is Rs. 952-6-9. The work is now complete.
12	Do.	Nandigama	Jaggayyapet	Buddhist remains of stupas on the hill.	Special repairs.—Mantaining the pillars with lime mortar three coats.	140	129 11 0	The work is completed and the difference between the grant and outlay is due to savings on the estimate.
13	Guntur	Sattenapalli	Amravarci	Unlined Buddhist stupas and other remains.	Annual repairs.—A watchman was maintained for the work at Rs. 6 per mensem.	60	60 0 0	

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918-19—contd.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done during 1918-19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>Second Class—cont.</i>								
14	Guntur	Vinukonda	Vinukonda	Narasimha temple	<i>Special repairs.</i> —Removal prickly pear and other growth around the temple. Injaping the flooring of the building by putting a layer of concrete 4" thick. Travelling the surroundings of the temple to an average width of 6 feet. Closing the hole in the roof. Demarcating the land with 14-ft. Works Department stones and fixing a notice board.	Rs. 280	Rs. 280 14 7	The work is completed with an excess of Rs. 14-7
<i>Third Class</i>								
15	Bellary	Uduppet	..	Basement of Palace buildings	Laying concrete over the basement and plastering the top to prevent the growth of vegetation completed and the site put in order.	2,820	1,082 0 0	
16	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Plastering the Government completed	2,910	125 0 0	
17	Do.	Do.	Do.	Aracharya temple on the road to Uduppet	The rough sun wall retaining the earth on left side in rear which collapsed was rebuilt.	120	119 0 0	
18	Do.	Do.	Do.	Petali Hama temple.	Pointing the exposed joints of coping stones and removing of loose scattered stones done.	80	70 0 0	
19	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Repainting the notice boards and the posts	170	156 0 0	
20	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Ladders big and small have been provided for the use of workmen.	45	47 0 0	
21	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Protection of the sides of the gate in front. removal of vegetation and pointing to joints.	120	111 0 0	
22	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Plastering the terrace and leaky portions and the parapet walls, grotting and pointing wide joints.	160	128 0 0	
23	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	The collapsed compound wall was repaired and protected. The coping or drip stones pointed.	100	87 0 0	
24	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Plastering the interior worn out portions in walls, floor and ceilings were done.	100	89 0 0	
25	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Plastering the worn out portions in walls and floor	45	39 0 0	
26	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Plastering and pointing the walls	48	41 0 0	
27	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Clearance of vegetation and filling up of pits, etc.	920	559 0 0	
28	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Pointing the walls of the wall	25	22 0 0	

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918-19—contd.

Serial number	District	Taluk	Place	Name of monument	Description of repairs done during 1918-19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>Third Circle—contd.</i>								
29	Bellary	Heget	Hampi	Sravanthi temple on a rocky hilltop.	Plastering the inside of the gopuram and pointing to masonry where exposed.	170	124 0 0	
30	Do.	Do.	Do.	Queen's Bath	Plastering walls where worn out	160	115 0 0	
31	Do.	Do.	Do.	Octagonal pavilion ..	Plastering walls and floor and a small rough stone guard well built to prevent handles striking against the masonry	85	56 0 0	
32	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ancient monuments around Hampi.	Fixing cotton and ulemo boards to monument	280	211 0 0	
33	Do.	Do.	Do.	Monolithic statue of Narasimha.	Concrete over the walls where vegetation was growing was laid and plastering outside walls, pointing and rough stone compound wall repeated where necessary.	185	151 0 0	
34	Do.	Do.	Do.	Roads and pathways in Hampi.	Gravel required has been collected. Spreading can be started after a shower of rain.	280	127 0 0	
35	Do.	Harpanahalli..	Do.	Chimravara temple ..	The thick trees were uprooted and joints were plugged with mortar. The gopuram is now clear for examination, though the roots in other portions which are not exposed for examination begin to grow.	25	15 0 0	
36	Do.	Hedagalli ..	Do.	Kallavara temple ..	The batti portions of terrace were plastered and the joints of the gopuram pointed with mortar and all vegetation growth removed.	80	65 0 0	
37	Do.	Do.	Do.	Narasimha temple ..	The cracked stone of the roof was removed and a new one inserted.	20	20 0 0	
38	Do.	Aler ..	Do.	Inscribed memorial pillar.	Repairs completed and completion report submitted	35	26 0 0	
39	Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	Do.	Sir Thomas Munro's house.	Fixing with Ouddegh slabs 1½' on 1" mortar underneath pointing with cement, removing the iron tiled roofing and replacing with thatched new iron tiles over new country wood rafters, patch plastering, etc., work completed.	610	572 0 0	
40	Do.	Hindupur ..	Do.	Monuments in Hindupur taluk.	Renewing the paint and letters on the notice boards	50	25 0 0	
41	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Providing new notice boards	26	27 0 0	
42	Do.	Medakur ..	Do.	The Hill Fort ..	Removing vegetation in two sections and on the slope leading up the hill levelling ground, etc.	30	20 0 0	
43	Do.	Gooty ..	Do.	Hill Fort and building therein.	Armed repairs.—Maintenance of a watcher, etc., Rs. 150. <i>Spotted repairs</i> .—Rebuilding the fallen parapet wall with rough stone in mud and jetties repairs to notice boards and flagstaff pillar.	738	719 0 0	
44	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mallikarjuna temple.	Removing shrubs in the temple compound	6	5 0 0	
45	Do.	Penukonda ..	Do.	Rama's bastion ..	Providing hinges to gate, introducing the cot stone and fixing the same in cement and providing locks to the door.	16	14 0 0	

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918-19—contd.

District	Taluk	Place	Name of monument	Description of repairs done during 1918-19	Amount sanctioned	Actual expenditure	Remarks
Third Circle—cont.							
46	Anantapur	Punkonda	All the ancient monuments at Punkonda	<i>Asses repairs.</i> —Employment of welders to look after the buildings, clearing vegetation, &c.	170	162 0 0	Work completed.
47	Do.	Tadpatri	Bama temple	Closing leaks in masonry, repairs to doors and pointing with underpinning where necessary.	76	78 0 0	
48	Giddalur	Pudupatrali	Pudupatrali temple	Only represents payment of final bill for work done in the previous year.	..	16 0 0	
49	Do.	Danavaram	Jain temple	Concrete roof has been provided for the shrine chamber and the existing brick walls have been repaired. Repairs to the brick mouldings and the cornice work have been completed and a wall behind the shrine has been built.	300	304 0 0	
50	Do.	Biddavaram	Kondavaram temple	Roller steel struts have been substituted for pillars in the first flat of main gopura on the east side and the vegetation on the masonry has been removed.	120	119 0 0	
51	Do.	Do	Fort	The platform near the score passage has been partly underpinned, the parapet wall over the ramparts on the river side has been underpinned and repaired with mortar and trees on ramparts have been replanted.	200	200 0 0	
52	Chittoor	Chandragiri	Chandragiri palace	Plastering the domes and repairing the broken terrapets over the palace. Constructing a new wall on the Chandra palace with intermediate pillars, repairing balcony, redressing the old stone work of the wall, balcony, &c.	750	769 0 0	The estimate is for Rs 5,200. The work is in progress.
53	Do.	Do	Temple	No work was done in 1918-19. An estimate for Rs 25 for providing a notice board has been submitted and it will be worked out this year.	35	....
54	Do.	Vayalad	Fort	Repairs to steps with old stones and new stones from Gate No. 1 to Gate No. VIII and excavating side drains in gravelly soil.	200	201 0 0	
55	Do.	Madanapalle	All ancient monuments	Renovelling the nature boards	..	7 0 0	
Fourth Circle.							
56	Nalagar	Kottajam	Fort	<i>Annual repairs.</i> —Clearing vegetation and masonry repairs, such as white-washing, tarring and colour-washing.	100	96 0 0	Work completed.
57	Do.	Wynad	Sultan's Battery	<i>Annual repairs.</i> —Clearing jungle and removing vegetation.	20	20 0 0	Do.
58	Do.	Palagat	Fort	<i>Annual repairs.</i> —Clearing vegetation, repairing road and plastering walls in rampart walls.	200	187 0 0	Do.

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918-19—cont.

Serial Number	District	Taluk	Place	Name of monument	Description of repairs done during 1918-19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>North Circle—cont.</i>								
59	Melbar ..	Wairamud ..	Koder ..	Kannastala temple ..	Annual repairs.—Clearing jungle and cutting roots of trees.	25	13 0 0	Work completed.
60	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..	Krishnamurti temple.	Annual repairs.—Clearing jungle and leveling site.	26	15 0 0	Do.
61	North Kanur ..	Kavargod ..	Bekal ..	Fort ..	Special repairs.—Rebuilding collapsed battery and raising fallen rampart walls.	2,450	2,651 0 0	One of the two estimates has been completed.
62	Do ..	Mangalore ..	Mangalore ..	Sultan's Battery situated 3 miles north of Mangalore town.	Annual repairs.—Repairing steps leading to the battery providing a gate at the entrance and putting up a Notice Board.	200	200 0 0	Work completed.
63	Salem ..	Krishnagiri ..	Krishnagiri ..	Hill Fort ..	Reconstructing fallen portions of rampart walls and clearing shrubs and weeds therefrom, making steps in the way up the hill and building parapet wall close to the steps, clearing rubbish-heap and bushes, etc.	300	302 0 0	Do.
64	Do ..	Tiruchergode ..	Sankaridrag ..	Fort and temple on the hill ..	Repairing the terraced floor and walls of the grain store; opening an arch in the entrance to the store room of the temple and clearing vegetation, shrubs, etc.	250	269 0 0	Do.
65	Do ..	Alor ..	Alor ..	Remains of the fort with buildings thereon.	Removing rubbish-heap from ramparts and walls, weeds and vegetation from the top of the building, underpinning the pillars and walls worn out and clearing drains.	100	94 0 0	Do.
66	Do ..	Nyamthal ..	Nyamthal ..	The hill ..	Repairs to damaged portions of fort walls, cleaning the tank opposite the temple and removal of vegetation on the walls.	100	98 0 0	Do.
67	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..	Sri Ranganatha temple.	Reconstructing a portion of the parapet wall where fallen down, retreating the roof over the store room, plastering with cement the broken portions of wall of store-room and removing vegetation.	100	103 0 0	Do.
68	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..	Sri Neralimha temple	Reconstructing the compound wall to a length of 32 feet, removing roof timbers of the kitchen and clearing debris and clearing site.	330	318 0 0	Do.
69	Coimbatore ..	Aravathi ..	Aravathi ..	Siva temple ..	Annual repairs such as whitewashing, etc.	450	337 0 0	Do.
70	Do ..	Do ..	Trunanganpudi.	Murganatha temple	Do.	450	134 0 0	Do.
71	The Nilgiris ..	Ootacamund ..	Halladrag ..	Ruined fort ..	Annual repairs.—Clearance of heavy jungle	25	19 0 0	Work completed
								Government grant .. 450 Contribution .. 100 Total .. 550

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918-19—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done during 1918-19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
Fourth Circle—cont.							
Removal of rank vegetation—Annual repairs ..				Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Work completed	
				5	5 0 0		
72	The Niglis ..	Concor	Enlaid Ashent of hamlet of Konakral three miles south-east of Kolaghi.	Do.	20	19 0 0	Do.
73	Do.	Do.	Dargudi Ashent of Jakkanti three miles south of Kote-giri.	Do.	..	..	Do.
Fifth Circle.							
74	Madras ..	Madras ..	Old Town wall	Annual repairs ..	100	97 0 0	Work completed.
75	Do.	Do.	Cornwall Memorial in front of the Fort	Do.	10	43 0 0	Do.
76	Do.	Do.	Obelisk standing to the north of western extremity of the Old Town wall	Do.	10	0 0 0	Do.
77	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	0 0 0	Do.
78	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	9 0 0	Do.
79	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	8 0 0	Do.
80	Chingleput ..	Conjeveram ..	Kaistranda temple.	Special repairs (mainly such as removal of vegetation, etc.)	70	62 0 0	It was thought at the time of preparing the estimate that some stones in the popotam would have to be removed and rebuilt after removing roofs, etc., but that was found not necessary. Hence saving.
81	Do.	Do.	Mathangavara temple	Do. (do.)	80	6 0 0	
82	Do.	Do.	Kemva Perumal temple.	Do. (do.)	43	48 0 0	Estimate will be submitted short
83	Do.	Do.	Vananda Perumal temple.	Special repairs painting the notice board	..	4 0 0	
84	Do.	Do.	Five Rathas	Annual repairs—Watering the ceasura plants at Fire Rathas.	270	222 0 0	
85	Do.	Do.	Ancient monuments at Sertu Pagoda.	Conservation of ancient monuments	168	207 0 0	Excess due to the payment of allowance to the watchmen, etc.
86	Do.	Do.	Different monuments at Nabalapuram.	Special repairs (minor repairs)	135	131 0 0	
87	Do.	Do.	The Thar Mahal	Annual repairs	180	127 0 0	
88	Do.	Do.	Hill Fort with ancient buildings therein.	Special repairs	700	681 3 0	Work in progress.

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918-19—cont.

Sl. number	District	Taluk	Place	Name of monument	Description of repairs done during 1918-19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
Seweth Circle.								
89	Madura	Dindigul	..	Rock Fort	Pay of watchman ..	90	82 8 0	Work completed.
90	Do.	Pahai	..	Temple on Idambert-malai Hills.	Annual repairs.—Re-laying notices boards round the	40	46 0 0	Do.
91	Do.	Tirunangalau.	..	Kolipatti temple	Pay of a sweeper ..	14	18 0 0	The watchman was paid at Rs. 1.80 per month which is the prevailing market rate. This grant overruns is trifling. This is due to the payment of grain compensation allowance at enhanced rates by the Revenue Department as also war allowance.
92	Tirunelveli	Sivakottaiam	..	Prehitoro remains	Pay of watchman ..	73	59 0 0	The work has been completed.
93	Tiruchinopoly	Tiruchinopoly	..	Main guard gate and Preston's Battery.	The rock vegetation overgrown on the walls of the gate was removed. Gridding and pointing patches were done to prevent further damages to wall. The brickly part in the compound of the Preston's Battery was also removed.	210	211 0 0	
Seweth Circle.								
94	North Arcot	Vellore	..	Abdul Mahal	Annual repairs.—Clearing vegetation ..	25	36 0 0	Work completed.
95	Do.	Do.	..	Isana temple	Special repairs.—Do.	20	2 0 0	Do.
96	Do.	Vellore	..	Fort ..	Annual repairs.—Clearing vegetation on the Fort Rampart walls.	40	34 0 0	Do.
97	Do.	Do.	..	Hinda temple at Fort.	Annual repairs.—Clearing vegetation, patch repairs and pay of watchman.	300	322 0 0	Do.
98	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	Special repairs.—Renewal of portion of rotten wood in the front gateway.	300	370 0 0	In progress. Rs. 310 is required approximately to finish the work.
99	Do.	Do.	..	Vengampattin	(2) Completing the ornamental plastering on the top of front gateway.	10	10 0 0	Completed.
100	Do.	Walajpet	..	Siva temple	Annual repairs.—Clearing of vegetation..	29	27 0 0	Do.
101	Do.	Wandiwash	..	Dahid gate	Pay of watchman ..	440	412 0 0	Do.
102	Do.	Polar ..	..	Fort ..	Special repairs.—Ornamental repairs such as petty repairs to flooring, removing vegetation, etc., taken up last year were completed during this year.	81	47 0 0	Incomplete work of last year.
103	Do.	Arkonam	..	Konar temple	Special repairs.—Clearing vegetation and repairs to the iron gate and providing looking arrangements to the same.	10	10 0 0	Completed.
104	Do.	Walajpet	..	Rock-cut inscriptions on the right flank of the tank.	Repair to the walls door, etc. ..	33	31 0 0	Do.
105	Tanjore	Tanjore	..	Sivaganga Little Fort.	Annual repairs.—Maintaining a watchman for clearing vegetation.	175	171 0 0	Do.

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918-19—cont.

Sl. No.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done during 1918-19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>South Circle—cont.</i>								
104	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Swara Church ..	<i>Ordinary repairs</i> —Such as whitewashing, plastering and painting.	Rs. 225	Rs. 225 0 0	Completed.
107	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Arsenal tower in the Tanjore Palace.	<i>Special repairs</i> —Such as plastering, roofing, putting in shingles to windows, etc.	330 *	331 0 0	Do.
108	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pratt tower of the Big temple.	<i>Special repairs</i>	180	....
109	Do. ..	Nagapattinam ..	Nagapattinam ..	Dutch Cemetery ..	<i>Special repairs</i> —Carrying out certain brick work in ground, mended brick in mortar, scraping old mortar, plastering shifling tiles including chimney work, whitewashing and tarring, etc.	180	186 0 0	Completed.
110	South Arcot ..	Udagam ..	Udagam ..	Gingee Fort ..	<i>Special repairs</i> —Carrying out certain brick work in ground, mended brick in mortar, scraping old mortar, plastering shifling tiles including chimney work, whitewashing and tarring, etc.	340	309 0 0	
111	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Reconstructing the Mandapam over the Hanuman idol. Acquisition of land around V. Venkateswara Temple, 12 pillared mandapa in Pattibetam, temple and for some pathways.	2,195	2,169 0 0	
Grand total ..						3,887 0 0	3,887 0 0	

PART II.

PALLAVA ARCHITECTURE.

I. HISTORY.

During the last few years, a considerable amount of epigraphical material relating to the history of the Pallavas has been collected and published in the *Epigraphia Indica*, *South Indian Inscriptions* and the *Annual Reports of the Archaeological Survey of India*. This material is of the greatest value but being scattered through a number of different publications it is not readily accessible to the educated public. The late Mr. V. Venkayya's article on *The Pallavas*, appearing in the *Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for 1906-07*, is the most interesting history of this dynasty so far published, and the following account of the Pallavas has been compiled mainly from that work. Dr. G. Jouveau-Dubreuil, the distinguished French Archaeologist of Pondicherry, has recently published two books—*The Pallavas*, and *Pallava Antiquities*, two valuable contributions to our knowledge of this subject. Dr. Jouveau-Dubreuil has been, perhaps, rather more successful than previous scholars in collecting material for a history of the Pallavas, because he is the first Epigraphist in India to realize the importance of studying the architecture of a monument as well as its inscriptions. His original researches in this direction are most valuable and throw quite a new light on the manner in which inscriptions should be studied in future.

The present method of relying entirely on inscriptions for fixing the dates of ancient monuments, adopted by Dr. E. Hultzsch and others, is open to objection, because when this method of investigation is employed alone serious mistakes may occur. It is possible that the inscription on a monument may have been inscribed long after it was erected. In such cases, the inscription would not only give no information about the original author of the monument but may even lead us into error. Then again, if the study of architecture is neglected, how is the Epigraphist going to determine the age of a monument that does not possess any inscription.

However, the present-day opinion seems to be that a study of these inscriptions alone is the only means of arriving at a solution of this question. Dr. E. Hultzsch, in a recent work on the *Pallava Inscriptions of the Seven Pagodas* (*Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. X, No. 1, page 1) states:—"The important question of the authors and the dates of these excavations can be answered only by a careful study of the inscriptions engraved on them."

This dogmatic statement indicates that Dr. Hultzsch knows very little about the history of Indian architecture. One great difficulty about fixing the dates of Pallava monuments with the aid of their inscriptions alone is, that so many Pallava princes had not only the same name but also the same epithets, which makes it almost impossible to know exactly which prince is referred to in the inscriptions. Another point about the study of Pallava inscriptions which Dr. Jouveau-Dubreuil brings to our notice for the first time is, that in the early part of the eighth century A.D., three different kinds of Sanskrit alphabets were in use at the same period. This discovery shows that different kinds of alphabets have been able to exist at the same period and that a difference in the stage of evolution of the letters does not necessarily imply a difference in age.

Even at the present-day, we often employ an archaic form of alphabet for special purposes, such as the lettering for religious memorials, legal documents and the titles of newspapers and journals. There is certainly no reason why the Pallavas should not have done the same with regard to their religious monuments.

The late Mr. V. Venkayya informs us that the word *Pallava* is apparently the Sanskrit form of the tribal name *Pahlava* or *Pahlava* of the Purāṇas. The Pahlavas are described as a northern or north-western tribe whose territory lay somewhere between the river Indus and Persia. They were Kshatriyas originally, but gradually became degraded by their omission of the sacred rites and transgressing the authority of the Brāhmanas. The admission that they did not conform to Brāhmanical practices seems to indicate that they were either foreigners, or else became Jains or Buddhists. If they were foreigners, their immigration must have taken place at a very remote period.

Mr. Vincent Smith (*Early History of India, Second Edition*), discredits the theory that the Pallavas of Southern India came from Persia. He thinks it more likely that they were a tribe, clan or caste which was formed in the northern part of the Madras Presidency, possibly in the Vēṅgi country, between the Krishnā and Godāvāri rivers (page 423). This part of the Telugu country was included in the dominions of the Andhras, so if the clan was actually formed there, the process must have commenced long before the Andhra dynasty came to an end about

236 A.D. In fact, the Pallavas must have acquired a distinct political status even while the Andhras were in power. This they appear to have done not by conquest but by contracting marriages with Andhra princesses, and thus inherited a portion of the southern part of the Andhra country.

Mr. Vincent Smith thinks that the Pallavas of Western India, whom the Andhra king Gotamiputra defeated along with the Sakas and Yavanas, were a different tribe to the Pallavas who had settled in the delta of the Godavari before the close of the Andhra dynasty. This question can only be definitely answered by future researches. But until their origin is satisfactorily established by indisputable evidence, the Pallavas with whose history we are now concerned, may be assumed to be identical with the Pahlavas, Palhavas and Pahnavas of the Purāṇas. This identification is based on etymological grounds and supported by the fact that the Palhavas formed a distinct element in the population of Western India early in the second century. Their movement from Western India to the East Coast is not only possible but rendered likely by known historical facts. Future researches will, we hope, disclose the actual circumstances which led to their migration to the East Coast and to their subsequent assumption of sovereignty over that country.

We know that in the second century A.D., the Andhra king Pulamayi II built the famous white marble Buddhist Stupa at Amaravati on the southern bank of the Krishna river in the Guntur district, and that the Pallavas were the political successors of the Andhras in that district shortly after this event.

In the fourth century, the Pallava empire seems to have been divided into two provinces or countries. A northern or Telugu country and a southern or Tamil province. It seems probable that the region now forming the Nellore district served as a frontier between the two countries. The capital was at Kanchipuram, now the modern town of Conjeevaram in the Chingleput district. Although Kanchipuram in the south was the capital, the earlier Pallava princes seem to have ruled their kingdom chiefly from the Telugu country and some of them bore names of Telugu origin.

In the sixth century, the Pallava kingdom extended all along the East Coast up to the mouth of the Krishna and as far west as the Bellary district, up to the banks of the Tungabhadra river. At first then, their empire extended more towards the north and the west, than towards the Tamil country in the south. Inscriptions discovered farther south of the Chingleput district do not prove that at this period, the Pallava kingdom comprised the banks of the Kaveri. The Trichinopoly district was probably occupied by the Cholas. It was only in the early part of the seventh century, when they became dispossessed of their northern province by the Chalukyas that the Pallavas appear to have extended their dominions further south of the district round Kanchipuram, i.e., Tondaimandalam.

The earliest known records of the Pallavas are three Prakrit copper-plate charters, viz., (1) the Mayidargu plates of Sivaskandavarman, (2) the Hirohadagalli plates of the same king and (3) the British Museum plates of Carudavi. They belong to about the end of the third century A.D. The first two records present us to the Pallava king Sivaskandavarman, lord of Kanchi and son of Rappa-dava, and give us some idea of the extent of the Pallava dominions at this period. The earlier grant was issued from Kanchipuram, while the order contained in it was addressed to the Governor of Amaravati in the Guntur district and concerned a donative village situated in the Andhra country. This charter gives us a glimpse into the conditions of life in Southern India in the beginning of the fourth century and should prove of interest to some of our Indian political reformers who are never tired of stating on every possible occasion that before India came under British rule, India enjoyed "a Golden Age, when the arts flourished and every man enjoyed his own." This royal charter states that the land granted by Sivaskandavarman was to be "free from taxes:—from the taking of sweet and sour milk, from troubles about salt and sugar, from the taking of the oxen in succession, from the taking of grass and wood, from the taking of vegetables and flowers." It is thus obvious that, unless specially exempted by the king, the people were liable to all these taxes and imposts on the ordinary necessities of life. The earlier grant also threatens with corporal punishment those who transgress the terms of the royal order. This clearly shows that in the fourth century at any rate, there was no "Golden Age" in Southern India.

The British Museum plates are said to be later than the other two and mention three generations of Pallava kings. These three Prakrit grants prove that there was a time when the court language in Southern India was Prakrit.

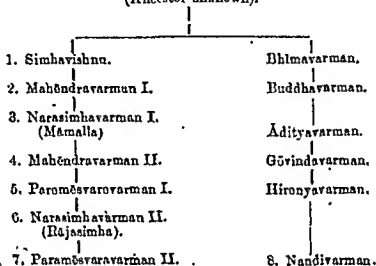
The later Pallava records are written in Sanskrit and some of them give a genealogy of the earlier generations of the Pallava family, but they are mostly very confusing and difficult to understand. The age when the kings who issued the Sanskrit charters flourished is not known. But, approximately, they may be assigned to the fifth and sixth centuries A.D.

The chief characteristic of Pallava history up to this period is that it has to be reconstructed solely from copper-plate records, as no stone monuments of the period have been discovered. Anterior to the seventh century or thereabouts, Indian builders and sculptors appear to have been engaged exclusively in erecting Jain and Buddhist monuments. If any Hindu temples were erected before this period they must have been built of wood or some other perishable material because no trace of such buildings have hitherto been discovered.

With the beginning of the seventh century we enter a period of Pallava history for which the records are more numerous and the chronology is not altogether a field of conjecture and doubt. The earliest stone monuments of Southern India belong to this period. In fact, the history of Hindu Architecture in Southern India, may be said to begin with the reign of the Pallava king Mahēndravarmān I (610 to 640 A. D.). Mahēndra was the son of a Pallava king named Simhaviśnu who reigned in the latter part of the sixth century. We know very little about Simhaviśnu and the relationship which the Pallava kings of this series bore to the earlier dynasty is nowhere explained, though four of the latter are mentioned among the ancestors of the former in a Pallava copper-plate charter of the eighth century. The following is the pedigree of this line of Pallava kings, as given by the late Mr. Venkayya :—

PEDIGREE OF THE SIMHAVIŚNU FAMILY.

(Ancestor unknown).



The earliest king of this series is Simhaviśnu who claims to have vanquished the Malaya, Kalabhrā, Malava, Chōla and Pāndya kings, "the Simhala king proud of the strength of his arms" and the Kēralas. From this it would appear that the Chōla country did not belong to the Pallavas before the reign of Simhaviśnu and that it was he who conquered it. It must have been a difficult task since all the southern kings appear to have opposed it. His son and successor was Mahēndravarmān I.

The Pallavas now engaged in a deadly struggle against the Chālukyas of Badāmi in the Bombay Presidency. The causes which brought about this long war are not stated, but the hostility between the two tribes became so intense, that each looked upon the other as its natural enemy. The history of this period consists mainly of the events of this war with the Chālukyas, which lasted for nearly a century, and was the ultimate cause of the decline and fall of both the Pallavas and Western Chālukyas about the middle of the eighth century. The Chālukyan king Pulikēśin II of Badāmi, who was Mahēndra's contemporary, ascended the throne in 609 A.D. and soon overcame the great Harṣavardhana of Kanauj. He then turned his arms against the south. Pistapura, the modern Pithapuram in the Gōdāvari district, was the first to fall. Then Pulikēśin drove the Pallavas out of their northern province and advanced far into the Pallava country and even their capital was threatened. It is stated, with regard to this event, that "Pulikēśin subsequently caused the splendour of the lord of the Pallavas, who had opposed the rise of his power, to be obscured by the dust of his army and to vanish behind the walls of Kāñchipuram."

This invasion of the Pallava kingdom is indirectly admitted by Mahēndravarmān I, who claims to have defeated the Chālukyas at Pallalūra near Kāñchipuram, when the enemy were driven back and the capital saved. However, after this event the Chālukyas permanently occupied the northern province of the Pallava dominions, and Viśnavardhana, the younger brother of Pulikēśin II, who was probably sent out as governor of the newly acquired province, eventually established himself at Vengi and started the Eastern Chālukya dynasty sometime before 532 A.D.

It is possible that the natural enmity between the Pallavas and the Chālukyas may have had a religious basis. The Pallavas were worshippers of Śiva and had a bull for their crest, while the Chālukyas were devotees of the god Viṣṇu and had a boar for their crest. However, at that early period it is doubtful whether religious bigotry went so far, because in some of the Pallava Śiva temples we find images of Viṣṇu, while other temples are dedicated to the Trinity, Brāhmā, Śvara and Viṣṇu. This seems to indicate that there was far less religious bigotry between Śaivas and Vaiṣṇavas in those early days than now. The Chālukyas are said to have come originally from Aḥōdya in the north and the first thing they did on arriving in the

Rājasimha built the central shrine of the Kailāsanātha temple at Conjeeveram, and his son Mahēndravarmān III, seems to have completed the work. Paramēśvaravarmān II, another son of Rājasimha, constructed the Vaikuntha-Perumā temple at Conjeeveram. The death of the latter is mentioned in an inscription engraved on the wall of the verandah running round the central shrine of this building (*South-Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II, page 344*). The events which took place after his death are depicted in bas-relief panels on the walls of the same verandah. A dispute about the succession to the throne after his death seems to have occurred and Nandivarman, a cousin of Paramēśvaravarmān II, was chosen by the subjects as their king. It is clear that at this period, internal dissensions had set in the Pallava family. The Chālukyas of Bādāmi were not slow to take advantage of this unsettled state of the Pallava country and Vikramāditya II, grandson of Vinayāditya, having 'resolved to avenge completely his natural enemy, the Pallava, who had robbed of their splendour the previous kings born from his race, reached with great speed Tondaimandalam, attacked at the head of battle and put to flight the Pallava called Nandipōtavarmān (Nandivarman), who had come to meet him.' The city of Kāñchipuram was captured by the enemy.

The late Mr. Venkayya commenting on this defeat of the Pallavas says: 'The procedure adopted by Vikramāditya after the capture of the Pallava capital shows that the frequent wars waged in India by ancient kings against one another did not much affect either the country or the peaceful inhabitants. In fact, the atrocities of later Indian warfare were unknown in early times. It is said of Vikramāditya that though he took Kāñchipuram, he did not destroy it and that, having made the twice-born, the distressed and the helpless rejoice by continual gifts, he acquired great merit by granting heaps of gold to the Kailāsanātha and other temples in the city.' Mr. Venkayya also informs us that Manu lays down the laws of war thus:—

"(Let no man engaged in combat 'emite) one who sleeps; nor one who is without the coat of mail; nor one who is naked; nor one who is disarmed; nor one who is a spectator but not a combatant; nor one who is encountering another." Also: "Having conquered (a country), let (him) respect the deities (adored in it) and the virtuous Brāhmins; let (him) also grant humnities (to the people) and publicly proclaim safety (to all)."

Megasthenes, who came to India in the fourth century before Christ, remarks as follows about the Indian laws of war (*R. C. Dutt's Civilization in Ancient India, Vol. I, p. 226*): "For, whereas among other nations, it is usual in the contests of war to ravage the soil, and thus to reduce it to an uncultivated waste, among Indians, on the contrary, by whom husbandmen are regarded as a class that is sacred and inviolable, the tillers of the soil, even when battle is raging in their neighbourhood, are undisturbed by any sense of danger; for the combatants on either side, in waging the conflict, make carnage of each other, but allow those engaged in husbandry to remain quite unmolested. Besides they neither ravage an enemy's land with fire, nor cut down its trees." These principles enunciated by Manu and observed in ancient times were evidently not forgotten in the eighth century A.D.

This crushing defeat of the Pallavas by the Chālukyas seems to have dealt the death-blow to the sovereignty of the former. Thus the history of the Pallavas emphasises the oft-repeated lesson of Indian history that, when internal dissensions set in, the decline and disappearance of a dynasty is only a matter of time.

Strangely enough, their rivals, the Western Chālukyas also ceased to be the ruling power in the west about the same time as Pallava ascendancy came to an end in the south.

Nandivarman is said to have reigned for about fifty years, and was succeeded by Aparājita, who vanquished the Pandya king, Varaguna II, at the battle of Sri Purambiya, but was himself overcome by the Chōla king Aditya I, about the end of the ninth century. From that time Pallava supremacy finally passed away and was transferred to the Chōlas, who brought all the southern kingdoms under their control during the tenth and eleventh centuries.

At this period, Pallava architecture ceases to exist as a separate style and merges into that of the Chōlas.

II. RELIGION.

The numerous important Buddhist remains at Amaravati, Guntapalli, Ankapalli, Ramathiraham and other places in the northern part of the Madras Presidency, and the Jaina monuments in the southern districts, show that these two creeds flourished side by side in the seventh century A.D. and were in fact, the prevailing religions of the country at that period. Therefore, it is probable that some of the Pallava kings were either Jainas or Buddhists. However, such names as Sivaskandavarman and Skandavarman borne by some of the earlier kings, appear to show that many of them were Saivas at a very early date. The fact that they had the bull for their crest and the club (khatvanga) for their banner denotes this. Some of the kings who issued the Sanskrit charters were probably adherents of the Vaishnava faith as indicated by such names as Simhavishnu, Vishnugopa, etc. The fact that some of the Pallava Siva temples contain images of Vishnu along with the lingas shows that both deities were worshipped with equal veneration and that the Pallavas must have been wonderfully free from religious bigotry.

After Mahēndravaram I became converted to Saivism by the saint Appar as related above, he excavated a number of cave-temples and dedicated all of them, except one, to Siva. The one exception is the temple at Mahēndravadi which was dedicated to Vishnu. Although apparently at first a Jaina, it is stated that after he became converted to the cult of the linga, Mahēndra demolished the Jaina monastery at Patalipattiram, a seat of Jains learning in the South Arcot district, and built a Siva temple on the spot. As a Jaina he is also said to have persecuted the Saivas and the saint Appar in particular. However, he this as it may, he evidently did not persecute the Vaishnavas nor the Buddhists; for the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang who visited Kāñchipuram about the end of Mahēndra's reign, says with regard to the religious condition of the Pallava country—"There are some hundreds of Buddhist monasteries and ten thousand priests. They all study the teaching of the Sthavira School belonging to the Great Vehicle. There are some eighty Dēva temples and many heretics called Nirgranthas." Even at the present day, there are sufficient Buddhist antiquities surviving at Conjeeveram to testify to the truth of Hiuen Tsiang's statement.

Mahēndra's son and successor, Narasimhavarman I, surnamed Māmalla, was just as zealous a devotee of Siva as his father had been before him. This is exemplified by the wonderful group of temples at the Seven Pagodas, most of which are dedicated to Siva and were excavated during Māmalla's reign.

Narasimhavarman II, surnamed Rajasimha, was equally devout and built a number of structural temples in honour of Siva at Mahabalipuram, Conjeeveram and Panamalai in the South Arcot district. In fact Rajasimha appears to have devoted his whole life to temple building and bestowing gifts upon the Brāhmins.

The result of Buddhism flourishing alongside of this revival of Saivism, was that early Hindu architecture became strongly influenced by the older art of the Buddhists.

III. ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER.

The architectural character of early Pallava monuments is simple and severe but indicative of great strength and durability. Being excavated in the natural rock, the temples of the earlier period have but one external facade which is in the face of the rock, and therefore, the architecture is mainly internal. In most styles of architecture, we generally find three distinct periods of that style, an early period, an intermediate period and a late period. Since the style of one period naturally merges into that of the next, the line of demarcation is not always well defined in the intermediate period, but the difference in style between the early and late periods is always apparent. The classification of Pallava monuments is a comparatively simple matter, as the differentiation is unusually well marked in each period. In the first place, all the earlier Pallava monuments are rock-cut cave-temples with only one external facade cut in the face of the rock. Secondly, monuments of the intermediate period, although all are monolithic, comprise free-standing rock-cut temples commonly known as *rathas* as well as cave-temples. The latter possess certain features which are not found in the cave-temples of the earlier period. Thirdly, monuments belonging to the late period, are structural buildings built of stone and brick.

All of the earlier Pallava cave-temples were excavated during the reign of Mahēndravarmā I, in the early part of the seventh century and may, therefore, be said to belong to the Mahēndra period. Those belonging to the intermediate period were mostly cut out of the rock in the reign of Māmalla during the latter half of the seventh century and therefore, belong to the Māmalla period. The structural monuments of the later period were started by Rajasimha at the beginning of the eighth century and thus belong to the style of Rajasimha. There is also a still later style than that of Rajasimha, dating from about 800 to 900 A.D., which may be called the style of Aparājita. There are very few temples in this last-named style as at this period, we find Pallava architecture losing its identity and merging into the Chōla style.

We may therefore, adopt the classification given by Dr. Jouveau-Dubreuil (*Pallava Antiquities*), and divide the history of Pallava architecture into the four following styles:—

- (1) Mahēndra style, 610 to 640 A.D.
- (2) Māmalla style, 640 to 674 A.D.
- (3) Rajasimha style, 674 to 800 A.D.
- (4) Aparājita style, 800 to 900 A.D.

This division of Pallava architecture applies chiefly to the country lying immediately round Kāñchipuram, i.e., Tondaimandalam. Further south, between Tanjore and Podukkottai for example, Pallava architecture was influenced by the neighbouring cultures of the Pandyas and the Chōlas. However, as all the most important groups of Pallava monuments are situated in the districts around Kāñchipuram, the classification of style defined above will serve all practical purposes in studying the art and architecture of the Pallavas.

(1) *Mahēndra style*.—All monuments in this style are subterranean rock-cut excavations usually known as cave-temples. They have but one external facade which is in the face of the rock. On plan, the temple consists of a rectangular pillared hall with a small square shrine chamber excavated in one of the side walls. As a rule, the shrine faces the east or the west, usually the latter. With the exception of the Vishnu temple at Mahēndravadi, all are dedicated

to Siva and originally contained stone lingas or images of that deity. The lingas were large and cylindrical in shape, highly polished and mounted on yoni pedestals of the usual kind. The shrine chamber is free from all ornament within, but usually has a *dvāropala*, or doorkeeper, carved in high relief standing on each side of the entrance into the sanctum. The external ends of the facade are also often provided with figures of doorkeepers, one at each end protecting the outer entrance. Some of these figures are very large and have a characteristic pose which is somewhat different to that of the doorkeepers of the later periods. They generally stand facing the spectator, in rather an aggressive attitude with one hand resting on a huge club. Others, have one hand raised to the head in the act of adoration.

A very characteristic feature about temples in this style, is the type of pillar found in them. These are about two feet square in section and about seven feet in height. The upper and lower portions are cubical, while the middle portion of the shaft has the angles bevelled off which makes the middle third octagonal in section. Sometimes the cubical portions are decorated with a conventional lotus flower design similar to the lotus medallions appearing on the stone rails of the Amaravati Stūpa. The capitals of the pillars are simple corbels or brackets supporting the architrave above. The lower or underside of the bracket is rounded upwards and sometimes decorated with horizontal rows of roll ornament. Each pillar has a corresponding side pilaster. [Fig. 4 (a).]

The cornice of the facade and that over the shrine doorway when decorated, usually takes the form of a heavy projecting convex moulding decorated with the Buddhist gable-window ornament. This ornament simulates a miniature barrel-vaulted roof decorated with little horse-shoe-shaped gable-windows. Human heads are portrayed peering through the windows and the gables have large flat-headed finials shaped like garden spades. [Fig. 2 (b).]

Another Buddhist feature that is sometimes met with in early Pallava monuments is the Buddhist rail ornament. Floriated toranas or arches, are also sometimes depicted in bas-relief, spanning an entrance or as an ornament over a niche containing an image. [Fig. 2 (b).]

The floor of the temple is usually raised a few feet above the natural ground-level and approached by a flight of rock-cut steps. In many cases the steps have been left unfinished, indicating that this work was always left to the last. When inscriptions occur in these temples, they will generally be found engraved on the pillars or along the architrave of the facade.

(2) *Māmalla style*.—The monuments in this style are of three kinds:—Cave-temples, monolithic free-standing temples commonly known as *rathas* and rock sculpturae. The cave temples are excavated in the face of the rock in the same manner as those belonging to the earlier period but their facades are usually more ornamental and contain pillars of a different variety. On plan, the interiors are much the same as those of the cave-temples in the Mahendra style, with similar small square shrine chambers cut in the back wall which are usually free from ornament within. The pillared hall in front of the shrine often contains large panels cut in the side walls filled with sculptural figures in high relief. These are usually of great beauty and executed with remarkable skill. The interior too, of the more ornamental cave-temples, is provided with cornice and plinth mouldings. The cornice is decorated with the Buddhist gable-window ornament often with a frieze of sacred geese below it and the plinth with two or three flat horizontal bands or mouldings running all round the base of the hall.

The most striking feature about the Māmalla style is the curious shape of the pillars. The square heavy pillars with corbel capitals of the earlier period are replaced by pillars of a more elegant shape and better proportion. The base of the pillar is carved in the shape of a conventional lion sitting very erect and carrying the shaft of the column on the top of its head. The shaft is still octagonal in section but of better proportion and crowned with a bulbous capital having a flat abacus. Between the capital and the architrave is usually a double bracket supporting the cornice. This latter feature is obviously a stone copy of a wooden model.

The so-called *rathas*, are rock-cut models of structural temples chiefly of timber construction. They vary in style and on plan but are decorated in the same manner as the cave-temples of this period. They will be described in detail later on.

The rock sculptures are large bas-relief sculptural scenes carved on the face of a cliff standing in the open air and are different to those within the temples. There are only three or four examples of this type of monument, all of which are situated at the Seven Pagodas.

The earliest sculptural representations of Indian deities are usually portrayed as ordinary mortals with only one pair of arms. As a rule, additional heads and limbs denote a later period but there are exceptions to this rule, as we find images of Siva with four arms at the very beginning of Hindu art in the seventh century. The big image of Siva in the Trichinopoly cave-temple is an example of this. We know from the inscription in this temple that this image was carved at the same time as the rest of the temple and is not a later addition. But images of the minor deities and figures of doorkeepers are usually portrayed with only one pair of arms. In later times they are portrayed with four arms. Sacred symbols, such as the *Sankha* (conch) and *Chakra* (discus) are represented in early Indian art without flames of fire issuing from their sides. In later art (after 800 A.D.), these symbols are decorated with flames of fire. Figures of the gods and ordinary mortals portrayed in early Indian art are of much better proportion and more dignified and lifelike than those of the later period. The early Indian sculptors took

shrine entrance, representing Siva in the form of Gangādhara, was also executed at the same time and is not a later addition. It is now generally accepted that "Gunnabhara" was a surname of Mahēndravarmān I. One inscription (No. 33 above) states that — "Now that Gunabhāra is a worshipper of the linga, let the knowledge that he has turned back from hostile conduct be spread far and wide by this linga." This evidently refers to Mahēndra's former persecution of the saint Appar who afterwards converted him to the cult of the linga as already related above (*vide Epigraphia Indica, Vol. III, page 277*).

The facade faces the south and is simple and severe in character [Fig. 3 (a)]. It has four cubical pillars dividing the facade into five openings of equal size, with a second row of pillars inside the temple and in line with those of the facade. In style, the pillars are similar to those at Dalavānūr, but they have no bas-relief representation of a torana over the entrances and there is no ornamental cornice above the architrave of the facade. The cubical portions of the pillars are decorated with lotus flower medallions and floriated ornament similar in design to that appearing on the Stone rails of the Amarāvati Stūpa. The underside of the corbel capitals is decorated with roll ornament [Fig. 4 (a)]. On plan, the temple consists of a rock-cut hall measuring 30' 0" in length, 15' 0" in width and 9' 0" in height. Cut into the east wall is a small sanctuary 7' 10" square and 7' 0" in height. The shrine faces the west. Cut in the centre of the floor of the sanctuary is a socket-hole 2 feet square for the reception of the linga, the side of it is a second socket-hole 1 foot square, the latter was no doubt for the reception of the portrait image of Mahēndra mentioned in the inscription. The shrine is now empty. At one time, the temple was used as a powder magazine, presumably by the French, and the openings between the pillars of the facade were closed with brick walls, the latter have since been removed. Above the shrine doorway is a cornice decorated with the gable-window ornament and on each side of the entrance, carved in high relief and standing in a niche, is a figure of a doorkeeper leaning on a huge club [Fig. 4 (b)]. Carved in the west wall of the hall and facing the shrine, is a large panel about seven feet square containing a fine image of Siva in the form of Gangādhara, "the bearer of Gangā" (the Ganges). This form of Siva illustrates the Purāṇic story of the descent of the heavenly Ganges unto the earth to purify the ashes of the sinful sons of Sāgara, a king of the Solar race. At the request of Bhagirātha, a late member of the same family, "the river of the gods" consented to direct her course to the earth, but her force was so great that the earth was unable to stand the shock. So Bhagirātha prayed to Siva and the latter consented to receive the Ganges on his head. The river, proud of her might, came down with all her force as though to crush Siva, but found herself lost in the tangle maze of Siva's tresses. Gangā then became humble and Siva permitted her to flow forth again from his hair as a tiny stream. Since then the river goddess Gangā is believed to abide in Siva's hair as one of his consorts. In the sculpture, Siva is portrayed with four arms, the right upper arm holds the Ganges issuing from his hair. The left upper arm holds some undistinguishable object that may be meant for a rosary. The left lower arm rests on the left hip and the right lower arm holds a hooded serpent the body of which is entwined round Siva's chest and right arms. Siva's right foot is raised and rests on the head of an ugly little dwarf who is shown holding up his puny arm to support the mighty foot of the god. Similar little dwarfs are common in Buddhist art and are employed in the same manner with regard to Buddha. In the form of Natarāja, Siva's right foot is usually portrayed as crushing a similar little demon dwarf, the latter is shown supporting the god's foot. Kneeling round the figure of Siva are four worshippers and above are two gandharvas flying through the air and raising their hands in the act of adoration. On the right side of Siva's head, depicted as coming out of the clouds is a small animal, presumably a deer, figure with the hands raised in prayer. On the other side is a small animal, presumably a deer, figure with the hands raised in prayer. The base of the panel is decorated with the Buddhist art in a recumbent attitude (Fig. 5). The base of the panel is decorated with the Buddhist ornament similar in design to that found in the Amarāvati bas-reliefs in the Madras Museum.

(3) *Mandagapattu*.—The village of Mandagapattu is 6 miles south-west of Dalavānūr and 12 miles north-west of Villupuram railway station in the South Arcot district. Half a mile to the west of the village is a small granitic hillock, in the northern face of which is excavated a Pallava temple with a facade similar in size and style to the Dalavānūr temple only with less ornamentation and is also different in plan. The facade faces the north and has two equal size. The pillars are free from ornament and the facade has no ornamental cornice. At the two ends of the facade are two large panels carved figure in high relief in the facade. The one at the western end contains a large crudely carved figure in high relief of a standing dvārapāla, or doorkeeper, guarding the entrance in a very aggressive attitude. The right arm rests on the hip and the left on a mighty club. The figure is shown wearing the usual usual lofty headdress and stands facing the spectator in a very aggressive attitude. The right arm rests on the hip and the left on a mighty club. The figure is shown wearing the usual ornaments including two serpents or nāgas. The doorkeeper on the eastern side of the facade is similar to the one just described, except that the pose is different. It faces towards the entrance and thus presents only a side view of the ground and, like so many of these early Pallava temples, has no proper steps approaching the entrance. On plan [Fig. 6 (b)], the temple consists of a rectangular hall 22 feet in length, 24 feet in width and is 9 feet in height. The ceiling is supported with four square pillars with corresponding side pilasters. In the back or south wall facing the north, are three large niches 4 feet deep. Cut in the floor and against

the back wall of each niche, is a square socket-hole, indicating that a stone image once stood in each niche, forming three separate shrines. The position of the socket-holes clearly shows that images and not lingas stood in these shrines. A mutilated inscription on the outside of one of the pillars records that the temple was dedicated to the three gods Brahmā, Śiva and Viṣṇu. The serpent ornaments worn by the doorkeeper indicate that the leading deity enshrined in it was Śiva whose image occupied the central niche.

The name of the Pallava king who ordered this temple to be excavated is mentioned in the inscription as Vichitrachitta which we know is a *burda* of Mahēndravarmā I. The alphabet is much like that of the inscription at Dalavānūr, and as both temples are similar in style and are situated within a few miles of each other, we may assume that the Mandagapattu temple was also excavated during the reign of the great Mahēndravarmā I.

(4) *Pallāvaram*.—The old village of Pallāvaram is situated 2 miles south of the modern village and railway station of that name in the Chingleput district. To the east of the station is a hill known locally as the Panoha Pandava Malai in which has been excavated a rock-cut Pallava temple. It is now in the hands of the local Muhammadans who have converted it into a mosque by adding mud and plaster walls to the interior and covering the temple in numerous coatings of whitewash.

On plan (Fig. 7), the temple is similar to the one at Mandagapattu and consists of a pillared hall 32 feet in length, $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width and about 9 feet in height. Cut in the back wall are five niches about 2½ feet square. These must have originally contained stone lingas or images. The roof is supported by two rows of pillars of the usual cubical kind, each row containing five pillars. The facade has five openings of equal size and is free from all ornament. A flight of steps leads up to the central opening. The cornice is a heavy projecting convex moulding but without the gable-window ornament as we usually find.

The plan and the style of the facade is very similar to the Mandagapattu temple but the Pallāvaram temple has no figures of doorkeepers like the former. The pillar on the right side of the entrance, has the octagonal portion of the shaft at the bottom instead of in the middle like the other pillars. It is curious that the masons should have made this mistake. Presumably this feature is due to accident and not intentional, and spoils the appearance of the facade. The shape of the upper portion of the shaft shows that it is not a later addition. Engraved all along the architrave of the facade and also along that of the inner row of pillars, is an inscription which is made up of a series of names which are evidently titles or *burdas* of a Pallava king (*Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1909, Part II, No. 14, page 76*). It is noteworthy that the first name in the series is "Śrī Mahēndra-Vikrama," the same name in fact, as that which appears in the inscription in the Trichinopoly temple. The form of the letters, too, is similar in both inscriptions, so there can be no doubt that it was Mahēndravarmā I who had the Pallāvaram temple excavated in the early part of the seventh century.

(5) *Mahēndravadi* is situated 3 miles to the south-east of Sholinghur railway station in the Wallajpet taluk of the North Arcot district. The village is inhabited by Vaiṣṇava Brāhmins and possesses a fine tank. Close to the tank are traces of fort walls, and within the enclosure is a large granite rock in the eastern face of which a rock-cut temple has been excavated. The facade faces the east and is plain in design and without the large panels containing bas-relief figures of doorkeepers at the ends of the facade, as at Dalavānūr and Mandagapattu [Fig. 8 (a)]. It has no carved projecting cornice and this portion of the facade has been left unfinished. In the centre of the facade are two square pillars with side pilasters, the cubical portions of which are ornamented with conventional lotus flowers similar to those at Dalavānūr. On plan [Fig. 8 (b)] the temple consists of a rectangular hall measuring 18' 0" long, 13' 6" wide and 9' 0" in height. The roof is supported by two pillars similar to and in line with those of the facade. Cut in the west wall and facing the east, is a small oblong shrine cut flanked by two doorkeepers. The shrine contains a modern image of Naraśimha. The doorkeepers stand with their hands on their hips and face the front like those at Dalavānūr. These figures are much decayed by the weathering of the rock. The temple contains an important Pallava inscription engraved on the north face of the first pillar from the left of the facade. Dr. E. Hultzsch has given an account of this inscription in the *Epigraphia Indica, Vol. IV, pages 152 and 153*. It records that "Gunaḥbhāra excavated the temple which bore the name of Mahēndra-Viṣṇugriha (the Viṣṇu temple of Mahēndra) and that it stood on the bank of the Mahēndra-tataka, (the tank of Mahēndra), situated in Mahēndrapura (the city of Mahēndra). The temple, the tank and the city were thus named after Mahēndra. The same name occurs in the Trichinopoly inscription and Dr. E. Hultzsch is of opinion that the Pallava king who bore the surname of Gunaḥbhāra (the bearer of virtues) was Mahēndravarmā I. The other princes named Mahēndra and particularly Mahēndravarmā II seem to have reigned for a very short time or not to have reigned at all. Therefore, the Mahēndravadi temple may be attributed to Mahēndravarmā I. The large tank near the village is no doubt the same as the one mentioned in the inscription and if so, this too owes its origin to the Pallavas. This is one of the few Pallava temples dedicated to Viṣṇu.

(6) *Vallam*.—The little village of Vallam is situated 2 miles to the east of Chingleput railway station on the road to Tirukkalkkannam. On the north side of the road is the village and hill of Vallam. There are three cave-temples excavated in the eastern face of the hill. The largest of them contains two Tamil inscriptions which are mentioned in *South Indian*

Inscriptions, Vol. II, Part III, pages 340 and 341. The oldest of them is engraved on the two pillars of the entrance and records that the temple was excavated by Skandean, son of Vasantapriyārāja and vassal of king Mahēndrapōtārāja who was surnamed "Gunabhāra." Here there is no doubt concerning the name of the king, as the word Mahēndra is followed by Pōtārāja, i.e., king of Pallavas. The surname "Gunabhāra" is the same as that found in the inscriptions at Trichinopoly and Mahēndravadi. The late Mr. Venkayya has shown that in all probability, this Mahēndrapōtārāja of the Vallam inscription is identical with Mahēndravarmān I (*Epigraphia Indica, Vol. III, page 277*).

The two smaller rock-cut shrines are unfinished and unimportant. The larger temple has been converted into a modern Hindu shrine and its appearance has been thoroughly ruined in consequence. On plan, the larger temple is similar to the one at Mēlachēri in the South Arcot district, and like the latter has only two plain cubical pillars standing in the facade. Cut in the back wall is a little square shrine chamber facing the east and containing a cylindrical stone linga of the usual kind. On each side of the shrine entrance are two doorkeepers. Their pose is similar to those in the Trichinopoly temple except that those at Vallam have their tall head-dress decorated with bull's horns, and in this respect, are similar to some of the later figures of the doorkeepers at the Seven Pagodas belonging to the Māmallā period. Cut in a niche on the south side of the facade is a large well executed image of Ganēsa, and on the northern side of the facade is a crudely carved and much decayed female figure in bas-relief representing Jyēsthā. The Ganēsa figure appears to have been added at a later date. Between the openings in the facade are modern brick and plaster fillings and wooden doors, and the entire facade is covered in whitewash and its appearance is utterly spoilt, so much so, that it is useless to attempt to photograph it, as nothing of the original facade is now visible owing to these appalling modern additions. It is a great pity as it is an interesting and valuable ancient monument and one of the earliest Siva temples in Southern India.

(7) *Mēlachēri*.—At Mēlachēri, 3 miles north-west of the town of Gingee, in the South Arcot district, is a rock-cut shrine excavated in the western face of a small granite hill standing to the north of the village. It is known locally as the Maddilēsvara temple and is still in use as a place of worship. The rock-cut facade faces the west but is hidden from view by a modern brick and plaster mandapa attached to the front of it. In the centre are two square pillars, dividing the facade into three openings of equal size. Within is an entrance hall 18' 6" in length, 8' 9" in width and 6' 8" in height. Cut in the back or east wall, and facing the west is a small square shrine chamber containing a monolithic linga. This shrine measures 8' 4" × 8' 7" and is the same height as the entrance hall. The stone linga is cylindrical in form and together with its yoni pedestal stands 4' 9" above the floor level and is cut out of the solid rock. The temple retains no sculptures or ornamentation of any kind, but it does contain a Pallava inscription on one of the pillars which was discovered by Dr. Jouveau-Dubreuil in 1916 and published in his book "*Pallava Antiquities, Vol. I, page 66*". This inscription records that the temple was excavated by King Chandraditya but the date is not given. The name Chandraditya is evidently a surname of one of the Pallava kings but we do not know which one bore this name.

It is impossible to photograph the facade owing to the modern additions which obscure it from view, but a plan and section will be found in (Fig. 9.) Architecturally, this temple is in the style of Mahēndra and therefore it has been included here.

(8) *Singavaram*.—About one mile to the south of Mēlachēri is the neighbouring village of Singavaram which contains a rock-cut temple which, in all probability, owes its origin to the Pallavas. It is known as the Ilanganātha temple and contains a large rock-cut image of Ananta-Pallavas. The image, however, has anyana resembling the one in the Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram. The image, however, has been recarved at a later period. The rock-cut hall in front of the shrine chamber has square monolithic pillars of the usual kind ornamented with conventional lotus flowers. At each end of the facade is an image of a doorkeeper which mostly resemble those found at the entrance to the shrine chamber of the Dalavānūr temple.

Dr. Jouveau-Dubreuil makes the following remark concerning the name of this village. He states—"It is very probable that Singavaram (that is to say Simhavarāma) was the capital of Singapurānāda." This name is, therefore, very ancient and since the doorkeepers are in the style of Mahēndravarmān I, we may assume that Singavaram was founded by Simhavarāma and that the temple was excavated either during his reign or that of his successor Mahēndravarmān I. No Pallava inscriptions have been found in the Singavaram temple, but that does not necessarily mean that none exist, because the surface of the pillars is hidden by the modern mandapa built up against the facade of the temple. As the temple is in use for worship, the priests object to having this portion of the building removed, so there will always remain some doubt as to who was the author of the original temple.

[To be continued in my next annual report, A.H.L.]

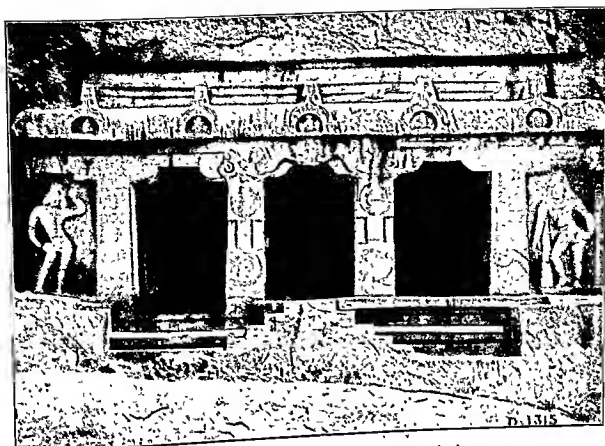


Fig. 1 (a) Dalavānūr temple (Front Elevation).

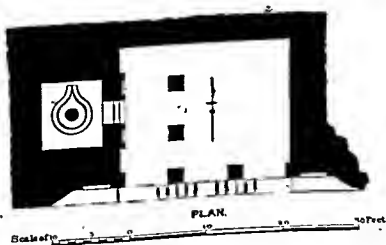


Fig. 1 (b) Dalavānūr temple (Plan).

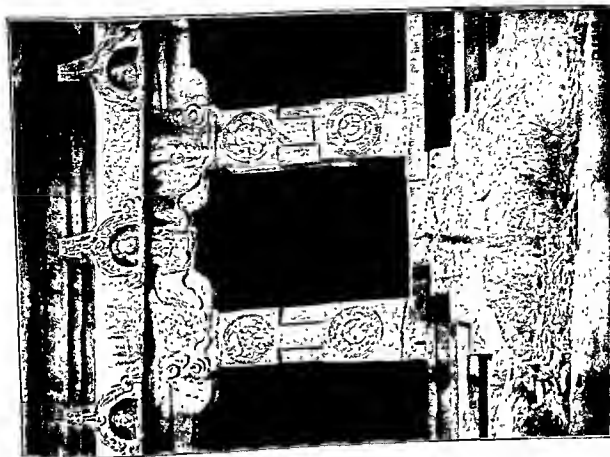


Fig. 2 (b) Dalavānūr temple (Detail of pillars and cornice).

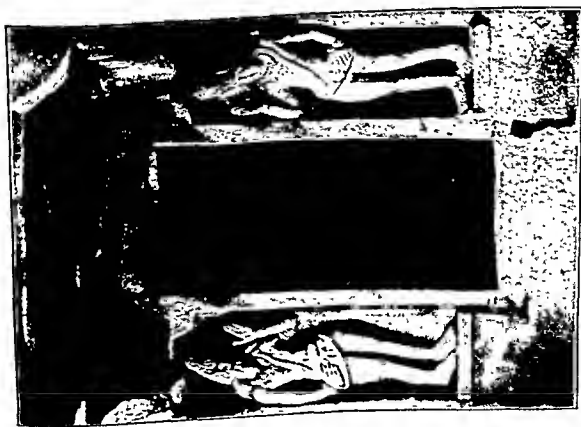


Fig. 2 (a) Dalavānūr temple (Detail of doorkeepers).

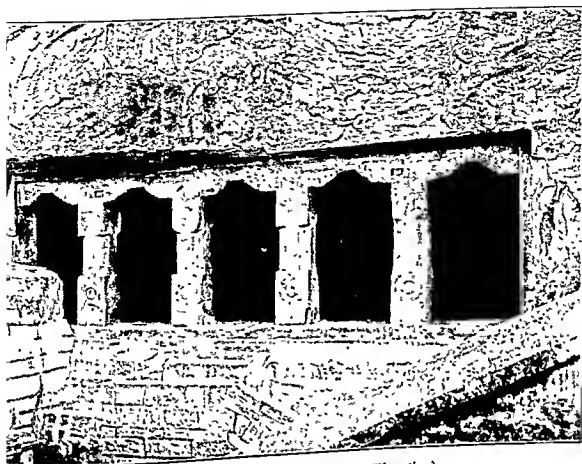


Fig. 3 (A) Trichinopoly temple (Front Elevation).

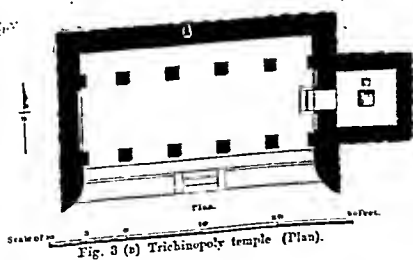


Fig. 3 (B) Trichinopoly temple (Plan).

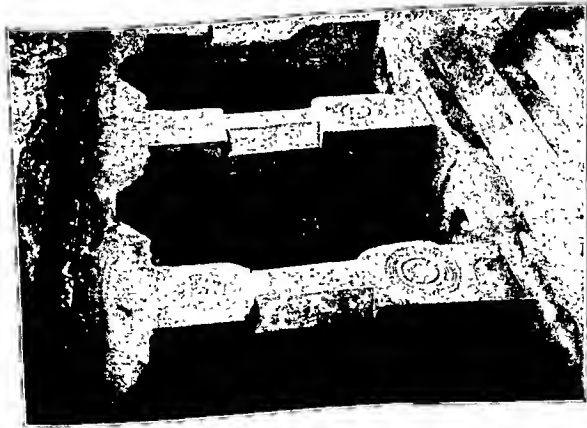


Fig. 4 (A) Trichinopoly temple (Detail of pillars).



Fig. 4 (B) Trichinopoly temple (Detail of doorkeepers).



Fig. 5. Trichinopoly temple (Detail of sculpture representing Gangādhara).



Fig. 6 (a) Mandagapattu temple (Front Elevation).

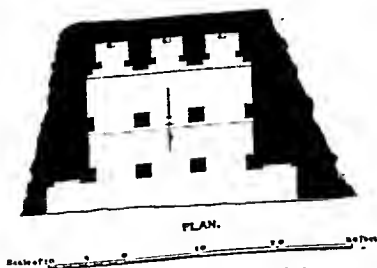
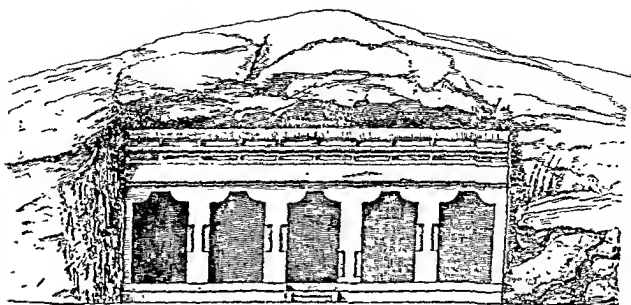
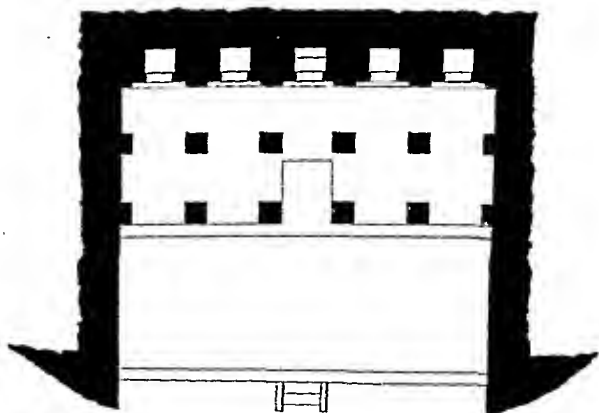


Fig. 6 (b) Mandagapattu temple (Plan).



Elevation.



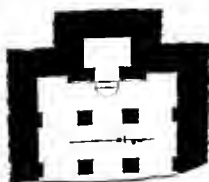
Plan.

Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 Feet

Fig 7. Pallikarum temple. (Elevation and Plan).



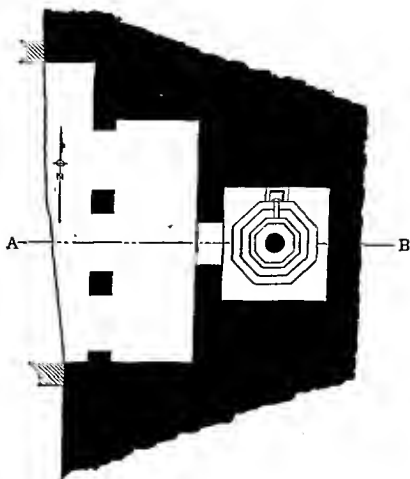
Fig. 8 (A) Mahendravarshi temple (Front Elevation).



PLAN.

Scale of 20 5 10 20 Feet

Fig. 8 (B) Mahendravarshi temple (Plan).



PLAN.



Section on line A.B.

Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 30 Feet.

Fig. 9. Mēlachēn temple (Plan and Section).